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Peter Jay on the deflating of Mr Carter, page 10

Tehran says US has accepted its terms for freeing hostages

Iran announced early this morning that the United States had accepted its terms for releasing the 52 hostages and "trivial" obstacles mentioned last night had been removed in the Algiers negotiations. Transfer of frozen Iranian assets had begun and Tehran expected the hostages to be freed in the next few days. They are likely to fly home via Algiers and Wiesbaden. Officials in Washington said they expected an agreement to be signed in Algiers within hours.

Agreement expected to be signed in Algiers this morning

Tehran, Monday morning.—The United States has accepted Iran's conditions for releasing the American hostages, who will be freed as soon as a final accord is signed and Iranian assets are transferred to the Bank of England, Mr Behzad Nabavi, *the chief Iranian* negotiator, announced this morning on Tehran radio.

The transfer of Iranian funds frozen in the United States had already begun, he added. He expected the hostages to be freed within a few days.

He said he had been informed of the *accord several minutes* before and would give details of it in a press conference here later. "For Iran the hostages affair is over", he declared.

Just over two hours before, Mr Nabavi had said in a statement reported by the Iranian news agency Pars that only a few "*trivial*" *details remained* to be worked out before the final accord was reached. These had *now* been ironed out.

The Iranians had transmitted their answers to the final American proposals, he added.

[In Algiers the chief American negotiator, Mr Warren Christopher, went to the Foreign Ministry for the fourth time early this morning and observers said he was to sign *the agreement for the release* of the hostages. He was accompanied by Mr Harold Saunders, Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs, and the American Ambassador to Algiers.

Algerian officials said the official announcement of the hostage agreement would be made simultaneously in Washington and Tehran.

The announcement was expected *to be made by President* Carter in Washington and at a press conference in Algiers.]

'Trivial' obstacles: Earlier in the night Iran had announced that only "trivial points" were blocking total accord with Washington (Tony Allaway writes from Tehran).

But amidst some confusion, there was some *speculation* in diplomatic circles that the statement, by Mr Behzad Nabavi, the *chief Iranian negotiator, might* be an attempt to put last-minute pressure on the United States.

Despite unsupported rumours throughout the day of moves to prepare for the hostages' flight to freedom there was speculation that the Iranians would deny President Carter the re*ward of returning them during* his presidency and leave it until inauguration day on Tuesday or even later.

Mr Nabavi told the official Pars news agency after day-long talks in the Prime Minister's office here that America and Iran had "finally reached agreement on resolving the issue of the hostages". The Iranian Government had "received a response from the United States Government through Algeria for which it had been waiting since Saturday", he went on. "The United States reply contained points on which both sides had reached agreement".

Mr Nabavi added that "in so far as the Iranian Government *was concerned there only* remain a number of wholly trivial points which have to be agreed on, and which have been created merely as a result of the modifications received in the United States proposals today."

The Iranian Government had "already forwarded the proper replies to the most recent United States proposals" and "as far as Iran was concerned *there was absolutely no reason* for the stalemate not to reach an eventual solution now."

It was this last sentence that produced a note of extreme *caution from some senior* Western diplomats who said it might indicate an attempt to put pressure on the Americans. They noted that while the statement was translated and published by the English section of the Pars agency no such statement had appeared on the agency's Persian wire at least two hours after its release.

One diplomat, who accepted the statement at its face value, *said, however, that this might* merely indicate Iranian sensitivity over possible local public reaction.

Algiers negotiations: From his *temporary office in the American* Embassy overlooking Algiers, Mr Warren Christopher, the chief United States negotiator, rang Vice-President Mondale late this afternoon to report: "We may be very close to agreement" (Ian Murray writes from Algiers).

Despite the coming and going of cars and officials throughout the day, however, the only *official comment to the press* corps in the small roped enclosure in front of the Embassy was: "Exchanges are continuing."

Legal and financial experts, including the two Bank of England officials, have been in almost constant session. Mr Christopher has himself visited Mr Muhammad Benyahia, the Algerian Foreign Minister, three times since midnight on Saturday. Mr Benyahia has also been holding regular meetings with the Iranian Charge d'Affaires, Mr Arab Asgau.

Algiers itself throbbed with *stories that the hostages would* be released at any moment. There were more guards on duty at the airport than anyone could remember.



President Carter being briefed by Vice-President Mondale at the White House.

Mr Carter back in White House to supervise finishing touches

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, Jan 18

A full agreement has been reached between Iran and the United States *on the release of* the American hostages, the Iranian news agency Pars, announced this morning. But the *State Department said that* there were still some details to be worked out and that they were still waiting for an official communication from Tehran.

All arrangements have been made to give the hostages a proper reception in Wiesbaden, Germany. A delegation including *Mr Cyrus Vance, the* former *Secretary* of State, was standing by here to fly out to meet them.

President Carter has returned to Washington from Camp David to supervise the last hours of the long negotiations *and there are now high hopes* that the release will take place within the next 24 hours.

It has become increasingly *apparent over the past week* that the Iranian Government, for the first time, was seriously bent on reaching a settlement. They seem to believe that they will bet better terms from President Carter, who leaves office on Tuesday, than from Mr Ronald Reagan.

The *negotiations concern* matters like the disposition of interest earned by the Iranian funds that have been frozen in the United States and in American banks in Europe, and the settlement of the financial claims each country has against the other.

The Iranians, who before Christmas demanded a ransom *of $24,000m (£10,000m) have abandoned such excesses.* They want their own money back, and no more, and are prepared to deal with the Americans on that basis. However, it is still necessary to channel every communication through the Algerians and there is still room for confusion and delay.

*The state department spokes*man said this morning: "It is

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Wiesbaden hotel beds vacated for officials

Wiesbaden, Jan 18.—Officials at a military hotel adjoining the United States Air Force hospital here were told tonight *they would have to evict scores* of servicemen to make room for 30 American State Department officials.

The surprise move was another clear sign that the 52 American hostages would be brought to West Germany after their release.

Military sources said dozens of servicemen and their families at the 550-bed Amelia Earhart Hotel would be asked to leave on Monday. Twice before, when hostages from Iran were flown to the hospital, their families were put up at the hotel. However, military sources said today relatives of the 52 remaining hostages were being "strongly discouraged" from *travelling to Wiesbaden.*

Hotel officials said no reporters would be allowed above the ground floor of the hotel, which is less than 50 yards from the three-storey hospital where the hostages were expected to

Mr Cyrus Vance, the former Secretary of State, was one of the government officials expected to stay at the hotel, which normally serves transient military personnel. The servicemen pay only a nominal fee for lodging and are reimbursed.

Nine die in fire at all-night party

By Stewart Tendler
Crime Reporter

Scotland Yard is investigating the possibility that firebombing *led* to the deaths of nine people at an all-night birthday party in a house in south London early yesterday.

Young West Indians jumped to the street from upper storeys of the house, but others were trapped by smoke and flames.

As forensic scientists and firemen searched the wreckage of the three-storey house in New Cross Road, the police awaited conclusive evidence of arson. The sort of inquiry which is normal in murder cases has been mounted.

The police said last night that a liquid of some kind had been used to assist the spread of the fire.

Several people who left the house before the fire said that they saw a white Princess car parked outside and a coloured driver or passenger.

More than 30 people were taken to hospital for treatment and 18 were still detained last night with burns, broken limbs, and shock. Nine people jumped from the second storey of the building and several were severely injured. One person's back was broken.

Three of the injured were transferred during the day from King's College Hospital, Camberwell, to the burns unit at Queen Victoria Hospital, East Grinstead, East Sussex.

The fire spread rapidly from the ground floor upwards. Firemen found five bodies on the *top floor and another four on* the first.

A crowd of relatives, friends and people from the party waited outside the blackened house all day and the body of one victim, covered by a blanket, still hung from a top window at the back of the building. The London Fire Brigade said that all three floors were severely damaged.

The fire began as a double *birthday party which had lasted* all night was coming to an end before dawn. The party was given for Miss Yvonne Ruddock, aged 16, and Miss Angela Jackson, aged 18, and held at Miss Ruddock's home.

Miss Jackson said that she left for her flat nearby at about 5.30 am. As she walked away from the house, she noticed "a car with a man sitting in the front passenger seat. He was *youngish with short hair, and* black".

Mr Carl Wright, aged 20, noticed a car about 30 minutes later.

"There was a crash, the sound of breaking glass from the front of the house", he said.

"*Then I saw the flames.* The door was on fire and so were the stairs and the front room. When I left most of the people were also leaving and quite a lot were on the top floor."

Mr Leslie Morris carried the body of a girl away from the back of the house. "I do not *know if she was dead. She must* have jumped from the second floor. She was very burnt."

Mr Joseph Hall, who was with Mr Morris, said: "There was a terrible panic inside."

Several men climbed down a drainpipe from the top of the house. When the fire engines *arrived, a number of people* were rescued by firemen wearing breathing apparatus.

More fire deaths, page 2

Mr Jenkins moves to cement alliance with 'gang of three'

By Fred Emery
Political Editor

Mr Roy Jenkins moved last night to persuade Labour's so-called Gang of Three to speed any break from their party and join him in a new social democratic political grouping that might form an alliance with the Liberals.

Mr Jenkins, who earlier this month returned home from four years as EEC Commission president, met his former Labour Cabinet colleagues, Mrs Shirley Williams, Dr David Owen, and Mr William Rodgers, at Mr Rodgers's home in Kentish Town in north London.

It was the second such meeting in four days, with the others now wishing to include Mr Rodgers who had missed the first while confined at home with a strained back.

The sense of urgency was heightened after Dr Owen, in an independent television interview, had made clear that he intended taking the initiative in sounding out the possibility of a social democratic party. That was on the assumption that next Saturday's special Labour Party conference agrees to set up a block-voting electoral college for the selection of party leaders, an issue that the Labour right wingers have chosen to make a breaking point.

Dr Owen, however, made clear he would not be rushed, a view shared by Mrs Williams and Mr Rodgers.

Dr Owen agreed *that* Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, must be told by the time of his party conference in September, *an indication that the Gang of* Three do not wish to act before the local government elections in May, and possibly will leave things until later.

Mr Steel, who wants a decision by Easter, speaking on independent radio on Saturday, deplored the "dithering".

Without mentioning the Labour leaders by name, he said: "I think there has to come a point where they decide how they are going to operate because if we go on dithering I know what will happen: nothing will happen".

After last night's meeting it was not disclosed what success Mr Jenkins had had with similar arguments. All the participants intend waiting on the results of next Saturday's conference. But it appeared that differences over timing had been diminished, with Mr Jenkins understanding how the others were affected by Dr Owen's stated position.

Little encouragement could be found for the idea that Mr Jenkins might go ahead with less prominent Labour dissidents when he knew he might eventually count on such party heavyweights joining the venture.

It was not disclosed what success Mr Jenkins had with his own similar arguments. But there was little reason *to* believe that the others had shifted from Dr Owen's stated position.

A poll broadcast with Dr Owen's television appearance suggested that a social democratic-Liberal alliance led by Mrs Shirley Williams would, if a general election were *held* now, come out ahead of Labour, with the Conservatives in third place. The poll, commissioned from Opinion Research Centre

Continued on page 2, col 5

Bitter Israel campaign likely in July 7 poll

From Christopher Walker
Jerusalem, Jan 18

The demoralized Israeli coalition Cabinet decided today to abandon any remaining hopes of staying in office for its full term and formally agreed by a large majority to press for an early general election on July 7.

Legislation to bring the poll forward from its scheduled date in November will be introduced in the Knesset tomorrow and is expected to win approval by the end of the week. Opposition deputies have been pressing for voting to take place in April or May, but they are likely to be overruled.

According to all reputable Israeli opinion polls, today's decision will hasten the return to power of the Israeli Labour Party, which is expected to win a landslide victory. In recent months some pollsters have even suggested that the Labour Party could win sufficient seats to form the country's first non-coalition government.

A return to Labour rule will have far reaching consequences for the Middle East. Under the leadership of Mr Shimon Peres, the party favours a less dogmatic *policy towards the occu*pied West Bank and is committed to try and negotiate a compromise with Jordan.

Last week, Mr Abba Eban, Labour's foreign affairs spakesman, said a Labour administration would hope to relinquish military rule over most of the 1,200,000 Palestinians living in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip. But he refused to give any commitment that a future Labour administration would dismantle any of the 85 Jewish settlements which have been built since the land was conquered in 1967.

Mr Eban *also said* that Labour would reintroduce a number of financial controls in an effort to stem Israel's runaway inflation, now calculated at more than 150 per cent.

Today's Cabinet decision was announced to reporters by Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, who has defeated a rearguard campaign by a minority of ministerial hard liners who wanted the Government to try and *cling to office by* making parliamentary deals with independent deputies.

There has been ominous signs that the election campaign will be extremely bitter, with coalition ministers portraying the Labour Party as a future Government which, as one official put it recently, would sell out to Mr Yassir Arafat, the Palestinian leader.

During its remaining months *in office, the coalition is* expected to restrict Labour's options as much as possible by establishing more settlements in the occupied territories and by increasing financial allocations to those already set up.

Crisis in Israel, page 10

Coal board considering closure of 25 pits

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

The National Coal Board is drawing up plans for widespread colliery closures and production economies to meet the growing effect of the recession on the industry.

Details still being worked out will be given to leaders of the three mining and management unions on February 10. Early calculations suggest that falling consumption will dictate the closure of at least 25 pits over two years with a loss of 25,000 jobs.

The coal board estimates that demand will fall from 128 million tonnes in 1979-80 to 121 million tonnes in 1983-84, staying at that level until almost *the end of the decade.*

At the same time, output from Britain's deep mines is rising and coal is going into stock at an unprecedented rate. Stocks are at 38.6 million tonnes, a record for the industry at its present size.

The coal board's financial difficulties are so acute that it is being obliged to ask for prompt payment by customers while delaying settlement of its *own bills. Senior executives are* embarrassed by this "corner shop" practice in one of the country's largest industrial concerns.

*While the industry's prob*lems are not as severe as those of British Steel, similar action to stem over-production will be part of the economy package to be tabled by Sir Derek Ezra, chairman of the coal board. The Ezra "crisis plan" will seek to bring output into line *with reduced demand, as the* MacGregor "survival plan" has in British Steel.

Some slowing of the industry's investment programme also seems inevitable. An unsold 6 million tonnes of coal in the past year has deprived the board of £240m of revenue.

*The economy package, when it is settled, is certain to pro*voke a strong response from all the unions.

Before the February 10 talks, left-wing coalfield leaders in the National Union of Mineworkers will have before them the result of a ballot in the *largest area, Yorkshire,* on the principle of industrial action to forestall pit closures. Voting takes place on January 28-29.

Steel closures; coal aid, page 2

Civil Service Department not to be disbanded

By Peter Hennessy

The Prime Minister has decided not to disband the Civil Service Department and remove its functions to the *Treasury from which the* department was formed in 1968. Its survival will be announced shortly in a White Paper replying to a report from the Commons Select Committee on the Treasury and the Civil Service.

The committee recommended in December that if the depart*ment's performance failed to* improve its future should be examined again. The Prime Minister will endorse the committee's view that the department should "revitalize" itself.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher reached her decision after a meeting with Treasury and Civil Service Department ministers before Christmas. A crucial factor in it was the unwillingness of Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to add to his ministerial responsi*bilities at the Treasury.*

Mrs McAliskey and husband still seriously ill

From Christopher Thomas
Belfast

The condition of Mrs Bernadette McAliskey and her husband Michael, who were shot at their home in Northern Ireland on Friday, remained serious last night. She is in the Royal Victoria Hospital, Belfast, while Mr McAliskey is in the Musgrave Park Hospital in the city.

The alleged failure of the Government to *proscribe the* Ulster Defence Association, which was able to plan terrorist crime unimpeded, *was criticized last night* by Mr Michael Canavan, law and order spokesman for the Social Democratic and Labour Party.

Struggle to save injured potholer

Exhausted rescuers were last night inching their way through narrow passages with a stretcher carrying a potholer who on Saturday broke a leg in a rock fall 3½ miles inside a cave in mid-Wales.

The eighty rescuers, working in shifts, said they would be unable to get Mr Timothy Flanagan, aged 28, of Brighton, Sussex, to the surface from the 9-mile long Agen Allwedd cave until today.

TUC calls for pension funds to aid industry

The Trades Union Congress is confident that a special union conference on Thursday will accept in principle its *recommendation that* a National Investment Bank be established to provide capital for industry and proposed that the pension funds make available at least £1,000m. It also proposes that the Goverment contribute the same amount from public sector revenues from North Sea oil and gas — Page 13

£100m to create jobs

Investment projects worth £100m aimed at creating over 2,000 jobs in areas hard-hit by steel closures will be announced soon. The European Coal and Steel Community, which will consider about six United Kingdom loan applications this week, *is also examin*ing schemes directed at helping small businesses — Page 13

Offer by Mr Nkomo

Mr Joshua Nkomo said his Patriotic Front party had sent a document to Mr Robert Mugabe, the Zimbawe Prime Minister, that "*forms the basis for* resolving the impasse caused by the Cabinet reshuffle" in which he was replaced — Page 4

Private Papal Mass for Mr Walesa

The Pope, in a gesture usually reserved for heads of state, celebrated a private Mass for Mr Lech Walesa, head of the independent Polish trade union movement Solidarity, and 14 members of his delegation and gave them Communion. Later the Pope had breakfast with the group — Page 4

China accuses Dutch

China rejected as "untrue" a statement by the Dutch Prime Minister that he had told Peking about the proposed sale of Dutch submarines to Taiwan. "The fact is that during his visit, neither he nor any member of his delegation mentioned it in any form", a Chinese spokesman said — Page 3

Don regrets dispute

Professor Frank Kermode, speaking on the English literature controversy at Cambridge University, regretted that *the matter should have surfaced "in a* mood of ill temper". He said that not all theoretical work was Marxist or even left wing — Page 2

Seamen face dismissal

Ship employers have been recommended to dismiss crews whose industrial action halts sailings. *Seamen's shop stewards* will decide today whether to strike for two days this week in pursuit of their rejected pay claim — Page 2

New TV companies face deadline

Two new regional commercial television companies are racing ahead to have studios, staff and programmes ready by January 1 next year. Kenneth Gosling has interviewed leading figures from both, Television South West, which ousted Westward, and South and South-East Communications, begetter of TVS, the new contractor for the South — Page 3

Nationality Bill: Shadow Home Secretary has *explained Labour's opposition* to the definition of qualification and rights of British citizenship — 2

Broadmoor hearing: Patient who has always maintained his innocence of a crime opens fight to clear his name — 2

More suicides: Figures for England and Wales have shown an annual rise of 3.2 per cent — 3

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Union triple alliance talks of action to stop steel closures

By David Felton
Labour Reporter

A policy document published today by the three principal unions in the steel, coal and railway industries says that there must be no further losses of steel making capacity. If the British Steel Corporation attempts to shed jobs in big plants, the unions "will take whatever action is necessary".

The publication of the policy aims of the triple alliance of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, the National Union of Railwaymen and National Union of Mineworkers, presages the announcement this afternoon of the steel union's ballot of its members on British Steel's survival plans.

In its ballot the corporation has announced that steelworkers voted by a majority of three to one in favour of proposals drawn up by Mr Ian MacGregor, the chairman, which envisages about 20,000 job losses.

The union ballot is expected to show a two to one majority for rejection of the plan, but union officials made it clear last night that the result will not give them a mandate to take industrial action

Executives of the three unions are to meet on Friday to decide on the best way to prosecute the policy contained in today's document, entitled What is the Future? Representatives of other unions in the industry and senior TUC officials have been invited to the meeting as observers.

The document says that the steel, coal and railway industries lie at the heart of the nation's struggle for economic survival.

"Any government which by its policies seeks to attack and undermine the core industries upon which our economic structure is based, must expect total opposition. Opposition will flow not only from those directly employed in these industries, but from all workers who are dependent on the materials which provide the lifeblood for the whole of our manufacturing industry", the document says.

Calling on steelmen, miners and railwaymen to stand shoulder to shoulder, the document emphasizes the need to safeguard the steel plants at Llanwern, Port Talbot, Scunthorpe, Teesside and Ravenscraig.

The unions argue for government protection from steel and coal imports, further state support for the industries during the recession, and more government investment in the railways, particularly in the Channel tunnel project.

They also call for wider cooperation between nationalized industries, with the steel and coal bodies compelled to use rail transport. The document suggests that cash limits for the industries be relaxed and that recent public spending cuts be reversed


Professor Kermode: "Great regret"

Cambridge dons dig in for battle

From Our Correspondent
Cambridge

Professor Frank Kermode, senior professor in the faculty of English at Cambridge University, spoke yesterday of his great regret at the events that led to dispute that promises to be the most bitter in the faculty's 50 turbulent years.

He was commenting on events that have forced the university into a public debate on a motion for the suspension of the English faculty pending an inquiry into its administration and appointments policy.

The faculty has become increasingly divided over complex issues that involve the question whether it should concentrate on traditional studies of English literature or allow more Marxist and theoretical approaches.

Internal wrangling finally erupted into open conflict over the refusal last term by the faculty's new appointments committee to promote Dr Colin McCabe, an assistant lecturer, and a Marxist, to a permanent tenured position in the faculty.

Dr McCabe was appointed five years ago on a five-year contract to develop ways of studying language.

His upgrading was supported by Professor Kermode and Professor Raymond Williams, the university's left-wing professor of drama, both of whom were voted off the appointments committee by dons who opposed Dr McCabe's reappointment.

Professor Kermode said yesterday: "My great regret is that matters for discussion between professional colleagues should only come to the surface in a mood of ill temper and at the expense of someone's career.

"This faculty has had a great deal of strife during the 50 years of its history. The spirit of contention has manifested itself in different forms.

"The present dispute is founded on the fact that all over the world an extraordinary explosion in literary theories has been absolutely unprecedented. The faculty here is traditional and is alarmed by this.

"I believe one can have too much of this new theory, but it must be agreed that the most advanced thoughts should be represented in the faculty.

"Some of this new theory is associated with new forms of Marxism and has therefore been given a political character. But not all of this theoretical work is Marxist or even left wing. It is entirely false to believe that; but it has been helped by the fact that McCabe is a Marxist."

Crucial decision confronts Labour on power struggle

By Michael Horsnell

The Labour Party's national executive committee will make a crucial decision on January 28 about whether to hold an inquiry into trade union affiliation to the management committees of local parties, which select MPs.

Right-wingers believe that if the executive goes ahead with an investigation the implications could make the party's constitution unworkable.

If attempts continue to block right-wing trade union branch affiliations, as has happened in south London, and if appeals to the executive follow, it is feared the machinery of the party could come to a halt at a time when MPs come up for reselection.

The decision on whether to hold a national inquiry comes after a bitter struggle for control of the local party in Southwark, Bermondsey, where there is speculation that Mr Robert Mellish, aged 67, the south London constituency's Labour MP, may soon retire or be forced out by the new reselection procedures.

Mr John O'Grady, leader of Southwark Borough Council and an influential right-winger, said: "If the national executive committee decides on an inquiry the lid will be lifted off a can of worms."

Amid accusations of infiltration, reported in The Times last month, Mr Frank Chapple's right-wing electricians' union has nominated 14 delegates to the Bermondsey constituency's management committee. That move brought the struggle for control to a head.

After protests by left-wing officers of the local party, Mr David Hughes, the national agent, investigated and found that the affiliations by the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunications and Plumbing Union were in order.

But the party's organization committee ignored his advice and agreed that membership of the Bermondsey Labour Party should be frozen until the question of union affiliation to local parties had been investigated.

Right-wing party members have accused the organization committee, and its chairman, Mr Eric Heffer, MP, of hypocrisy. They claim that the alleged infiltration of Bermondsey and other constituencies by the electricians' union was preceded a year ago by affiliations to management committees by the left-wing National Union of Public Employees (NUPE).

Mr O'Grady said that if the electricians' union nominations to the Bermondsey management committee were frozen while NUPE members remained, the strife that would follow could devastate the Labour movement.

In Peckham, Mr Harry Lamborn, aged 65, the right-wing Labour MP, has indicated that he might not stand again. In Dulwich, Mr Samuel Silkin, QC, the former Attorney General, has said he will resign from politics at the next election.

All three management committees have had applications for affiliation from the electricians' union and the General and Municipal Workers' Union, both of which admit that they are seeking to reassert themselves over left-dominated management committees in constituencies throughout the country.

The right has accused the Southwark officers branch of NUPE of affiliating delegates with no obvious record of public employment.

Such delegates include, they say:

- Mr Anthony Ritchie, a member of Dulwich management committee and a left-wing Southwark councillor. He runs an off-licence in the borough and is not known to have any record of public employment. Mr Ritchie said: "It is up to the union to decide who shall or shall not be its delegate."
- Miss Carol Turner, who is now a director of a private printing company, and a member of the National Graphical Association as well as NUPE. She is a left-wing councillor and member of Peckham management committee. She would not comment.
- Mr Alan Davis, formerly employed by Southwark but now in the social services department of Kensington and Chelsea Borough Council. A left-wing councillor in Southwark, he is a member of Dulwich management committee. Mr Davis said: "I have represented NUPE Southwark officers' branch for six or seven years. When I moved work to Kensington and Chelsea I put it to the Southwark branch that I wanted to remain a member and they said I could."

Any union branch affiliated to the TUC and the Labour Party can affiliate to any constituency party if it has at least one member resident. Mr George Taylor, secretary of Southwark officers' branch, said: "I have no comment except that we have every right to be on these committees".

Other delegates to the branch who are not employed by the local council include a doctor and a lawyer.

Mr O'Grady, the Southwark Council leader, said that for those NUPE branch members who were also councillors, there could be a clash of interests.

Mr O'Grady wrote to Mr Alan Fisher, NUPE general secretary, last year querying the right of several delegates to belong to the union or branch and raising the question of the conflict of interests. He received no direct reply.

He said: "What about the activities of Arthur Scargill and the National Union of Mineworkers in Yorkshire?"

Seamen on strike face threat to jobs

By Our Labour Staff

Shipping employers will be urged today to toughen their stance against members of the National Union of Seamen who take industrial action, as both sides prepare for a prolonged dispute.

The General Council of British Shipping is recommending shipowners to dismiss crewmen whose action prevents ships from sailing. The union countered that such action would only worsen the dispute.

With both sides in the pay dispute deadlocked, much will hinge on a meeting at the union's south London headquarters today of 70 shop stewards and branch officials from ports around the country who will be recommended to call a two-day worldwide strike on Wednesday and Thursday.

Some officials were suggesting that a strike might be more effective if British ports were excluded from the action. They argued that ferry operators would not mind if their services were halted by a strike this week because they were operating at only half capacity.

The employers had increased their original 10.5 per cent offer to 12 per cent, but after the start of the union's action it was withdrawn.

Unofficial contacts took place over the weekend, but an employers' official said last night that Mr James Slater, union general secretary, was not interested in any restructuring of the 12 per cent and they had said that that was the end of the road.

Pits deserve aid, NUM official says

From Ronald Kershaw
Wakefield

Unless the Government makes some immediate change in its economic direction Britain's coal industry will find itself the victim of its own success, Mr Trevor Bell, general secretary of the Wakefield-based Colliery Officials and Staffs Area of the National Union of Mineworkers, said yesterday.

Mr Bell, a moderate contender for the presidency of the NUM, has just returned from a fact-finding tour of the West German coal industry in the company of Mr Michael McGahey, vice president of the union, and Mr Frank Gormill, of the Scottish NUM.

The three will report to the NUM executive but last night Mr Bell called for government help similar to that given by the West German Government, which last year subsidized its coal industry by £550m.

Mr Bell said the British coal industry had responded to the demands of the Government to work more diligently, become more productive and more efficient with the promise of a more secure future. The industry, had done everything asked of it, including operating on early retirement schemes and moderating wage claims.

"For these reasons we have a case for asking for assistance", he said.

The coal board had sold six million tonnes less coal this year than last year but could obtain no help to pay for stockpiling.

In brief

Force theme in Reith Lectures

Professor Laurence W. Martin, vice-chancellor of Newcastle University, is to be the 1981 BBC Reith lecturer, the thirty-fourth in the series. His theme will be armed force.

Professor Martin, aged 52, will argue that its role, at least between the great powers, has shifted towards "the threat rather than the deed, the shadow rather than the substance". The lectures begin in November on Radio 4.

13 arrested after demonstrations

Thirteen people were arrested in Birmingham yesterday after scuffles between rival demonstrators from the New National Front and the Anti-Nazi League. Some of those arrested were accused of public order offences and obstructing police, and two were accused of criminal damage and possessing an offensive weapon.

Fire in tanker

Fire damaged the engine room store of the Texaco Norge, 21,502 tons, while she was offloading her cargo of 11,600 tons of gasoline and kerosene at Canvey Island yesterday. The fire was put out in less than an hour.

244,331 at boat show

The London boat show, which closed last night, attracted 244,331 visitors, a drop of 11.6 per cent on last year. The 470 exhibitors reported steady but not overwhelming business.

Wisley inquiry change

The venue of the inquiry which begins tomorrow into the future of Wisley airfield, Surrey, has been changed from Ripley village hall to the Civic Hall, Guildford.

Woman turns 107

Mrs Sarah Hough, who was 107 on Saturday, received a telegram of greeting from the Queen. She lives in Cropwell Butler, Nottinghamshire.

Mr Jenkins in urgent alliance talks

Continued from page 1

by London Weekend Television's Weekend World programme, gave Alliance 31 per cent; Labour, 27 per cent; Conservatives, 24 per cent; and Undecided, 18 per cent.

Although the 31 per cent given to the notional centre party is similar to most other poll results over the past 10 years, the new element, coupled with the unpopularity of the Government, is the dramatic impact on Labour's fortunes.

Without the alliance, the ORC poll records the following preferences: Labour, 39 per cent; Conservatives, 30 per cent; Liberals, 12 per cent; and Undecided, 19 per cent.

Thus it is the Labour Party that appears to have much to fear from a decision by Mrs Williams to lead such a new alliance.

That she would be prepared to do so is hardly in doubt, possibly taking about a dozen of the present Labour MPs into the breakout from Mr Foot's leadership. The unresolved question appears to be the one of timing. Urgings to take the tide at its crest in the next few weeks are being countered by agonizing about hurt to friends and pleas to wait.

Dr Owen said yesterday, on Weekend World, that the soundings could take months.

He admitted that a Labour conference decision to set up an electoral college would "mark a watershed for me, there's no doubt"; and yet, he said, "what haunts me, and haunts socialists, is, if we were to split, would it mean the centre-left would never form a government in this country?"

Dr Owen made clear that he was not conceding that all was lost at Saturday's conference; there was a slight chance the party might end with no decision. But most estimates are that Labour will vote for an electoral college, with Mr Foot hoping that enough unions will support his preference of a system giving MPs half the vote, with the unions and constituency parties a quarter each.

Mr Jenkins, Dr Owen, and Mrs Williams arriving at Mr Rodgers's home last night.

A warning that the electricians' union (EETPU) might hold a ballot of members to decide whether to disaffiliate from the Labour Party in the event of an unacceptable electoral college was given at the weekend by Mr Frank Chapple, the union's general secretary.

Yesterday's three-hour meeting between Mr Jenkins and the Gang of Three was to establish whether they could agree a common policy.

The three have been in touch with Mr Jenkins continually over the years, but there has been some hint of policy difference, with the Three looking askance at Mr Jenkins's centrism. Further, Dr Owen and Mr Rodgers had no wish to see Mr Jenkins as leader, preferring to be partners under Mrs Williams's lead.

Leading article, page 11

Hattersley attack on Nationality Bill

By Our Political Editor

Unless the Government accepted amendments to its Nationality Bill, a Labour government would introduce a "non-racist non-sexist" definition of the qualifications and rights of British citizenship, Mr Roy Hattersley, shadow Home Secretary, promised yesterday.

Elaborating on the Shadow Cabinet's announced opposition to the Bill, Mr Hattersley complained that the Government had almost invariably chosen the hardest option set out in Labour's 1977 Green Paper. Mr Hattersley listed what he claimed were racially discriminatory aspects of the Bill, in a speech in Birmingham to the coordinating committee of Pakistani and Kashmiri organizations.

He said: "If the Bill becomes law the automatic right of every child born in this country to become a citizen of the United Kingdom will be removed. Citizenship of the United Kingdom will only be transmitted to children born abroad if their parents were citizens of the United Kingdom by birth.

"Applicants for naturalization will have no right of appe against refusal of British citize ship: for example, the Hom Secretary alone will determin and interpret 'good character The creation of British Ove seas Citizenship; an entirel worthless status that provid no automatic rights of ent into any country and is n transmissible to children".

He went on: "The Bill al discriminates against wome The Government claims that provides sexual equality in t treatment of citizenship a marriage. In fact, it equates t treatment by abolishing woman's rights to automat citizenship on marriage and r places it with a three-year re dence qualification which also imposed on men w marry British wives.

"The Government has n even achieved equality abolishing the rights of wiv to automatic citizenship. residence qualification w inevitably, discriminate agai women who marry husban who are not United Kingd citizens.

Church criticism, page

Prison officers in some jails defy union order

By a Staff Reporter

An instruction by the Prison Officers' Association to work normally pending consideration of Home Office proposals to end their four-month dispute is being defied at some prisons, including Strangeways, Manchester, and the maximum security jail at Hull.

It is believed that 120 branches will have resumed normal working from midnight on Saturday. However, the full transfer of 4,600 prisoners from police cells and military camps has not yet begun.

Prison officers have failed to win arbitration in their dispute.

Bird group seeks firmer action on oil pollution

International action to st the illegal discharge of oil sea was demanded by the Ro Society for the Protection Birds yesterday.

More than 40,000 birds h died from the effects of since the beginning of the ye the society said, making it of the worst periods of oil p lution for 60 years. The de birds were mainly guillem and razorbills, many fr British breeding colonies.

About 35,000 have died the coasts of Scandinavia cause of an oil slick and seve thousand along the shores Belgium, Holland, France the south coast of England. T society said the deaths w not caused by a single disas but by widespread pollution

It has written to the Sec tary of State for Trade ask him to press EEC states prosecute the ships of mem nations, and to consider act against all vessels; to incre surveillance of North Sea Channel shipping; to impr law enforcement at sea, w stronger penalties and sancti against owners; and to ext British waters from three to miles.

Tory MP says backdoor tax rises a disaster

By Our Political Editor

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has been warned by a right-wing Tory backbencher that backdoor methods of raising taxes by failing to raise allowances in line with inflation would be "just as disastrous as increasing income tax rates".

In a letter to Sir Geoffrey Howe, Mr Ralph Howell, MP for Norfolk, North, and vice-chairman of the party's backbench finance committee, expressed his deep concern over authoritative indications last week that, while preserving the present income tax rates, the Government intended increasing the tax "take" by failing to uprate allowances

"It is high time we realized to what extent the tax system is destroying the will to work", Mr Howell wrote. "You and the rest of the Government are committed to solving the 'why work?' problem. This is now so great that it has become, in my view, Britain's number one problem."

Mr Prior explains jobs hint

Mr James Prior, the Secretary of State for Employment, yesterday strengthened beliefs that unemployment figures for January will rise to about 2,500,000, from 2,250,000 last month.

He said on BBC Radio's The World This Weekend: "It has gone up from 300,000 to 600,000, then 1,200,000, then 1,600,000 and now to whatever it is, 2,600,000".

In the programme he denied he knew what the figure would be. Later, at home, he said: "I was using 2,600,000 during the interview as an illustration".

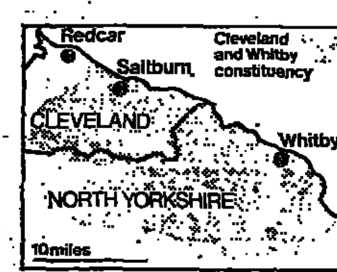
On radio Mr Prior said he saw "signs of spring" in the economy, with an improvement in inflation.

From the grassroots: Boundary review affects new member of Cabinet

Mr Brittan's constituency could disappear

By Michael Hatfield
Political Reporter

Mr Leon Brittan, the recently appointed Chief Secretary to the Treasury, may have got himself a seat in the Cabinet, but there is doubt whether he will maintain his Cleveland and Whitby seat in the country. The Boundary Commission is proposing that it should be wiped off the electoral map.



Mr Brittan and his constituency Conservative Association are objecting, and the issues involved illustrate graphically the type of difficulty that the commission can encounter in its complicated task of reviewing the parliamentary constituencies.

Mr Brittan is a young MP in a young constituency: Cleveland and Whitby came into existence only in 1972 as a political unit after a commission review in the 1960s that was delayed by the Labour Government. Before then Whitby was linked with Scarborough in a single constituency, and the commission wants to revert to a similar boundary.

The Conservatives do not like the proposal because it could rob them of a seat in North Yorkshire: both Cleveland and Whitby and Scarborough divisions are held by the Conservatives. If the commission, in its attempts to equalize the electorate in each constituency in the county, sticks to its proposals, Mr Brittan may well have to challenge his Conservative colleague, Mr Michael Shaw, MP for Scarborough.

Mr Brittan's position has additional interest because before his promotion he was Minister of State at the Home Office responsible for the commission, although not its individual reviews. None the less, he was asking it to drop its normal practice of not wanting to cross county boundaries.

There was no constitutional conflict of interest, however. As Mr Brittan points out: "County boundaries are not the only criteria for the commission also undertaken to look at other factors such as natural affinities within a community".

In its submission to the commission, the local Conservative Association argued: "A great deal of effort and hard work was expended by a large number of people in order to weld it (the constituency) into a viable whole. This has now been successfully done and there can be little doubt that the electors of the constituency regard themselves as being in a unit which they recognize, understand, and appreciate."

The Labour Party is making no objections to the proposals.

Children advocate whipping to curb hooliganism

Serious crime shoud be met with public hangings that are shown on television, or a choice of electric chair, guillotine or gas chamber, with the rack and thumb-screws for lesser violence, children at a comprehensive school in Nottingham say.

Thieves should have a hand or hands cut off; hooligans should be whipped or birched, with up to 10 years' imprisonment for shoplifting with at least nine months for stealing a bar of chocolate.

Those anti-crime ideas were from children, aged 11 upwards, who were asked at Charnwood Comprehensive School, Clifton, to suggest ways of tackling difficulties in a violent world.

Forced-feeding for hunger strikers; arming the police; women to be taught karate and allowed to carry knives and guns, and closing public houses at Christmas were further ideas from the children who live on a council estate.

For violence among football supporters, players should walk off the field immediately and not return. Another remedy suggested for violence is more work and less sex.

Three die in house fires

A boy aged five was one of three people who died in separate fires yesterday.

The boy, Blair Mellis of Deas Avenue, Dingwall, Ross and Cromarty, was trapped in his blazing home. His mother, Mrs Patricia Mellis, aged 24, who is pregnant, escaped from the house with her other son, Graham, aged two, but was beaten back by flames when she tried to rescue Blair. She was detained in hospital with cuts, burns and shock.

Mr Donal Rose, aged 73, a widower of St Margaret's Road, Inverness, was found by neighbours lying dead over an electric fire.

The third victim, Mrs Florence White, aged 63, an invalid of Ansty Road, Coventry, died in her blazing armchair. The cause of the fire is being investigated.

Man convicted of killing newsboy takes truth drug

A solicitor acting for Michael Hickey, one of three men convicted of murdering Carl Bridgewater, aged 13, at Yew Tree Farm in Staffordshire, said last night that his client had taken a truth drug to try to prove his innocence.

Mrs Ann Hickey, the convicted man's mother, said he had continued to plead his innocence under the effect of the drug.

Mr Hickey, aged 18, and the two other men were jailed for life for the murder of the newsboy with a shotgun. Mr Hickey has maintained that he was not there.

Mr Richard Gilkes, his solicitor, said he thought it the first time that such a drug had been used by a prisoner in Britain.

Mr Hickey's mother said: "He has maintained his innocence throughout, and also under the truth drug. Surely it must carry great weight."

Under present law the findings are not admissible in evidence. Mr Gilkes said he would see a report from the psychiatrist who conducted the test before consulting counsel.

Broadmoor patient's case is to be heard in public

By Lucy Hodges

A Broadmoor patient who has always maintained his innocence of a crime, who served almost his full prison sentence and has now spent a further five years in Broadmoor high security hospital, has been granted the unusual privilege of a public hearing of his case.

Tomorrow Mr John Walters's case opens at a public mental health tribunal in Broadmoor's central hall. Such hearings are almost always held in secret, only a handful have been open since 1960.

Mr Walters's case is unusual for several reasons. Not only has he protested his innocence for the past eight years of a conviction for violent sexual assault, but he was transferred to Broadmoor 19 days before the end of his four-year prison sentence. Now aged 34, he remains in Broadmoor indefinitely.

The doctors responsible for him have opposed his release. Because he insists on his innocence they say he is deluded. He is therefore still ill, possibly dangerous, in need of treatment, and not ready for release, they say.

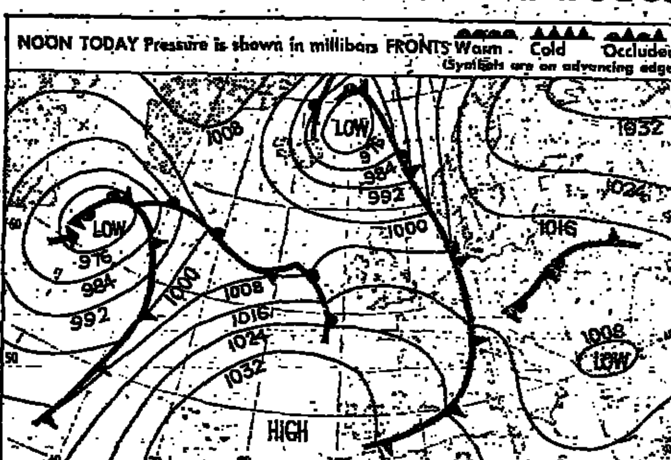
Mr Walters has, however, won strong support, including that of Mr Thomas Sargant, secretary of Justice, the British section of the International Commission of Jurists.

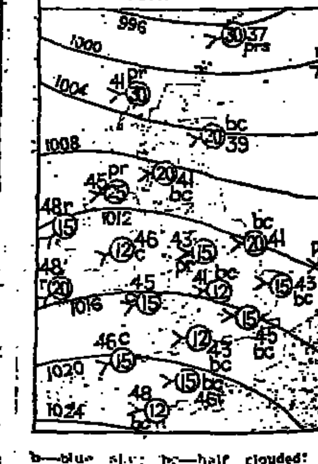
Mr Sargant, who will be giving evidence on Mr Walters's behalf tomorrow, is expected to say that Mr Walters was wrongly convicted. He will also maintain that it is wrong to make it a condition of his release that he is required to admit his guilt. That violates his integrity, Mr Sargant says.

Mr Walters was found guilty at the Central Criminal Court in 1973 of causing actual bodily harm to and sexually assaulting a young French woman on a London suburban train on the basis of what, Mr Sargant says, was dubious identification and forensic evidence.

Mr Walters told me last week when I visited him in Broadmoor that he was much less interested in his freedom than in clearing his name.

Weather forecast and recordings





b—blue sky; bc—half clouded; cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—dr h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—sn th—thunderstorm; p—showers; pr periodical rain with snow. Wind sp in mph.

Today

Sun rises: 7.56 am — Sun sets: 4.27 pm
Moon sets: 7.05 am — Moon rises: 3.47 pm

Full Moon: Tomorrow.

Lighting up: 4.57 pm to 7.25 am.

High water: London Bridge, 12.45 am, 6.8m; 1.09 pm, 6.8m. Avonmouth, 6.20 am, 12.7m; 6.50 pm, 12.9m. Dover, 10.06 am, 6.3m; 10.40 pm, 6.4m. Hull, 5.20 am, 7.2m; 5.46 pm, 7.3m. Liverpool, 10.26 am, 9.1m; 10.50 pm, 9.1m. 1ft=0.3048m 1m=3.2808ft

All areas lie in a W to NW airstream and a frontal trough will approach the SW.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:

London, SE, central S, central N and E England, East Anglia, Midlands: Mostly dry, sunny intervals; wind, W, veering NW, moderate; max temp 5° to 6°C (41° to 43°F).

Channel Islands, SW England, Wales, N Ireland: Bright, becoming cloudy, rain by evening; wind, mainly W, moderate to fresh; max temp 7° to 9°C (45° to 48°F).

NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll: Sunny intervals, scattered showers, snow on hills; wind, NW, fresh; max temp 5° to 6°C (41° to 43°F).

NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen: Mostly dry, sunny intervals; wind, W, veering NW, fresh, normal; max temp 4° to 5°C (30° to 41°F).

Central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Wintry showers, some heavy, few sunny intervals; wind, NW, fresh to strong; max temp 3° to 4°C (37° to 39°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Rather cold and bright.

Sea passages: S North Sea, Straits of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind W, fresh or strong; sea, moderate or rough.

St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind W, fresh or strong, decreasing moderate and backing SW; sea rough becoming slight.

Saturday

London: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 9°C (48°F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 5°C (41°F). Humidity, 6 84 per cent. Rain, 24hr to 6 0.03in. Sun, 24hr to 6 pm, 2. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 99 millibars, rising.

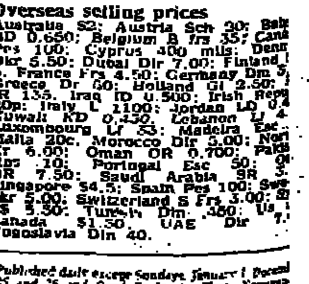
Yesterday

London: Temp: max 6 am t pm, 5°C (41°F); min 6 pm 6 am, 3°C (37°F). Humidity, 6 92 per cent. Rain, 24hr to 6 0.09in. Sun, 24hr to 6 pm, 1. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 10 millibars, falling.

1,000 millibars=29.53in.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sl, sleet; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Akrotiri	s	16	61	Cardiff	r	5	41	Jersey	c	7	45	Naples	c	7	45
Algiers	f	16	61	Cologne	sn	1	34	L Palmas	c	17	63	Nice	s	15	59
Amstrdm	s	3	37	Copnhgn	sn	-3	27	Lisbon	s	13	55	Oslo	sn	-9	16
Athens	s	12	54	Dublin	c	3	37	Locarno	s	4	39	Paris	f	6	43
Barcelona	s	13	55	Edinburgh	c	3	37	London	c	4	39	Reykjavk	sn	-3	27
Beirut	f	14	57	Florence	f	7	45	Luxemburg	c	0	32	Rome	c	7	45
Belfast	r	5	41	Funchal	c	5	41	Madrid	f	7	45	Ronldswy	r	6	43
Berlin	sn	2	28	Geneva	r	4	39	Majorca	s	14	57	Stockhlm	sn	-6	21
Biarritz	c	10	50	Gibraltar	s	15	59	Malaga	s	15	59	Tel Aviv	c	13	55
Brmnghm	c	3	37	Guernsey	c	8	46	Malta	f	13	55	Venice	s	4	39
Bristol	r	5	41	Helsinki	sn	-8	18	Mnchstr	c	3	37	Vienna	c	-1	30
Brussels	c	3	37	Innsbrck	sn	0	32	Moscow	c	-4	25	Warsaw	s	16	61
Budapest	s	-2	28	Istanbul	c	5	41	Munich	sl	2	36	Zurich	sl	2	36


Overseas selling prices
Australia $2; Austria Sch 30; Bah BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 35; Can Pes 100; Cyprus 400 mils; Denn Dkr 5.50; Dubai Dlr 7.00; Finland S. France Frs 4.50; Germany Dm 3; Greece Dr 60; Holland Gl 2.50; IR 135, Iraq ID 0.500; Irish Rep 30p; Italy L 1100; Jordan LD 0.4 Kuwait KD 0.450; Lebanon LL 4; Luxembourg Lf 35; Madeira Esc Malta 20c; Morocco Dlr 5.00; Nor Kr 6.00; Oman OR 0.700; Pakis Rps 10; Portugal Esc 50; Qa QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 5; Singapore $4.5; Spain Pes 100; Swe Skr 5.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; S LS 5.50; Tunisia Din .480; Us Canada $1.50; UAE Dlr 7; Yugoslavia Din 40.

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All subscription rates on request.

هكذا من الأصل

...E NEWS

...t technology will back up strong emphasis on local programmes

...w TV companies racing against deadline

Three weeks ago, amid a flurry of mostly inaccurate predictions, the Independent Broadcasting Authority introduced three new sets of initials into the commercial television scene: TVS, TSW and TV-AM, denoting that the Southern and Westward companies had lost their franchises and that breakfast television was to be a fact from 1983.

Since that fateful Sunday, the two new regional contractors for the South and South-east and the South-west have been getting down to the task of setting up the services the IBA decided they deserved to run. A key leading figure from each has been talking Kenneth Gosling about how they are racing against time to have the studios, the staffs and the programmes ready by January 1, 1982, the start of the new eight-year contract period.

...seems to divide Tele... ...outh-West, which sup... ...estward Television, and ...nd South-East Com... ...ons, begetter of TVS, ... contractor for the ... south and south-east ...heir applications, for ... were carefully pre... ... professional television ...and both laid heavy ...s on local, grass-roots ...mming.

...erms of studio avail... much depends on ...peration they get from ...mbent companies: TSW ... planning permission to ... a site at Derriford, ...th; and TVS has pro... building plans for ...mpton, should they not ...Southern Television's ..., and a positive contract ...rand new studio at Maid... not due to come into ... until March, 1982, but ...emporary facilities avail... ...ntil then.

... executives talked to the ...ard staff on Thursday, ...g it plain just what the ...itment was to be and to ... any idea that promises ...in their application would ... carried out.

...Peter Battle, general sales ...ger of Southern Television, ...soon to be the full-time ...managing director of TSW, ...me: "We are going to ... some very clear company ...ctives and every head of ...rtment and member of ... will know what they are, ... they will fulfil the com... ...ents made in our applica...

...he other managing director ... programme controller is ...Kevin Goldstein-Jackson, an ...cutive in the drama depart... ...t of Anglia Television, who ... worked on the successful ...es of the Unexpected and ...e two of the screenplays of ...ald Dahl's stories. He will ... responsible for staff rela... ...ns and the creative output ... the station.

...Both Mr Battle and Mr James ...tward, managing director of ...S, welcome the fact that they ... start with the latest tech... ...ology at their disposal. In Mr ...attle's case, he emphasizes the ...nportance they attach to elec... ...ronic field production (EFP) ...hich, he says, is faster than ...NG (electronic news gather... ...ng), and will enable TSW to ...ulfil its pledge to take tele... ...isior to the people.

"We will have six units, ...esigned to have people strategically placed over the area; at Taunton, Truro, Bideford and Plymouth, for example. They will be ready for anything that might happen".

Reports resulting from this will be fed into a nightly magazine programme. Advertisers, Mr Battle says, have no need to be worried about the emphasis on the "grassroots", which they see as a viewing turn-off. Local magazine programmes attract some of the biggest ratings, he points out.

"People born and bred in Devon and Cornwall tend to regard themselves as unique, they do not talk about being part of England but of belonging to their counties. We want to serve their programming interests and everything we do we want to draw from the region."

TSW has a big board, with a trade union leader, Mr Brian Bailey, south-west regional secretary of the TUC, as its chairman. There are also six advisory boards, including one for the arts which has come up with "really tremendous ideas", Mr Battle says. It all added up to what amounted to a "damned good team" to set before the IBA, he added.

"We did not claim grandiose plans for huge network offerings because that would have been unrealistic. What we have said is that from 1983, our second year, we will do one adventure thriller series a year, and no fiction programmes we produce will include scenes of violence or the use of obscenities".

TSW has no criticism of the staff, in its opinion the real prize; and industrial relations, it points out, have been good.

The company will favour an open management style, giving an elected staff member a place on the board and not merely as a figurehead. "We do not want to be a secretive company where people do not know what is going on."

Mr Peter Battle: "A damned good team."

Mr James Gatward: Work will "explode" in July.

Mr Gatward, of TVS, has been a television director and producer for 21 years, being responsible for the successful *Minder* series. His las screen credits will appear next month when he does the *West End Tales* series for ATV. One of the big questions the company has to consider, he says, is whether to go on with *Worzel Gummidge*, assuming that the man of straw is still in demand next year.

No decision there; but it is pledged to a special hour for children every evening during the week. It also wants to promote local programming to more acceptable hours.

It was a practitioners' application, and winning the franchise was a big thrill, tempered with the thought of the work to be done, he said. The group will start to expand next month and "explode" in July when it expects to start stockpiling programmes; but the spearhead of the attack will be the 11½ hours of news and current affairs to be presented each week.

Given a successful outcome to negotiations, the present small studio at Dover will be closed and used only for training; TVS will have what Mr Gatward calls a "presence" in Brighton, although quite what has yet to be decided. In the near future it wants people in the new south-east part of the region, which reaches up to the outskirts of London, to be persuaded to switch their aerials from Crystal Palace to Bluebell Hill so as to get their new local station next January.

"This is going to be an enormous task", Mr Gatward says.

The company is taking on an area which will have a potential audience of six million which is two million more than Southern's present maximum. While he emphasizes the regional nature of the company and its programmes, Mr Gatward sees the prospect of a place at the network table as a distinct possibility.

"In today's economic climate it would be in the interests of the big companies to look for more support to the larger regionals."

TVS plans have been well publicized; Mr Gatward sees a great potential in the area. Cricket-lovers in the South may see TVS setting up a challenge cup competition, and with so much yachting, this could be another sport to receive support from the new station.

He is generally confident that the technical area of the news operation, including the Maidstone studio, will be ready for approval under the IBA Code of Practice by November.

WEST EUROPE

China accuses Dutch premier of lying over submarines deal

By Our Foreign Staff

The Chinese Foreign Ministry yesterday rejected as "untrue" a statement by Mr Andreas van Agt, the Dutch Prime Minister, that he had told China about the proposed Dutch sale of submarines to Taiwan. Mr van Agt had said that he told China, informally, of the proposed sales during his visit to Peking in October.

"It is shocking indeed that the Dutch side wants to defend its wrong decision by such means", a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry was quoted by the New China news agency as saying (Agence France-Presse reports).

The allegation by Mr van Agt at a press conference that China did not threaten to take any punitive measures was untrue, the spokesman said. "The fact is that during his visit to China last October, neither the Prime Minister himself nor any other member of his party mentioned the Dutch Government's intention to sell submarines to Taiwan on any occasion or in any form."

China has used the submarines issue to attack the incoming American Administration by accusing Mr Reagan's advisers of giving Holland their approval of the sale by the Rijn-Schelde-Verolme company of Rotterdam.

The New China news agency said China would not tolerate "any attempt by any country, big or small and superpowers included, to create 'two Chinas'" which, it said, was the effect of the Dutch decision.

Mr Reagan was criticized for inviting representatives of the nationalist regime in Taiwan to his inaugural ceremonies on Tuesday—a gesture that was an "important step" towards re-establishing official relations between Washington and Taipei, the agency said.

Official links between the two capitals were ended on January 1, 1979, when Washington normalized its relations with Peking.

While emphasizing that Peking will judge Mr Reagan by his actions rather than by statements before his inauguration, China has used its differences with The Netherlands to issue its strong line to the new Administration.

In the meantime, China threatened to downgrade diplomatic representation with The Netherlands to chargé d'affaires level, from the ambassadorial status established after the normalization of relations in 1972.

The Chinese Chargé d'Affaires in The Hague was told of the Dutch decision to maintain the sale during an hour-long meeting on Saturday with Mr Chris Van Der Klaauw, the Dutch Foreign Minister. Observers now feel it is inevitable that both countries' ambassadors will return home.



Mme Marguerite Yourcenar: Her admission to the Académie Française poised a problem of dress.

Académie surrenders to its 'Immortelle'

From Our Correspondent
Paris, Jan 18

Marguerite Yourcenar, the writer, made her first appearance and speech last Thusday at the Académie Française, nine months after she was elected to be the first woman member of this last bastion of French misogynists.

It was her unofficial reception into the 345-year-old institution, to be followed by the official welcome ceremony this Thursday attended by President Giscard d'Estaing and open to the public.

The Belgian-born writer previously held American citizenship but a year ago was granted French nationality, to which she has the right through her mother and which is a condition for membership of the academy.

At this first contact with her fellow immortals, Mme Yourcenar charmed the male gathering by her voluble language and depth of culture. The rift between the shocked old guard and the younger generation of academicians over the election of a woman seems to have been settled. Illustrious female writers including George Sand, Countess Anna de Noailles and Colette failed to gain admission because of their sex.

During the first session Mme Yourcenar also took part in the basic work of the academy, the revision of the French dictionary, of which each word —they are currently discussing the use of the word *follement*— can take weeks or even months.

Apart from the misogyny of her fellow academicians Mme Yourcenar has as the first female immortal a dress problem to solve. For the official ceremonies members wear a costume which is not strictly a uniform since the colour of the embroidery on the black jacket can vary. It is completed by a black cape and a bicorn.

For Mme Yourcenar, Yves Saint Laurent created her outfit, a long black velvet skirt, a black velvet coat trimmed in brown, a white blouse and a black shawl recalling the men's cape. Instead of the traditional sword, given to a new member usually by his admirers, Mme Yourcenar was presented with a gold coin pendant with the effigy of the Emperor Hadrian because of her best known historical novel *Memoirs of Hadrian*.

Schmidt telephone talk on Berlin crisis was tapped

From Gretel Spitzer
Berlin, Jan 18

Investigations into the origins of a tape recording of a conversation about the West Berlin Senate crisis between Herr Helmut Schmidt the West German Chancellor, and Senator Peter Glotz, a Social Democratic Party official in Bonn continued all weekend.

How and where the telephone line on which they were talking had been tapped has not yet been discovered. The tape also contained conversations between a Berlin journalist and Herr Klaus Bölling, the future West German envoy to East Germany.

The tape was found in the snow in front of the building where the Berlin daily *Abend* is published after the paper had been told where to look by an anonymous caller on Friday night. The matter is being investigated by the Berlin Office for the Protection of the State.

The conversation between Herr Schmidt and Herr Glotz discussed by name possible successors to Herr Dietrich Stobbe, the Chief Burgomaster, who resigned last week.

Houses plan ...uts parish ...eaders out

...y Christopher Warman
...cal Government
...orrespondent

Nearly a thousand villagers ...in Henham in Essex are with... ...t local representation after ...e resignation of the members ...f the Henham Parish Council ...fter a planning decision.

The situation has arisen ...ecause Uttlesford District ...ouncil, based at Saffron ...alden, has approved a ...ousing development much to ...e distaste of both the parish ...ouncillors and the villagers.

It is believed that this is the ...first time a whole council has ...resigned in such circumstances, ...and it has left Mr J. F. Vernon, ...chief executive of Uttlesford, ...eturning officer for the area, ...ith a difficulty. He has ...ecided that the parish move ...as left casual vacancies, which ...e will advertise in due course ...o that new elections can be ...eld.

If that happens, the nine ...embers of the parish council, ...even men and two women, ...ould, having made their pro... ...st, stand again.

The sensitive matter at issue ... the district council's decision ... proceed with the develop... ...ent of 16 houses on land ad... ...ining the village school. The ...velopment is for a self-build ...heme on housing land, and ...e district council says the ...nsity is no more than usual.

...Henham council after dis... ...ssing it with the interested ...rties and collecting more than ...0 signatures in protest, de... ...ied to oppose the develop... ...nt.

The parish council objected ...t the proposed development ...s of too great density and ...t the proximity of the village ...ool and its inevitable traffic ...uld produce a traffic hazard. ... addition, it said, an under... ...ing by the previous Saffron ...alden rural district council ...t development would be re... ...ved for old people's housing ...d been ignored.

All nine members of the ...uncil concluded that their ...ws did not in any way enjoy ... confidence of the Uttlesford ...uncil, and resigned.

Mr Vernon believed that the ...rish councillors had over... ...cted because the land was ...signated for housing.

Charities plead for VAT exemption

Eight charities yesterday appealed to the Prime Minister, *as her personal contribution to* the International Year of Disabled People, to be relieved of "the crushing burden" of value-added tax which costs them £1m annually.

In a letter to Mrs Margaret Thatcher the charities say: "The virtual doubling of VAT in June, 1979, from 8 per cent to 15 per cent has already compelled us to reduce or limit our services.

Unless the burden of VAT is removed, further cuts or limitations will be forced upon us. This will bring inconvenience and hardship to those whom we try to help and inevitably make some people dependent on the already overstretched services of local authorities."

The charities point out that the Government has given a significant concession to non-profit making bodies for sport or physical recreation.

"We cannot believe that the Goverment would put sports or physical competitions above the desperate needs of a handicapped child or elderly person."

Besides the Spastics Society, the charities which made the appeal are: Dr Barnado's, Help the Aged, the National Children's Home, the National Society for Mentally Handicapped Children and Adults, the Royal National Institute for the Blind, the Royal National Institute for the Deaf, and the Save the Children Fund.



Photograph by Bill Warhurst

Hornbeams in Epping Forest being pollarded for the first time in 30 years by a member of the Essex Conservation Volunteers.

Suicide rate rising by 3.2% a year

By Nicholas Timmins

The number of suicides in England and Wales is rising, but there are signs that the growth in attempted suicides by drug overdose is coming to an end, a report published today by the Office of Health Economics, *which is financed by the drug industry*, says.

The fall in the suicide rate of one third during the 1960s and early 1970s has been reversed, the report says. Provisional estimates for 1979 show 4,192 suicides in England and Wales, 500 more than in 1975.

Studies in Oxford and Edinburgh, however, suggest that admissions for non-fatal drug overdoses fell in 1978 and 1979 by 16 per cent and 12 per cent respectively; such a trend has still to be confirmed at national level.

The possible decline in deliberate self poisoning is one of the few optimistic notes in the report, which says it can offer no clear explanation of the rise in the suicide rate of 3.2 per cent a year since 1975, or why cases of non-fatal self poisoning may be falling.

Between 1961 and 1977, hospital admissions for deliberate non-fatal overdose rose by 10 per cent a year, to 100,000 cases annually, costing the National Health Service about £20m a year in 1977.

The rise in suicides is worrying, the report says, but it is still unclear why it has occurred. The previous suicide peak in Britain came in 1932-33, the worst years of economic depression; but the report says that to suggest a casual relationship between suicide and unemployment would be misleadin.

Suicide and deliberate self harm. (Office of Health Economics, 12 Whitehall, London SW1A 2DY. 60p.)

Sex warning on some drugs

Some tranquillizers, sedatives, appetite suppressants, opiates, barbiturates, anti-depressants and the contraceptive pill could reduce the sexual drive in some people, Dr Richard Pearson, consultant physician at the Victoria Hospital in Worksop, Nottinghamshire, writes in the latest issue of *Mims Magazine*, a prescribing guide for doctors.

The side effect could cause such loss of confidence and psychological problems that it might persist after the drug has been withdrawn, he says.

...octors and computer users concerned ...ver delay in data protection laws

...Frances Gibb

...octors and computer users ... to make urgent represen... ...ons to Whitehall depart... ...ts over growing Government ...y in legislating on privacy ... data protection.

...e British Medical Associ... ...n and the Institute of Data ...essing Management are ...emely concerned, that there ... been no policy statement, ...ite the Lindop committee ...rt in 1978 that legislation ... needed as a matter of ...ncy.

...eir concern has been in... ...ed by a report in *The* ...s on December 22 that Mr ...am Whitelaw, the Home ...tary, had told a meeting of Conservative backbenchers that no such statement would be made for months.

Both the medical profession and computer industry are among those worst affected by the lack of action on privacy law, despite a Council of Europe convention on data protection Britain is due to sign at the end of this month.

The British Medical Association said the delay was extremely disturbing. "We believe that when patients give medical information they should know it is protected in some way.

If a patient gave information of a medical or personal nature, such as how many abortions or previous pregnancies she had had, the information was held by the doctor in trust and should only be used for his or her clinical care.

"But if there are no laws and regulations, there is no guarantee that this information will not be used somewhere else"

The BMA would make further representations to Sir Henry Yellowlees, Chief Medical Officer of Health.

The Institute of Data Processing Management which has 4,500 members, is to make representations to the Home Office because of the commercial damage caused by the delay.

ETA kills retired policeman

From Harry Debelius
Madrid, Jan 18

Basque separatists have claimed responsibility for the assassination of a retired police officer at the weekend in the northern coastal city of San Sebastian. They did so in a telephone call to a newspaper.

The victim was Sub-Lieutenant Leopoldo García Martín, aged 63, a native of the southern city of Malaga but resident in San Sebastian since 1943.

In Valencia, there were conflicting reports today whether the kidnappers of one of Spain's richest businessmen had established contact with the family regarding a ransom. A man with a Basque accent reportedly told police on Friday by telephone that the political-military wing of the ETA carried out the abduction and wanted 200m pesetas (more than £1m) ransom.

Police were still uncertain at the weekend, however, whether the abduction was the work of Basque extremists or common criminals. Señor Louis Suñez Sanchis, aged 71, was hustled out of his office at one of his factories in Alcira, near Valencia, last Tuesday night by a gang of hooded gunmen.

In Leon, police were pessimistic about the chances of finding a 19-month-old boy who disappeared when his parents' car was stolen while the child was asleep on the back seat. The car was later found without the boy, Antonio Calvin Rodil.

Plan for refillable Euro-bottle dropped after opposition from glass industry

By David Nicholson-Lord

An attempt by the European Commission to introduce a compulsory conservation element into the EEC's bottling and packaging industry has failed in the face of a strong industrial lobby and resistance from national governments, including the British.

After meetings at civil servant level last year, the commission's proposed directive on beverage containers, originally intended as an important anti-waste measure, is now expected to appear without any of the references to mandatory recycling or returnability contained in initial drafts.

Among provisions dropped are a ban on the sale of ring-pull cans and glass bottles with stoppers or attachments that make recycling difficult. Other articles abandoned would have set up a licensing procedure leading towards standard refillable "Euro-bottles", usable by more than one manufacturer.

Environmentalists, who have been watching the directive's *progress* in Brussels, where it has so far gone through eight *drafts*, describe it as a missed opportunity.

They agree with the judgment of Mr Dennis Smith, head of public affairs at Metal Box and chairman of the European can manufacturers' environmental committee, that it has been "loosened and loosened" to the extent that it now merits only the formal title of recommendation.

Work on the directive, part of a wider initiative on waste by the commission's environment and consumer protection service, began four years ago. Describing the initiative in London last year, M Michel Carpentier, head of the service, said: "Every bottle, every scrap of paper recycled represents energy saved, a natural resource conserved, and pollution avoided."

But industry believed that the commission's original proposals were unworkable and based on hopelessly unrealistic estimates of potential savings. "We did not even think they were of the right order of magnitude," Mr Smith said.

Industrialists argue that national differences, such as Britain's milk distribution system and its siting of most supermarkets in towns, where there is less space available for returned bottles, make attempts at Europe wide regulation foolhardy.

Of concern to all sides, however, is the adoption by some countries of conservation measures that may act as a restraint on trade. Probably the *most advanced is in Denmark*, where the sale of soft drinks in non-returnable cans and bottles has been banned since 1977.

While the commission sees that as a reason for greater harmonization, the reaction of industry, and apparently also of the British Government, is that action should be taken against the Danes under the Treaty of Rome.

The British canning and glass industries also set much store by voluntary efforts, such as bottle banks and metal recovery plants, pointing out that a *growing proportion of packaging* material is being recycled. They are strongly opposed to the sole surviving compulsory provision of the directive, under which member states would submit two-yearly progress reports on the number of containers reused or recycled.

According to Mr Ronald Cook, chairman of the Glass Manufacturers' Federation environmental committee, that would involve an extension of bureaucracy in Britain while many other countries would merely "dream up" the figures sent to the Commission.

Mr Thomas Burke, vice-chairman of Friends of the Earth and an officer of the European Environment Bureau, representing 60 groups in the EEC, said that many of the arguments industry had used against the directive echoed those used to prove the "impossibility" of recycling a decade ago.

Conservationists had lost the tactical battle, but had won the *strategic battle by securing the* principle of EEC intervention, he said. "In five years' time voluntary measures will be seen to have produced no change and the commission will then have to act by regulation."

In the immediate future, however, it seems likely that the reporting provision in the directive will also have to be dropped or severely modified to overcome opposition, which is believed to include that of the commission's own industry directorate.

French law makes rabbit breeders hopping mad

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Jan 18

French rabbit breeders and butchers are hopping mad about a new directive from the Ministry of Agriculture. With one new regulation—as the breeders see it—the men from the ministry are seeking to end a tradition going back to the splendid reign of Henry IV (1553-1610).

Until the turn of the year that tradition was on view in every poulterer and game dealer's window in every market place. It was the little tab of fur, left, along with the feet, on every rabbit carcass hung up for sale.

When the housewife decided that rabbit pie was on the menu for the evening meal, she could study the fur and judge from its colour and length whether it was going to be a tasty and tender enough piece of meat.

The butcher found the feet very useful, too. It gave him something to lash round with string so that he could hang the carcass up easily to display it. All in all, breeder, butcher and housewife appeared to be quite happy about keeping the tradition.

It was not, however, the way that the Ministry of Agriculture began to see it. As their inspectors—ever more vigilent with EEC regulations—began to study the carcasses, they found the furry feet were, to put it mildly, an appalling health hazard.

The French veterinary practitioners' union has backed up the findings, even when well washed, they say, the feet can contaminate the carcass and transmit a number of microbes or serious diseases

A year ago, therefore, the Ministry of Agriculture warned the rabbit men that they would have to change their ways and the new regulation came into effect with the New Year. Although prewarned, they are furious.

M Pierre Vincent, the national secretary of the Action and Defence Committee for Poulterers, said this week that rabbits had been sold with their feet since the days of Henry IV and there was no evidence at all that anybody had ever died as a result.

Striking a more chauvinistic pose, he pointed out that the only way the public could tell at a glance a fine French rabbit from an imported bunny was by looking at its feet.

Many members of the group have now returned their voting cards—essential for someone to vote in a French election — as a sign of protest

Meanwhile, a black rabbit market is said to have started up at Rungis, the main Paris market. Footless carcasses are difficult to sell there even though their price is falling. On the other hand, rabbits of the kind that Henry IV would have recognized are changing hands at 10 per cent above the going rate.

Rare personal gesture by the Pope to Mr Walesa overshadows union aspect of Solidarity visit

From Our Correspondent
Rome, Jan 18

The Pope today celebrated a private Mass for Mr Lech Walesa and 14 members of the independent Polish trade union organization Solidarity and gave them communion before entertaining them to breakfast. A Vatican source described the gesture as the warmest reception the Pope can offer a visitor, usually reserved for close friends or heads of state.

In a brief address, the Pope said that he felt he had before him all Poland. "If on this altar we place all Polish work, there will return to us this strength which comes from Heaven, thanks to which man becomes son of God and gives dignity to his work. I ask you to bring these words of mine to all men who work in Poland."

The delegation, which had already been received in a formal audience last Wednesday, spent the rest of the day in Assissi, birthplace of St Francis. They fly back tomorrow at the end of their week-long visit to Warsaw, where it is reported they will be luncheon guests of the Primate, Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski.

The Roman Catholic Church has thus had the last as well as the first word in the visit, overshadowing the part devoted to the trade unions, although it was the Italian unions which invited Mr Walesa and his colleagues here. Both Church and unions have been contending to form closer links with a movement which, if it carefully eschews a political role, can clearly claim the support of millions of Poles.

In fact, during the middle of his stay, Mr Walesa and his colleagues had detailed talks with the union leadership and attended a meeting of several thousand lower union officials and shop stewards. Some unionists were nevertheless disappointed that they did not go to a factory—the Fiat plant at Cassino was on their route when they visited Monte Cassino Abbey and the Avellino earthquake area.

Mr Walesa, furthermore, reiterated all along that Solidarity was no more a religious than it was a political movement and there was room in it for atheists, even if his main interest in coming to Italy was to be received by the Pope.

New talks: Despite the apparent hardening of positions the scene in Poland is being set for a new round of negotiations to break up the deadlock over demands for a five-day week (Dessa Trevisan writes from Warsaw).

Mr Walesa is due back from Rome tomorrow and the next day the national committee of organization will be meeting to work out its policy for talks with the Government, the date for which has yet to be fixed. The talks will be hard and already some regional unions have indicated their intention of holding warning strikes in protest at what they say is the Government's failure to honour the agreements made with the strikers last autumn.

The regional union committee for Gdansk has already threatened a four-hour strike in the region on Wednesday unless the Government acknowledges the principle of the five-day week.

In Konin a limited strike is planned for Tuesday and in several other areas similar action is being prepared.

Yesterday the Government issued another appeal and Mr Stanislaw Mach, the Deputy Premier, speaking on television, defended the Government against charges that it was going back on the promise of a five-day week and accused some union leaders of indulging in "demagogy" over this issue. The Government has proposed alternatives to cut down working time and he said was open to other suggestions.

Introduction of a 40-hour week for the entire country is clearly unrealistic. The unions are obviously willing to negotiate but they now want the Government's commitment in principle for a five-day week.

Capitol view: Some of the hundreds of chairs assembled in front of the Capitol in Washington for those who will attend the inauguration of Mr Reagan as President on Tuesday. The four days of festivities will cost a record $8m.

Reagan inauguration is launched with a bang

Washington, Jan 18.—Mr Ronald Reagan had his first taste of inaugural festivities last night, standing bare-headed with his wife Nancy in near-zero temperatures at a concert and fireworks display outside the Lincoln Memorial.

A church choir and military orchestra serenaded the Reagans at the opening ceremony of four days of inaugural celebrations, which will continue until Tuesday when Mr Reagan, aged 69, takes office.

One of the songs played was A Great New Beginning, a phrase Mr Reagan used as his campaign slogan and which will be the theme of his inaugural address on Tuesday. The hymn which opened the concert was dedicated to the 52 American hostages in Iran.

Thirteen projectors were trained toward the sky, symbolizing the 13 original states of the union, and the fireworks went off in 40 sequences—one for each United States President, including Mr Reagan.

"America's pretty wonderful," Mr Reagan said as he stood with Mrs Reagan and Mr George Bush, the Vice-President, and his wife Barbara, watching the display. "I'm frozen but at the same time heart-warmed by the experience," he said.

Later today Mr Reagan will attend inaugural concerts at the Kennedy Centre, Washington's cultural centre.

Last night's concert came after two days of intense work in which the President-elect concentrated mainly on his economic programme. He has devoted the last days before he takes office to preparing his first administrative and economic measures. Some of these will take the form of an executive order and could be announced on Tuesday afternoon after he has taken up residence in the White House.

He has been kept constantly informed on developments in the hostage situation, and according to his aides, all is set to continue dealing with the crisis in the event it is not resolved by Tuesday.

The main pre-inaugural event takes place tomorrow at Capitol Centre, Washington's biggest indoor audiorium. Mr Reagan, together with 17,500 spectators will watch a two-hour star-studded show organized by Frank Sinatra, one of the President-elect's close friends.

On Tuesday, Mr Reagan will take his oath of office, make an inaugural address to Congress and parade from Capitol Hill to the White House.

The inaugural festivities will have cost a record $8m (£3.3m)—twice the price of President Carter's inauguration.

Mr Reagan has asked members of Congress to wear tails to the oath-taking. He will wear a morning suit that cost more than $1,000 and journalists have been briefed in detail on Mrs Reagan's clothes

Meanwhile, Mrs Bush tripped and gashed her leg at an inauguration gala held by the Texas State Society here last night. She was taken to the Georgetown University hospital, and emerged one hour later with two stitches in her leg.—Agence France-Presse, UPI.

Party Leader: The Republican Party yesterday unanimously elected Mr Richard Richards as its national chairman. Mr Richards is a Utah politician who was one of Mr Reagan's earliest supporters.

Mr Richards takes over from Mr Bill Brock, who has been appointed special representative for trade negotiations.—Agence France-Presse.

Carter farewell, page 10

Invasion of Iran by US imminent, Russia says

From Michael Binyon
Moscow, Jan 18

In a clear attempt to influence negotiations to release the American hostages in Tehran, the Soviet Union this weekend gave wide publicity to unsourced reports that the United States was preparing an armed invasion of Iran.

A *Pravda* commentator said yesterday that under the cover of negotiations the Pentagon was preparing a new operation against Iran that could be launched at any moment. It said the Americans had finished assembling their forces for this "dangerous adventure", and had now decided it was time to use them on the pretext of the current conflict with Iran.

In language that appeared deliberately alarmist, the paper said the threat of armed American intervention had been hanging "like the Sword of Damocles" over Iran since the beginning of the Iranian revolution. The emergence of the hostage problem was used to speed up the establishment of a rapid deployment force and intensify pressure on Tehran.

Pravda said the Americans had had many opportunities to resolve the problem but had preferred instead to brandish arms and undertake an "aggressive incursion" into Iran last April. Washington had not stopped this "dishonourable game" around the hostages.

The *Pravda* report was one of several commentaries, apparently based on unnamed Indian and British military sources, announcing the imminent invasion which would be launched from Egypt and Israel with airborne support from American bases in Spain, West Germany, Turkey and Britain and from British bases in Cyprus.

The report was circulated by Tass and put out on radio and television news bulletins over the weekend.

Western diplomats in Moscow regarded it as a clear attempt by the Russians to sabotage the Algiers negotiations, and to turn the Iranians against any proposed solution.

They noted that although the Russians have very poor relations with Iran at the moment, and have twice protested strongly about the attack by Afghan exiles on the Soviet Embassy in Tehran last month, Moscow apparently would like to see the United States continuing to be ensnared by the hostage problem.

The motive appears to be revenge for the American warnings to the Russians not to intervene in Poland. The Russians angrily denied that they were preparing to do so. But were clearly stung by the charges. They see the situation in Iran as a chance to hit back.

At the same time they would like to deny President Carter the opportunity of resolving the issue before he leaves office. For the past two weeks the Russians have daily poured a stream of vitriol on the President.

Washington, Jan 18.—Mr Zbigniew Brzezinski, the national security adviser, said the "clumsy flatfooted" Soviet efforts to interfere in the hostage negotiations may help to free the Americans: "Any intelligent Iranian has to ask himself why the Russians want to keep the United States and Iran apart" he said in a television interview. Was it in Iran's interest "to play that particular game for the Soviets"?—UPI.

Kurds facing campaign of repression

By Richard Owen

According to Kurdish sources in London, the Iraqi Government has launched a campaign of repression against leaders of the Kurdish population in northern Iraq.

A spokesman for the Kurdish Democratic Party of Iraq says that 19 Kurds have been executed in Mosul prison over the past month, and a further 61 are under sentence of death. Among those executed are a former general secretary of the party.

Large numbers of Iraqi Kurds went into exile after the defeat of the Kurdish rebellion in 1975. Many have since returned under an amnesty, but—it is claimed—are now being forced to fight in the Iraqi Army against Iran. Those who refuse are imprisoned or executed.

The Iraqi Embassy in London has denied these allegations. In a statement, the Embassy declared that only a "small fraction of the remnants of hopeless and defeated organizations" were betraying the higher interests of their country.

Moscow backs private farm plots

Moscow, Jan 18.—The Soviet Union today published a decree giving financial incentives to farms cultivating private plots in a move that goes against communist ideology.

A decree by the Central Committee of the Communist Party and the Council of Ministers, published in the agricultural newspaper *Selskaya Zhizn*, outlined a new lending scheme to enable farmers on collective farms to purchase cattle for their private use and profit, as well as improving their private plots.

The decree was markedly liberal, apparently in response to the critical agricultural situation after two poor harvests in a row, which some Soviet commentators have called the worst in 20 years.

One of the tenets of communism is state ownership of all property and farm cooperatives have been an integral part of Soviet policy since their forced collectivization in the 1930s under Stalin.

The newspaper said: "Cattle in private subsidiary farms . . . can be used in accordance with the discretion of an owner for his own demands. Sales are authorized to the consumers' cooperative societies at the prices provided for under agreements, also sales to private markets, state procurement organizations and for other needs."

The decree provided for state farms and other establishments to put up 50 per cent of the purchase price of cattle for "workers and employees who are honestly working".

Young families were also included in the plan. "State farms and other state agricultural farms are allowed to give younger animals free of charge to young families at the expense of the farm and to give aid to construction of private farm buildings."

Under the decree, the state bank is authorized, starting immediately, to give loans of up to 3,000 roubles (about £1,900) to individuals who are members of state farms for building private cabins and improving their private plots.

In another development today, the Soviet military newspaper urged soldiers to be more discreet because, in this period of unrest in Poland and rising international tension, they were inadvertently betraying military secrets to American and Nato spies.

Krasnaya Zvezda (Red Star) said in an article: "People's Poland has become the subject of particularly acute attacks from the enemies of socialism. High vigilance is needed when carrying out field duty, guard and internal duties. . . . Any leakage of information can bring harm to the interests of our motherland."—UPI.

Prisoners of conscience

Chile: Cecilia Gomez Urrutia

By Caroline Moorehead

On January 4, Cecilia Gómez Urrutia, a 30-year-old medical worker, was arrested with 12 other women by police during a peaceful protest by relatives of political detainees outside the prison in Santiago. They were objecting to a ban on visiting rights over the Christmas holidays.

Eight of the women—wives, mothers and sisters of prisoners—were released. No one knows where Cecilia Gómez and the others are being held, nor what is likely to become of them.

For two years, the Committee of Relatives of Political Prisoners has been campaigning actively to gain better conditions and early release for their imprisoned relations. The half brother of Cecilia Gómez, Ulise Gómez Navarro, is serving a five-year, one-day sentence for infringing the law governing arms control, and for producing a clandestine newspaper.

Since July last year the committee has been subjected to increasing harassment by the police. Several relatives of prisoners have been arrested and tortured during interrogation about the workings of church organizations and other international bodies lending their help to the committee.

The mother of one prisoner was held throughout August and forced to agree to being filmed making a public denunciation of all political opponents to the regime.

This growing government hostility is to be seen against a rapidly deteriorating picture of human rights in Chile, accompanied by a marked increase in arbitrary detention and an ever growing number of allegations of torture.

Mr Nko[mo] demand[s] joint con[trol] of secur[ity]

From Stephen Tayl[or]
Salisbury, Jan 18

Mr Joshua Nkomo[...] that his Patriotic [...] had sent a docum[ent to] Mr Robert Mugabe, the [...] Prime Minister, that the basis for resolving [...] caused by the C[abinet] reshuffle".

In a statement to [journa]lists and hundreds of [his sup]porters on the lawn [...] here, Mr Nkomo sai[d his] party had a right to [...] in the administr[ation] of security.

The statement c[ame af]ter two days of debat[e in the] party's central com[mittee] in which, it is unders[tood, mi]litants demanded the Patriotic Front withd[raw from] the coalition Govern[ment in] response to the replac[ement] of Mr Nkomo as Minister [of Home] Affairs. Today Mr Nk[omo said] that the reshuffle w[as not a] matter of prestige o[r ...] but of "the peace and [...] of our people as a wh[ole]".

He added that the [...] took the position tha[t ...] control of security arran[gements] at this crucial momen[t ...] obligation to both part[ies ...] it vital".

It appears that the P[atriotic] Front is seeking conc[essions] from Mr Mugabe in th[e sensi]tive area of security, [...] involving representation [...] Cabinet security com[mittee]. With Mr Nkomo's demot[ion the] security portfolio is he[ld by] the party.

Mr Nkomo said: "Peac[e and] security depend on coope[ration] between the Patriotic [Front] and Zanu (PF) and that [coop]eration depends on m[utual] respect. It must be recog[nized] that the Patriotic Front [is a] party in its own right."

Mr Nkomo refused t[o be] drawn on whether he [was] demanding that he be re[in]stated as Minister of Ho[me] Affairs. The document w[ill] be made public in the nex[t ...] days, he said, after the Pri[me] Minister had seen it. [Mr] Mugabe is expected to [leave] Salisbury tomorrow for a v[isit] to Zambia.

S Africans i[n] hot pursuit into Angola

From Nicholas Ashford
Johannesburg, Jan 18

South African Defence Fo[rce] claim to have killed 35 in[sur]gents belonging to the So[uth] West Africa People's Orga[niza]tion (Swapo) during a "[hot] pursuit" operation into s[outh]ern Angola. According t[o a] Defence Force spokesman [this] brings Swapo losses this m[onth] to 126.

The fighting was confi[rmed] by the Angolan Governm[ent] which announced that its fo[rces] were confronting South A[frican] troops supported by aircra[ft in] the Cuamato region of An[gola] just to the north of [the] Namibian border. The A[ngo]lans said that South Afr[ican] aircraft had penetrated [...] miles into Angolan air sp[ace].

It appears that the oper[ation] coincided with the endin[g of] the failed United Nations [con]ference in Geneva last w[eek]. During the talks the S[outh] African delegation had acc[used] Swapo of wanting a ceas[e-fire] because the organization [was] being driven back by the S[outh] Africans. This was denied [by] Swapo.

According to Brigadier [...] Meyer, a South African Def[ence] Force spokesman, the sec[urity] forces had killed a S[wapo] insurgent called "John[ny]" who was allegedly involve[d in] a land mine incident last [...] which resulted in the deat[h of] a member of the Ovambo Tribal Authority.

Brigadier Meyer said "Johnny" had been [...] and shot as a warning to [...] Swapo members who [are] "intent on terrorism ag[ainst] Ovambo inhabitants".

Malta keeps ou[t] 'Sunday Times'

Malta did not allow copi[es of] *The Sunday Times* to ente[r the] country yesterday because [the] paper did not carry a [...] from the Government's Di[rector] of Information replying t[o an] article about Malta last w[eek].

The article, by Cal McC[...] was described in the Ma[ltese] newspaper *It Torca* (The T[orch]) as "outrageous and full [of] lies".

Algerian aircraft could transfer the hostages

Continued from page 1

not clear-cut. It is a series of wrinkles and details that have to be smoothed out. It is a question of bringing drafts into a final form".

Mr Edmund Muskie, the Secretary of State, is in the State Department, Mr Warren Christopher, his deputy, is in Algeria conducting the last negotiations with the assistance of the Algerian Foreign Ministry, and a team of doctors and psychologists has been sent to Wiesbaden.

The Algerians, at the Iranians' request, also sent a team of doctors to Tehran, to see the hostages and it is possible that the aircraft could bring the hostages out of Iran.

The Iranians made four claims on the Americans: a promise not to interfere in Iran's internal affairs, the release of Iranian assets frozen in American banks, the waiving of all legal claims against Iran and the return of the late Shah's fortune, and his family's.

The first point never presented any problem. The release of the assets and the balancing of American claims against Iran and Iranian resources held here has been the substance of the negotiations. The Americans have endeavoured, over many months, to persuade the Iranians that the only way they could obtain redress against the late Shah's estate was through the courts.

That contention, apparently, was finally accepted two weeks ago.

It has been necessary for the American Government to win the acquiescence of American banks in transferring the frozen deposits back to Iran.

The Iranians have accepted that financial matters still in dispute can be referred to arbitration and that some of their frozen funds should be held back to be used later to settle the claims of American companies against Iran.

Trudeau effort to launch North-South dialogue

From Stephen Downe
Mexico City, Jan 18

Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister, and President José Lopes Portillo of Mexico have agreed to increase their efforts to interest industrialized nations, particularly the United States, in a summit conference between the leaders of rich and poor countries, a Canadian Government official said at the weekend.

"They both agreed they have to step up the pace", Mr Bob Fowler, special adviser to Mr Trudeau on foreign policy, said after the Canadian leader had talked with Señor Lopes Portillo for three hours on Saturday at Los Pinos, the Mexican presidential residence. "It is quite clear that including the United States is a high priority", Mr Fowler added.

The so-called North-South dialogue has been tentatively scheduled for Mexico City in June. It is widely considered that without the help of President-elect Ronald Reagan the summit would have little point.

The official said Señor Lopes Portillo had raised the subject of the conference at his meeting with Mr Reagan in Ciudad Juares on January 5.

The idea of a North-South dialogue has been put forward by Señor Lopes Portillo and Dr Bruno Kreisky, the Austrian Chancellor.

El Salvador clampdown on opposition centres

From Christopher Wennier
San Salvador, Jan 18

El Salvador is now "completely under control but for a few focuses of rebellion", Colonel José Guillermo Carcia, the Defence Minister, said. The State Department announcement yesterday that in the resumption of American military aid lethal weapons will be included for the first time in more than four years had just reached El Salvador.

Simultaneously, it seemed, the Army was clamping down further on traditional centres of opposition.

Both the offices of the Commission of Human Rights and the country's independent Jesuit university, the UCA, were surrounded by troops yesterday. Since the closure of the National University last year, the UCA is by far the biggest remaining university and is regarded as influential througout South America. This was the first time it had been closed by troops.

During the past week three journalists have also been arrested and, according to the Archbishopric, several churches invaded and the two community houses of Jesuits connected with the UCA searched and ransacked. So far there has been no news of arms or leftist guerrillas having been found in any of these operations.

The Ministry of Defence explained that under the circumstances of martial law these were "normal preventive measures". Dr Morales Erlich, a member of the junta, said last night there had been information that the university was going to be taken over by leftist guerrillas. He promised that staff and students ejected without explanation that day, could return in the morning.

A member of the university staff, however, said that all but the university's administrator had been refused entrance this morning.

Whilst the civil war in El Salvador has placed the armed forces on a war footing, these particular targets are more political than military.

The Commission of Human Rights has had its telephone cut off without explanation for six days. People who enter its offices are watched, and the surrounding of the offices yesterday appears to have had no military objective. No search was made, but the element of menace will not be lost on the commission.

Mayor assassinated: Masked men with submachine guns shot dead a mayor who was in a Guatamalan hospital recovering from the wounds of a previous assassination attempt, authorities said yesterday (UPI reports from Guatemala).

Officials in San Pedro Sacatepequez, 140 miles west of Guatemala City, said the 15 gunmen raided the hospital on Friday and shot Señor José Juarez, the mayor in front of his wife

Philippines lets out 341 as martial law ends

Manila, Jan 18.—Military officials began releasing 341 prisoners and transferring more than 1,600 others from camps to civilian prisons today.

The 341 prisoners were originally to be transferred along with the rest, but hours after martial law ended on Saturday, the official Philippine news agency said President Marcos had ordered their release instead for reasons of "compassion and national reconciliation".

Their terms of release were not disclosed. Of the 341, two of them women, 159 were said to be political prisoners and the rest "common criminals".

Even without martial law the Army is still empowered to arrest and detain suspected subversives and quell disorders.—AP, UPI.

Zambia threatens purge of party critics

Lusaka, Jan 18.—The Zambian Government, faced with the need to take unpopular measures to rescue its faltering economy, has clamped down on political criticism.

Mr Mainza Chona, secretary-general of the United National Independence Party (Unip), the only legal political movement, was quoted today as saying the party would be ruthless with people trying to undermine it.

So far 17 senior trade union officials have been expelled from the party in a purge on Friday.

According to the Unip-run newspaper, *Sunday Times of Zambia*, Mr Chona said yesterday that unless anti-party elements were removed from Zambian society it would not be long before there was bloodshed and suffering.—Reuter.

Heavily armed children prowling Los Angeles

From Ivor Davis
Los Angeles, Jan 18

A juvenile court judge has given a terrifying picture of young criminals loose on the streets of Los Angeles, calling them a heavily-armed "children's army".

"I see kids packing 38 calibre revolvers and magnums and shotguns," Judge Art Gilbert told a three-day hearing into criminal violence here. "It's incredible. What I've observed is a children's army out there. I even have defence attorneys say to me: 'What on earth is going on?'"

Many of these young offenders were brought before him for shooting into crowds of students they did not know and in one case for setting fire to an elderly woman, the judge declared. He added this chilling footnote: "They show no sense of empathy for their victims. It's almost like they are programmed robots out on the prowl to kill."

Los Angeles county supervisors, conducting the first of three days of public hearings, were given a bleak and disturbing picture of crime in this county of seven million residents. They were told that there were not enough policemen.

The supervisors' chairman, Judge Ed Edelman, noting an alarming trend in the crime pattern in Los Angeles in the past year, pointed out that from January to June of 1980, 49 per cent (303 cases) of homicides in the county were committed by people aged between 18 and 24, and among juveniles who committed murders, 46 per cent were 17 years old and 37 per cent were 16.

"Under-Sheriff Sherman Block blamed a lenient juvenile system for graduating young criminals into the "big time" of murder and other serious crimes.

Resignation ends political crisis in Sri Lanka

From Our Correspondent
Colombo, Jan 18

Sri Lanka's constitutional crisis ended yesterday when Mr Abeyratne Banda Pilapitiya, nominated to Parliament by the ruling United National Party as member for the Kalawana constituency under a constitutional amendment, resigned.

President Jayewardene later thanked Mr Pilapitiya for his "patriotic gesture" which had saved the government the expense of a referendum—about 50m rupees (£1.2m).

The supreme court had ruled that his election in 1977 was void because of corrupt practice. In the resulting by-election on January 12 Mr Sarath Muttetuwegama of the pro-Moscow Communist Party, and supported by the opposition parties, secured an overall majority over five independent candidates, one of whom was unofficially supported by United National Party people in the area.

Mr Muttetuwegama will now become the first Marxist to sit in the present Parliament when it meets on Tuesday. On January 6, Parliament amended the constitution to increase its membership from 168 to 169 to accommodate two members for Kalawana.

A referendum to validate the amendment, as ordered by the Supreme Court, is not now necessary. The amendment will remain an inchoate law.

Presidents make Kampala pledge to cooperat[e]

From Charles Harrison
Nairobi, Jan 18

A five-hour meeting between the Presidents of Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania and Zambia in Kampala yesterday, ended with a declaration of their commitment to greater regional cooperation and understanding, and to freer trade within Eastern Africa.

It was a colourful, emotional occasion, the first meeting of its kind since 1970—a few months before the Amin coup in Uganda. There was a heavy emphasis on support for President Milton Obote, who returned to power after last month's Uganda elections. Hundreds of traditional dancers and musicians from all parts of Uganda gave an enthusiastic welcome to the visitors.

The biggest welcome went to President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, paying his first visit to Uganda since his troops ended the Amin regime in an impressive military operation lasting more than six months in 1978-79. Thousands of Tanzanian troops, known as "liberators" are still in Uganda.

There was also an enthusiastic welcome for President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya and President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, who were accompanied by ministers and officials.

The Kampala summit did not produce an undertaking from President Nyerere to reopen his border with Kenya, however. Tanzania closed this border nearly four years ago after accusing Kenya of undermining the East African Community, which finally collapsed in the middle of 1977.

There are understood to have been frank exchanges between the Kenyan and Tanzanian delegations on this subject, but Tanzania insists that the border must remain closed until Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda reach agreement on the division of the assets and liabilities of the community.

Preliminary recommendations on this matter, drawn up by a Swiss mediator at the suggestion of the World Bank, have not yet been agreed. But ministers of the three countries are now to submit a report to the Presidents of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda.

All four presidents are to consider reviving the Eastern Africa National Shipping Line which went into liquidation last year after financial problems. The four countries were partners in the line, which operated between East Africa and Europe.

The final communiqué says the Presidents agreed to develop mutual understanding, cooperation and partnership for the benefit of their peoples and commit themselves to peace and security in the region.

They also agreed to establish the political goodwill needed to promote trade and other forms of cooperation between the four countries and to hold further meetings to create the climate for this cooperation.

The Kampala summit followed a meeting in western Kenya two weeks ago between President Moi and President Obote, which focused on smoothing the flow of imports and exports for landlocked Uganda.

President Moi was ac[com]panied in Kampala by [Mr] Charles Njonjo, his Minis[ter of] Constitutional and [Home] Affairs, Dr Robert Ouko[, his] Foreign Minister, and the m[inis]ters concerned with t[rans]port and security. P[resi]dent Nyerere had with him Ben Mkapa his acting For[eign] Minister and his Minister [for] Home Affairs. The large [Zam]bian delegation included M[inis]ters for Finance, Commerce [and] Transport.

From Entebbe airport, [the] four Presidents drove to [Kam]pala where their private dis[cus]sions, which were expecte[d to] be brief, continued for [...] hours without a break.

For Ugandans, the event w[as a] symbol of their country's re[turn] to respectability after [...] years of unpredictable A[min] rule and 21 months of ind[eci]sion, under three governme[nts] before President Obote's re[turn].

The curfew imposed [in] Kampala in 1979 was lifted [at the] weekend but few Ugand[ans] were prepared to venture [out] after dark.

هكذا من الأصل

Thinking about refugees and the night the Arabs attacked our friendly kibbutz

Stories about refugees seldom fail to move us. It makes no difference—at least it should not—whether the refugees one hears about are victims of natural disasters, of aggression by an invading army, or of political or racial persecution. Refugees deserve unstinted help even if, under an irresponsible leadership, they had set out to make refugees of another people and failing, ended up being refugees themselves, as is the case with the Palestinians. The only measure is—or should be—the degree of their suffering.

Nothing brings to life so powerfully the suffering of refugees as a well-narrated personal account. It not only makes the recipient share the experience vicariously but also closes the distance in time and place between the actual experience and its recounting.

Robert Fisk has written for this newspaper a series of articles based on interviews with Palestinian refugees who, after all this time, still dream and live in hope of regaining one day the property they owned 32 years ago in what is now Israel. The stories are, in parts, intensely moving: even some of the Israeli tenants who now live in those houses were apparently deeply stirred when Robert Fisk told them those stories.

Thus the human tragedy of the situation touches every heart and need not necessarily be diminished by such facts as the Arabs having started the war against Israel, and that many hapless Palestinian refugees have been deliberately kept by the Arabs in crowded, dirty camps in Jordan, Lebanon, and Syria, where they have been living without hope and with nothing better to do than dream of what they had lost and grow resentful.

I grew up on Mount Carmel, Haifa. My family has been living in the land since 1812, which is a good deal longer than many Palestinian Arabs. From where we lived you could see the Arab village of Kabbabir on the ridge across a deep wadi. The white dome of its mosque stood out against a horizon of sea and sky like a dazzling marshmallow. We kids used to play on the open hillside which was then covered in shrubs, stunted oaks, and carob trees.

We used to see the people of Kabbabir come on their donkeys to sell eggs and olive oil and to shop. Their attitude towards the Jews reflected the ups and down in the general Arab-Jewish relations during the last years of the British Mandate: sometimes they were friendly, other times they were dangerous.

Now Kabbabir no longer exists. There are sprawling suburbs where it stood. Our house is still there, somewhat worse for wear. Had the Arabs won in 1948 Kabbabir would still be there but our house probably would not, nor its inhabitants alive.

Later I lived in kibbutz Mishmar Ha'emek, in Jezreel. Not far away were three Arab villages: Abu Shusha on one side, and Upper and Lower Rubaya on the other. The people from all three villages were on friendly terms with the kibbutz. They came regularly to have their corn ground in the kibbutz's mill, and for medical treatment. Often the kibbutz would send tractors to do a particularly difficult job in any one of the villages. On our nature study walks, we used to pass through the villages and exchange greetings.

Then, early in 1948 the villagers stopped coming; relations became tense. By mid-March the villagers were seen to be leaving the area with their belongings, and snipers' shots into the kibbutz from the surrounding hills became a daily hazard. During the first days of April, Fawzi Kaukji at the head of his Arab Liberation Army, took up positions in the two Rubayas and Abu Shusha, and trained his artillery on Mishmar Ha'emek.

The attack began on the night of April 4. I remember it as though it were yesterday. We were sitting down to supper when the father of one of the boys, who was on guard duty that night, came in and told us to eat our food and then go to another house which was stronger and where our twin class lived. Our house was built of brick and had a sloping tile roof. Most of the children went off immediately. I stayed behind with the teacher and four other children, one of them a girl whom I disliked intensely.

I was just tucking into the pudding when the first shell exploded. We rushed to the dormitory and crawled under the beds. The bombardment intensified with every moment. I had never heard such a noise before and I remember thinking that the whole kibbutz must be blown to bits. We were familiar with the sound of small arms shots; all the kids knew the names of the various weapons, and that the kibbutz had only rifles, pistols, a few "Stan guns" and two machine guns. None of us had ever heard cannons before, and we were frightened. It was dark and we could not hear one another or the teacher for the noise.

When at last there was a lull, two men came to conduct us to where the other children were. Holding hands we walked nervously across the darkened kibbutz, past bomb craters, broken trees, and smashed houses. The fighting continued throughout the night. By morning stories were reaching us that so-and-so was killed and so-and-so seriously wounded. The older boys and girls began to organize us in groups, in case we should be needed to help in the defence. We were no longer frightened; morale was high. The next evening reinforcement arrived from the neighbouring kibbutzim, and two days later we children were evacuated by British armoured cars to kibbutz Mizra some distance away—a truce had been agreed upon between the British and Kaukji for that purpose.

Only much later I learnt what a close thing it had been. Mishmar Ha'emek, heavily outnumbered and outgunned, was saved not so much by the courage of its defenders as by the unbelievable incompetence of Kaukji and his much vaunted Arab Liberation Army. There is little doubt that had Kaukji attacked in full force on the morning of April 5, Mishmar Ha'emek would have fallen. On April 14 he withdrew defeated but not before issuing a communiqué that Mishmar Ha'emek was in Arab hands and all the Jews killed.

Today, with Israel's reputation in decline, it seems that any attack on her in fair game for the media: Israel's occupation of the West Bank has been described as excessively oppressive; there have been accusations of torture; Zionism has been loaded with all sorts of unpleasant associations. And now, with the revival of Palestinian Arabs' claims of property inside Israel, the fundamental legitimacy of the Jewish state has been challenged.

It is in this context that the battle of Mishmar Ha'emek takes on a special significance. The kibbutz had not dispossessed any Arab of his land; it never threatened the Arabs of Abu Shusha and the two Rubayas; no Jew ever intimidated them, shot at them or told them to leave their villages. It does not take a great feat of the imagination to know what would have happened to the people of Mishmar Ha'emek had Kaukji won the battle. Or, for that matter, what would have happened to the Jews in Israel had the Arabs achieved victory.

One thing is certain: had the Arabs won, such Jews as survived would not have been languishing ever since in refugee camps nearby. And there would have been no one today to take up their claims or lament their fate.

Elon Salmon

The author is Editor of The Jewish Observer.

View from Westminster

The national obstacles delaying a common EEC citizenship

Since its early days, the European Community has continuously debated and amended its provisions governing the "right of establishment" and movement of EEC nationals (mainly workers) in other member states. The issue has become more complex and sensitive with the enlargement of the Community and the growth of economic ties. Invariably, Community regulations and directives have tended to lag behind changing circumstances, but, the history of EEC legislation reveals strenuous efforts to move forward where possible.

The original statute was contained in Article 52 of the Treaty of Rome, both for individuals and companies. It deals with the carving on of a profession or business by the national of one member state in another, by means of "establishment" there. It also applies to a national of one member state, resident in another, who wishes to set up business in the state of his nationality. Wage and salary earners are covered by the provisions relating to the free movement of labour (article 48.)

The founding members of the EEC had correctly anticipated that movement of people, services and capital must go hand in hand with proper residency rights. To this end, article 48 gives the "right to stay in a member state . . . in accordance with the provisions . . . of that state". In essence, the EEC Treaty has attempted to secure non-discrimination for people subject to a contract of employment.

Going a step further, the Commission proposed last year to lay down rights of residence for non-working people. So far nationals of member states who wished to reside permanently in another member state, without pursuing any economic activity there, came under the general rules applicable to foreign nationals. They were treated as nationals of non-member states, subject to the discretionary power of the host country.

The Commission's proposal, aimed at broadening the existing legislation, was restricted to questions of movement and residence. They included the right to leave the territory (Article 2), entry documents to be made readily available (Article 3), a renewal of residence to be based on the ability of self-sustainment (Article 8) and social security benefits to be determined by the accepting country.

In essence then, this draft directive attempted to outline the rights mainly of retired people, those of independent means and students. This was a much more radical idea than the right "merely" to work. Hence when this draft directive was brought before the national parliaments the reaction among the newer members was not altogether enthusiastic. For example, the House of Commons Seventeenth Report from the Select Committee on European Legislation of the 1979-80 session expressed concern that: "The instrument would appear to cause difficulties for the United Kingdom over the requirement that the host member state should be satisfied that other nationals have adequate funds to support themselves, and that this condition must be satisfied for a period of five years".

The national parliaments are understandably concerned at the influx of immigrants, especially those unemployed. The EEC has persisted, nevertheless, with the efforts to get complete integration. Last spring the European Parliament strongly urged the national parliaments to support and accept free movement of EEC nationals as integral to the development of the European Community into a "community of citizens". "Citizens have the right to choose freely their place of residence", was the leitmotiv.

However, the national parliaments of the member states are reluctant to pursue a speedy course towards complete integration. This behaviour is thwarting a central EEC goal; namely

In the European Parliament, too, British socialists expressed the view that there was no justification for moving ahead to a "Community of citizens". They emphasized some of the problems the EEC is facing with its ostensibly dwindling public support.

So we are stalled at a critical juncture. Since 1968, discrimination based on nationality has been formally eliminated in the areas of employment, remuneration and working conditions. Community migrants *no longer need work permits;* their residence permits (five years at least) are automatically renewed; at retirement they can remain in the host country.

The European Commission is also encouraging collaboration between national employment services and is organizing exchanges between officials specializing in job placement. In addition, SEDOC (the European system for exchange of information about vacancies) should permit information on available jobs and qualifications required in the nine Community countries to be exchanged by the end of this year.

Meanwhile, variations in exchange rates or differing national tax systems can cause problems for migrant workers. At the end of 1979 the Commission proposed coordinating national tax legislation *and the principle of taxation* according to residence, with deductions at source, at the place of work.

For members of professions requiring special diplomas, in particular the liberal professions, real mobility requires measures to ensure the mutual *recognition of national diplomas.* On this basis, the freedom of establishment and exercise of profession has already been ensured for the majority of medical professions (doctors nurses, dentists, veterinary surgeons, and soon midwives) and to lawyers, who without transferring their practices can represent clients anywhere in the Community. Similar measures are being examined for architects, engineers and pharmacists. Civil servants are not included in these developments.

The Community's position on social security is to ensure the same protection for migrants from other Community countries and families as for nationals, and to ensure the same minimum length of employment provisions (for example, for unemployment *benefit*). For pensions, the aggregation of periods of insurance attained in different Community countries can be guaranteed. The same is true for remittance of payments. A retired Italian, for example, can draw his German pension in Germany or Italy. *The family of the migrant worker will,* in case of illness, benefit from the social protection of their country of residence, whether it is the host country or the migrant's country of origin. These rights would of course be available as much for *United Kingdom workers* elsewhere as the other way round.

On trade union rights, since 1975 intra-Community migrants have enjoyed equal rights over affiliation to trade union organizations and the exercise of most union rights. The European Commission wishes *to eliminate restrictions and to* guarantee a migrant worker the right to participate—as a trade union delegate—in the management of public organizations or in the exercise of public functions.

Political rights are more difficult; with the exception of migrants employed in Ireland, and of the Irish and Commonwealth citizens employed in the United Kingdom, Community migrant workers are excluded from exercising civic and political rights in their host countries. They are therefore unable directly to influence decisions concerning their living conditions. The European Commission has declared itself to be in favour of their participation in local elections. Meanwhile the fully-fledged EEC passport is a long way still from realization. Nationalism stalks virtually every member government on this long overdue development.

It is apparent that the legislative organs of the European Community still have a long way to go to solve the problems of residency associated with hesitant and reluctant national parliaments. The future may prove to be even more challenging as the recession persists. Undoubtedly the rapid development of sophisticated international and transnational telecommunications, and much greater automation of factories, will further complicate the issue of establishment.

There is a hard struggle ahead for all those who wish to see the emergence of workers and others who can justifiably start calling themselves citizens of the Community, as well as of their own countries. And since we have higher unemployment in Britain, the struggle here should be especially tough.

Hugh Dykes

The author is Conservative MP for Harrow East and chairman of the Conservative Group for Europe.

SPORT

Skiing

Downhill is uphill all the way for the world's fastest slalom man

Kitzbühel, Jan 18.—Ingemar Stenmark swept to victory with a superb second run in the fourth World Cup slalom of the season here today. The cool 23-year-old Swede, languishing in ninth place with 52.61sec after the first run, recorded an unbeatable 47.86 in the second for a combined time of 1min 40.47 sec. Vladimir Andreev, of the Soviet Union, was second with 1:41.12 (52.14 and 48.98) and Christian Orlainsky, of Austria, third with 1:41.34 (52.46 and 48.88).

Stenmark's win hoisted him into second place in the World Cup standings behind Peter Mueller of Switzerland, but ahead of Phil Mahre, of the United States. Franz Gruber, of Austria, was the surprise leader after the first leg but, as the weather changed, so did his luck. Gruber missed a gate in the second run and was *disqualified.*

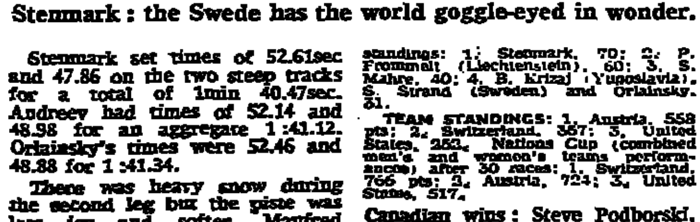
Some top names, including Peter Popangelov, of Bulgaria, Mahre and Andreas Wenzel, of Liechtenstein, also dropped out. But the unusually icy conditions helped relative outsiders, including the fourth-placed Roberto Grigis, of Italy, to finish in the top 10.

Grigis, a virtual unknown, said: "*I did well in the first run but* was too nervous in the second. But fourth place is marvellous and I'll now try to get good results to be able to start in the first group."

Gruber shrugged off his disqualification, saying: "I was not nervous. I made a silly mistake and gave victory away." An exhilarated Stenmark said: "I don't know how I did it. In the first run I did not attack enough but I decided to go all out in the second."

Stenmark, who made his first downhill appearance yesterday to come 34th and earn extra World Cup points, said he would not race downhill again. His rivals no doubt wish he felt the same way about the slalom.

The second-placed Andreev said: "I don't know whether I'll ever be able to beat Stenmark." Orlainsky admitted: "Stenmark is able to win when he decides to."



Stenmark: the Swede has the world goggle-eyed in wonder.

Stenmark set times of 52.61sec and 47.86 on the two steep tracks for a total of 1min 40.47sec. Andreev had times of 52.14 and 48.98 for an aggregate 1:41.12. Orlainsky's times were 52.46 and 48.88 for 1:41.34.

There was heavy snow during the second leg but the piste was less icy and softer. Manfred Gruber, of Austria, who led after the first leg, missed a gate and was disqualified.

LEADING PLACINGS: 1, I. Stenmark (Sweden), 1:40.47 (52.61-47.86); 2, V. Andreev (USSR), 1:41.12 (52.14-48.98); 3, C. Orlainsky (Austria), 1:41.34 (52.46-48.88); 4, R. Grigis (Italy), 1:41.46 (52.32-49.14); 5, J. Gaspoz (Switzerland), 1:41.74 (52.77-48.97); 6, S. Strand (Sweden), 1:41.83 (53.10-48.73). World Cup standings: 1, P. Mueller (Switzerland), 140pts; 2, I. Stenmark (Sweden), 135; 3, P. Mahre (US), 125; 4, S. Podborski (Canada), 105; 5, A. Wenzel (Liechtenstein), 83; 6, H. Weirather (Austria), 81. Slalom standings: 1, Stenmark, 70; 2, P. Frommelt (Liechtenstein), 60; 3, S. Mahre, 40; 4, B. Krizaj (Yugoslavia), S. Strand (Sweden) and Orlainsky, 31.

TEAM STANDINGS: 1, Austria, 558 pts; 2, Switzerland, 367; 3, United States, 253. Nations Cup (combined men's and women's teams performance) after 30 races: 1, Switzerland, 766 pts; 2, Austria, 724; 3, United States, 517.

Canadian wins: Steve Podborski, of Canada, sped to his third successive World Cup victory in the classic Hahnenkamm downhill race at Kitzbühel. Podborski hurtled down the tortuous 3,510-metre (about 2.18-mile) course, reckoned to be the toughest in Europe, in 2min 3.76sec, four-tenths of a second faster than the World Cup leader, Peter Mueller, of Switzerland. Stenmark made certain of a safe arrival at the finish line by sauntering through his first downhill in 2min 14.48sec.—Reuter.

Cross country

Now Jones sets himself new targets

By Paul Harrison

Wales won twice at the weekend: in the gladiatorial rugby arena of the National Stadium, Cardiff and in the more muted atmosphere of Western Park, Leicester. There Steve Jones, a 25-year-old from Ebbw Vale, summoned up enough Welsh spirit to win the CAU Inter-Counties cross-country championships, sponsored by British Meat, defeating not only 400 or so other runners but also the cloying mud and a slashing wind. He mastered the three-lap course of seven and a half miles in 36 minutes 0.6 seconds.

Jones, who is in the RAF, put in his telling burst after the first lap. As the others tailed off, Roger Hackney, also in the RAF, held on only to fall back after another lap, leaving the bony-framed Jones to churn on remorselessly. Hackney faded, to finish fourth with Steve Kenyon (Lancashire) second in 36min 39sec and Tim Hutchings of Sussex third.

Jones had been nursing a strain at the back of a knee and had taken it easy for the past couple of weeks. Now he aims himself at the Welsh championships on February 21 and after that the world cross country championships, in which he has been in the top 12 for the past three years. He has a good record in the Inter-Counties: winning at Luton in 1979 and being second at Derby in 1978. The team title went to Lancashire, who beat Yorkshire, the reigning champions.

There was hope for the future in the performances of the winners in the junior and youths events. In the junior race, over six miles, David Lewis, a 19-year-old from Rossendale in Lancashire, outclassed the field to retain his title in 31min 16sec. Lewis, the Lancashire senior champion, was the youths champion in 1978 and 1979 and last year won the juniors. Next year the Loughborough University student will go for three successive junior victories. Then the seniors had better watch out.

After recovering from a stress fracture of the left ankle which put him out all last summer, Lewis does not consider himself fit yet and put his victory down to "determination and the will to win". Down the field, in eighteenth place was Steve Cram, running for the North East Counties. The Olympic 1,500 metres finalist was merely putting in some preparation for the track this summer. The youths race, over four miles, was dominated in similar fashion to the two later events by one runner, Jonathan Richards, aged 16, from Camborne in Cornwall, who won in 21min 0.8sec.

SENIOR (7½ miles): 1, S. Jones (Gwent) 36min 6sec; 2, S. Kenyon (Lancashire), 36:39; 3, T. Hutchings (Sussex) 36:44; 4, R. Hackney (Hampshire) 36:56; 5, S. Treadwell (Surrey) 36:57; 6, F. Forster (North East Counties) 37:6. Team: 1, Lancashire 92 pts; 2, Yorkshire 154; 3, Kent 168; 4, North East Counties 238; 5, Staffordshire 262; 6, Warwickshire 294.

JUNIOR (6 miles): 1, D. Lewis (Lancashire) 31min 16sec; 2, C. Robinson (Derbyshire) 31:22; 3, C. Mochrie (Leicestershire) 31:24. Team: 1, Lancashire 35 pts; 2, North East Counties 72; 3, Yorkshire 109.

YOUTHS (4 miles): 1, J. Richards (Cornwall) 21min 8sec; 2, M. Dalloway (Worcestershire) 21:27; 3, A. Leach (Yorkshire) 21:35. Team: 1, Cheshire 42; 2, Lancashire 72; 3, Essex 98.

First again: Kathy Binns, the 1979 national champion, won another cross-country title in the women's Inter-County championship, at Burnley yesterday. Miss Binns, the 23-year-old British international, clocked 22min 46sec over a three and a half mile course.

RESULT: 1, K. Binns (Yorkshire), 22 min 46 sec; 2, J. Furness (Yorkshire), 23:20; 3, S. Arthurton (Yorkshire), 23:45. Team: 1, Yorkshire, 12 pts; 2, Greater Manchester, 50; 3, Sussex, 102.

Cricket

New Zealand's fielding tips the scale

From Dilip Rao

Brisbane, Jan 18

Considering the size of New Zealand's score, the margin of their victory—22 runs in this World Series Cup match at the Gabba was not emphatic. Nevertheless the win, their third in five matches with India, was thoroughly deserved.

New Zealand are now assured of meeting Australia in the best-of-five final, which begins immediately after Australia and India have finished their second Test match. The first, fourth and fifth matches in the final series will be played under floodlight in Sydney *and the other two in Melbourne.*

In today's match batsmen on both sides prospered through want of depth in the opposing attack. New Zealand were better able to manage because their fielders gave away nothing and India's were unathletic and therefore profligate. The Indian cause suffered also from another endemic weakness of their cricket, running between wickets. *Gavaskar* was run out and so were the two batsmen who later raised the possibility of an Indian win—Vengsarkar, who made 66, and the hard-hitting Patil, who collaborated with Vengsarkar in a fifth-wicket stand of 92 in just over 15 overs.

Judged by its green appearance in the morning, the pitch *was one* that would favour bowlers initially, which is why Gavaskar gave first innings to New Zealand; but India's seam bowlers could not use the pitch and if there was, at one stage, a slump in New Zealand's fortunes, it was brought about by the spinner Doshi, who rediscovered his craft after a considerable period of bad form.

Once Doshi's overs were exhausted, however, New Zealand quickly regained their poise

NEW ZEALAND

J. G. Wright, b Ghavri	14
B. A. Edgar, b Doshi	34
*G. P. Howarth, c Patil, b Doshi	45
J. M. Parker, c Reddy, b Kapil Dev	6
M. G. Burgess, c Viswanath, b Azad	26
J. V. Coney, run out	49
†I. D. S. Smith, c sub, b Kapil Dev	12
R. J. Hadlee, b Ghavri	32
B. L. Cairns, b Kapil Dev	0
M. C. Snedden, not out	6
E. J. Chatfield, not out	0
Extras (b 1, l-b 13, w 1, n-b 3)	18
Total (9 wkts, 50 overs)	242

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—28, 2—95, 3—108, 4—108, 5—166, 6—199, 7—207, 8—207, 9—241.

BOWLING: Kapil Dev, 10—3—37—3; Ghavri, 10—0—61—2; Binny, 4—0—35—0; Patil, 10—0—38—0; Doshi, 10—0—35—2; Azad, 3—1—26—1; Sharma, 3—0—12—0.

INDIA

R. Binny, c Cairns, b Coney	35
*S. M. Gavaskar, run out	9
D. B. Vengsarkar, run out	66
G. R. Viswanath, b Coney	9
Kapil Dev, b Coney	0
S. M. Patil, run out	48
Y. Sharma, c Smith, b Snedden	13
K. Azad, c Parker, b Snedden	19
K. D. Ghavri, b Snedden	2
†B. Reddy, not out	3
D. R. Doshi, l-b-w, b Hadlee	0
Extras (b 4, l-b 11, n-b 1)	16
Total (48.1 overs)	220

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—32, 2—73, 3—86, 4—86, 5—178, 6—179, 7—197, 8—213, 9—220, 10—220.

BOWLING: Hadlee, 9.1—2—15—1; Chatfield, 10—1—42—0; Coney, 10—1—28—3; Cairns, 10—0—54—0; Snedden, 8—0—67—3; Burgess, 1—0—8—0.

Table

	P	W	L	Pts
Australia	9	6	3	12
New Zealand	9	5	4	10
India	10	3	7	6

Hockey

RAF serve notice of intent to their service rivals

By Sydney Friskin

Bedfordshire 0 RAF 1

About 10 months ago the Royal Air Force surrendered the services' title to the Navy. But after winning their annual match against Bedfordshire at Luton yesterday they gave sufficient evidence of their ability to recover *lost laurels.*

Last year Bedfordshire won the match 4—3. The RAF put the ball into goal in the last minute but the umpire awarded them a short corner instead and nothing came of it. So, as far as yesterday's match was concerned, they believed that justice was done at last. Not that the RAF were struggling to win yesterday's match. They had so much of the play in both periods that they *should* have won more comfortably; but if Bedfordshire had scored in the last few exciting minutes, as indeed they could have done, a draw would have been a travesty of justice.

Bales's sharpness in front and Duerden's cool authority in the *middle gave the RAF flair* and poise. If Bedfordshire were a little unbalanced it was because they were without Daved, Kavanagh, Sharma and Jarrett. Their absence imposed an extra strain on Machin, their captain, at centre half, and Benwara Singh at inside left.

The RAF forced a short corner in the fifth minute and Duerden was permitted two shots, the second of which led to a penalty stroke which Leach converted. Old scored another "goal" in the 17th minute with a rising shot. There was no danger in it *because nobody was in the way;* yet, the goal was disallowed.

Bedfordshire had two chances of saving the game in the second half but both were missed by Brown, their centre forward. On the first occasion he lost a stick and several minutes later, pushed the ball into the stranded goalkeeper's pads. As for the RAF, their persistence earned them four short corners but, on the heavy ground, hand stopping was difficult. They were altogether much faster and fitter than the home side.

BEDFORDSHIRE: G. de Filippo; D. Bunyan, H. Darrel (Beds Eagles), D. Kumar, T. Machin (Bedford, captain), C. Slatcher (Beds Eagles), S. Sembhi (Bedford), Benwara Singh (Hampstead), P. Brown (Metropolitan Police), R. Halse (Bedford), A. Patel (Beds Eagles).

RAF: A/c J. Marshall, F/Lt I. Draper, Sgt C. Paddon, F/Lt M. Old, Sgt A. Leaverland, Cpl G. Leach, Sgt C. Duerden, F/Lt P. Sutton (sub, J/techn M. Dykes), A/c S. Canna (sub, F/O D. Robertson), Cpl I. Clinton, F/Lt S. Bales (captain).

Umpires: B. Page (Eastern Counties) and P. Stokes (Combined Services).

East's success opens a few eyes

Bw Joyce Whitehead

The Territorial B teams tournament held on Saturday at Sunbury-on-Thames was an eye opener. It could be said that two teams passed, two failed and one was borderline. East and Midlands did well as each won both their matches. East scored eight goals *with one against and Midlands* seven with one against. North beat South and lost to Midlands and South and West lost both their encounters.

The overall standard was not good. Some territorial selectods must be justly worried in case any of their first teams are unable to play during the coming series of 10 territorial matches. East and Midlands, *studded* with experienced players, brought the best out of their up and coming young. Against West East played an open constructive game for much of the times with goals fdom Sue Willioms, Robyn Robertson, Sue Armitt and Cathy Ward. East were fired with determination and continued in the same vein against the South, whom they beat 4—0. Celia Sinclair score one goal and Miss Robertson two.

Midlands relied on their indoor international Denise Parker (Leicestershire) for their two goals against the North.

Boxing

The present king wants to meet the deposed one

Boston, Jan 18.—Marvin Hagler is likely to pursue his active reign as king of the middleweights against a former champion, Vito Antuofermo, of Italy, in May. Hagler, who took the undisputed world title from Alan Minter, of Britain, in September, came through his first defence against Fulgencio Obelmejias, of Venezuela, in awesome fashion here last night.

The end came after 20 seconds of the eighth round when Hagler sent his opponent reeling across the ring with a thunderous left and right hook combination. As Obelmejias swayed dazed and helpless on the ropes, the Mexican referee, Octavio Meyran, stepped in to halt the proceedings.

Earlier, the previously undefeated Venezuelan had been put down for the first time in his 31-bout career when two stinging left hooks landed flush on his jaw. After the contest the promoter *Bob Arum said that* Hagler's second defence would be against Antuofermo here.

Hagler was unconcerned as to the identity of his next opponent. "I leave all my plans up to my managers. They took me to the championship." If the bout goes ahead, Hagler will be seeking to avenge his defeat by Antuofermo on a split decision in Las Vegas in 1979. Antuofermo then lost the title to Minter early last year.

Squash rackets

Robinson rewarded for his long journey

By a Special Correspondent

Important promotion and relegation issues in the Inter-county championship, sponsored by Perrier, were decided at the weekend and highlighted by a splendid tussle at Brighton, where Sussex preserved their premier division status and both Kent and Warwickshire were relegated.

The British international, Barry O'Connor, now in Germany, flew over in a vain attempt to help Kent, who were runners-up to the title winners, Yorkshire, last season, but no longer have the services of one of their leading players, Stephen Bateman.

At Crowthorne another international player who made a long journey to help his county had more success. Robbie Robinson's trip from his army base in Germany was rewarded by helping Middlesex to earn promotion from the first division south to the premier. Robinson played No 2 to the England international, David Thomas, and this strength in depth enabled Middlesex to *win their group against Berkshire,* Buckinghamshire and Gloucestershire.

Also promoted to the premier division are Nottinghamshire, winners of their group against Durham, Lothians and Staffordshire. Norfolk, playing on home ground at Norwich and aided by England's top player, Gawain Briars, earned another season in the first division south by winning their group.

PREMIER DIVISION (at Brighton): Kent 5, Warwickshire 0; Sussex 3, Essex 2; Sussex 4, Warwickshire 1; Essex 5, Kent 2; Essex 5, Warwickshire 0; Sussex 3, Kent 2. Placings: 1, Sussex, 19pts; 2, Essex, 16; 3, Kent, 12; 4, Warwickshire, 1.

FIRST DIVISION SOUTH (at Crowthorne): Middlesex 5, Berkshire 0; Buckinghamshire 3, Gloucestershire 2; Middlesex 3, Buckinghamshire 2; Berkshire 5, Gloucestershire 0; Middlesex 4, Gloucestershire 1; Berkshire 3, Buckinghamshire 2. Placings: 1, Middlesex, 21; 2, Berkshire, 14; 3, Buckinghamshire 10, 4, Gloucestershire, 3. At Norwich: Norfolk 4, Bedfordshire 1; Dorset 3, Cambridgeshire 2; Norfolk 4, Dorset 1; Bedfordshire 4, Cambridgeshire 1; Norfolk 4, Cambridgeshire 1; Bedfordshire 3, Dorset 2. Placings: 1, Norfolk, 21; 2, Bedfordshire, 14; 3, Dorset, 10; 4, Cambridgeshire, 3.

FIRST DIVISION NORTH (at Durham): Lothians 4, Staffordshire 1; Nottinghamshire 4, Durham 1; Durham 3, Lothians 2; Nottinghamshire 4, Staffordshire 1; Durham 5, Staffordshire 0; Nottinghamshire 3, Lothians 2. Placings: 1, Nottinghamshire, 20; 2, Durham, 15; 3, Lothians, 11; 4, Staffordshire, 2. At Newcastle: Northumbria 4, Munster 1; Leinster 5, Worcestershire 0; Northumbria 3, Worcestershire 2; Leinster 5, Munster 0; Northumbria 2, Leinster 3; Worcestershire 3, Munster 2. Placings: 1, Leinster, 22; 2, Northumbria, 15; 3, Worcestershire, 8; 4, Munster, 5.

Rackets

Title holder lets final slip from his grasp

By Roy McKelvie

William Boone, having looked well beaten when down by two games and 4—9 in the third, made a prodigious recovery to win the amateur rackets singles championship for the third time at Queen's Club yesterday. He unseated the title holder and world championship contender John Prenn by 13—18, 2—15, 15—12, 15—5, 15—6. After the start of the fourth game there was little doubt about it. In the last two finals Prenn had won in three games.

Prenn's double fault at 9—7 in the third game was the turning point. Up to that moment he had played technically the better rackets, keeping the ball straighter, serving the more effectively—16 winning services to nine—but looking no less tense than Boone. They have been close rivals for too long for them not to become emotionally involved when in competition.

That double fault, basically an idle incident in a match of this nature, seemed to release Boone from captivity. He became like a good humoured Jimmy Connors—Prenn's demenour resembled that of Ivan Lendl—brisk of movement, urgent for action and pleasantly extrovert. He went from 7—9 to 13—9 but then needed four game points, all well contested and bringing out the best in Prenn, before winning the game. No longer was Prenn's tennis service, that had tormented him in the second game, a worry.

The match had psychologically swung away from Prenn. Boone used less of the side walls. Prenn, when he went into the service box, continued to serve to Boone's backhand when it was obvious that his return from that wing was thoroughly sound. Boone set the pace whereas Prenn's feet became sluggish and his head began to lift. In the last two games Boone served 18 winners, Prenn four. This was not a great game of rackets but an absorbing and exciting one.

OTHER RESULTS: Semi-final round: J. A. N. Prenn beat C. J. Hue Williams 6—15, 15—4, 15—10, 15—7; W. R. Boone beat R. A. Crawley 11—15, 15—6, 15—12, 15—11.

Hoping to follow in footsteps of the illustrious

By Srikumar Sen

Boxing Correspondent

The best of British young talent will be seen in action in the finals of National Association of Boys Clubs Class C (17-19) championships at the Hilton Hotel, London tonight. To reach this stage every finalist has had to box in four preliminary rounds and after tonight many of them may set off in the footsteps of some of the more famous members of the alumni—Henry Cooper, Joe Bugner, Ken Buchanan and Charlie Magri.

The NABC, who were set up in 1925 to develop the three fitnesses—physical, mental and spiritual—in their members, help together with the ABA junior championships and the Schoolboys championships, to replenish amateur ranks. The NABC also hold courses for their members. This year the senior course will be held at Wentworth Site, Sheffield Polytechnic, from June 24 to July 18 in conjunction with the ABA Summer Course, where trainers can watch top coaches at work and gain an ABA Coaching Certificate.

SPORT

Rugby Union

England forget closing line of script



Hare: looking back in anguish.

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

Wales 21 England 19

The twists and turns of an unpredictable scenario came to the sort of dramatic denouement that any writer of fiction might have been pleased to script in Cardiff on Saturday. Just as it had been the year before, the last fateful line was entrusted to "Dusty" Hare. England's full back could have forgiven at Twickenham had he failed to win the game. He may be exonerated now for not snatching victory; having scored all his side's points, he missed an injury-time kick from an angle not much less testing than that of a year ago, and a long way out.

Six minutes of ordinary time remained when the new Welsh flanker, Lewis, fell offside and Hare restored for England a lead they had enjoyed but once at the start of the second half. In this desperate situation, 18-19 down, Wales clawed themselves back into range and forced a scrummage in England's 22. Brynmor Williams dummied away without the ball, Woodward, in a moment of aberration that may haunt him for years to come, fell for one of the three-card tricks, and palpably strayed offside. Fenwick's penalty kick, from in front of the posts, carried no great conviction but it seemed to put England beyond hope of reprieve.

The frequency with which penalties were given away in kickable positions in a patternless, error-strewn contest suggested that both sides were hell bent on a kamikaze mission. However, Wales got the result they craved by a goal, a penalty dropped goal and four penalty goals to five penalty goals and a try. On balance, although never seriously threatening to create a good try themselves, they deserved it.

England, losing two of their titles (grand slam and triple crown) at the first opportunity, as well as their ninth consecutive match at Cardiff, may plead ill luck in the early loss of Cotton with a tweaked hamstring. This resulted in a first cap for Sheppard, the Bristol prop, and the switching of Blakeway to the loose head side. It also contributed crucially to the fact that the best prepared and most confident England team to visit Wales in many years was never able to establish consistency in set piece control.

The line-out, thanks largely to Scott, who had a fine game, went roughly two-one England's way in the first period. In the second the Wales, not least through Squire, ruled this area by an advantage twice as marked.

All this, together with a greater supply of good, loose ball, enabled Gareth Davies to confirm his status as a "big match" player with some fine and tactical kicking of the very highest order. When confronted by a Gareth Edwards or a Davies, opposing forwards must sometimes feel like Sisyphus, condemned to roll their boulder towards an unattainable summit.

England at least had the satisfaction of fashioning the one good score of the day, their first try in Cardiff since 1975. Scott drove away from one of the more solid scrummages, Beaumont ripped the ball out of the maul, and Woodward's flick pass as Carleton made a chancy charge through the middle, freed Dodge for the break and a scoring pass to Hare.

This try, making it 12—10 to Wales at half-time, followed a try for the home side that evoked harrowing memories of some English disasters in the past decade. A slide-rule grubber by Davies, squirting about like a firecracker in the English 22, was gathered by Wheeler and transferred to Hare who, instead of finding touch under pressure, popped a dangerous pass to the surprised Smith. It was put down. Lewis pounced on the loose ball and there was no stopping the drive of the lock, Davis, to the line.

All kudos to Hare for his 19 points; he missed but one eminently kickable goal throughout the afternoon and twice hit the woodwork from afar. But it was his failure to find touch from a penalty that set up the Welsh counter leading to the position from which Davies dropped the most handsome of goals. He also had a kick charged down which established the last vital Welsh scrummage.

Wales do not need to be reminded of their disappointing, disjointed return from so much good possession. They cannot even point to the near misses that England achieved—once when Wheeler plundered some loose lineout ball and Colclough was hammered into touch in goal, and again when Nicholas dropped a testing pass from J. P. R. Williams and Dodge all but scored.

In the first period Fenwick kicked two soaring ones, for lineout obstruction and a collapsed scrummage (this looked a harsh decision for England), and converted Davis's try. In the second half, his third penalty was for offside.

Hare kicked two penalties in the first half for offences at maul and ruck, and three in the second, one for another ruck offence, one for lifting and one, as already described, that had English hearts so briefly uplifted.

Pointing the finger: Mr Anderson finds the Welsh lock, Davis, at fault.

A winning team seeking key to a longer life span

By Gerald Davies

It was a measure of England's severe disappointment that, because their expectations were not fulfilled, realistic though they were before and during the game, no representative turned up at the press conference after the match. Regrettably, in view of the fact that they are the championship holders, they retired to their hotel to lick their wounds after failing with their best chance for many years to win at the Arms Park. Since neither side achieved total control and the issue was not settled until the fourth minute of injury-time, that disappointment may be understandable.

It was an exciting match from first to last but this was due to the kicking abilities of Hare and Fenwick. It was the main, which ensured that the score kept ticking along, rather than to any high level of skill. As a result of the bitterly cold day and the difficult, swirling wind caused by the new West Stand, both sides committed many errors. It can safely be said that only two scores—Davies's drop goal and Hare's try—resulted from positive, constructive play.

The conditions nullified the greater potential of the England team and seemed to favour the more robust, though narrow approach of the Welsh. The scrummage, for both sides, was a dishevelled affair with negative tactics disrupting good possession.

Wales, however, were much faster to the point of breakdown and controlled the mauls and rucks. Knowing the limitations of his team, Davies, at stand-off, mastered the conditions and kicked immaculately throughout. Time and again his kicking forced England away from the danger areas. However it was difficult to imagine Wales constructing a try such as Hare's. Wales seemed woefully short of ideas in midfield. A team which relies on 10-man rugby, which is what happened on Saturday, has a short life span and will not survive long in the championship.

That said, it must be admitted that there was relief all round in the Welsh camp that they have gone part of the way to retrieving pride lost after the New Zealand game.

WALES: J. P. R. Williams (Bridgend); R. A. Ackerman (Newport), D. S. Richards (Swansea), S. P. Fenwick (Bridgend, captain), D. Nicholas (Llanelli); W. G. Davies (Cardiff), B. Williams (Swansea); I. Stephens (Bridgend), A. J. Phillips (Cardiff), [illegible], C. Davis (Newbridge), J. Squire (Pontypool), G. P. Williams (Bridgend), R. Lewis (Cardiff).

ENGLAND: W. H. Hare (Leicester); J. Carleton (Orrell), P. W. Dodge (Leicester), C. R. Woodward (Leicester), M. A. C. Slemen (Liverpool); J. P. Horton (Bath), S. J. Smith (Sale); F. E. Cotton (Sale) (rep. A. Sheppard, Bristol), P. J. Wheeler (Leicester), P. Blakeway (Gloucester), W. B. Beaumont (Fylde, captain), M. J. Colclough (Angoulême), M. J. Rafter (Bristol), J. P. Scott (Cardiff), D. H. Cooke (Harlequins).

Referee: J. B. Anderson (Scotland).

France take a step down the road to improvement

From Richard Streeton
Paris, January 18

France 16 Scotland 9

France had too much physical strength in their front five forwards for Scotland here yesterday and the whole French team, man for man, looked faster. It would be premature to say that this victory by a goal, two penalty goals and a try, to a goal and a penalty, heralded a French revival. In a frenetic, untidy match there were too many misunderstandings in the French ranks for that and their stamina, too, was suspect before the end.

France, though, are certainly further down the road to improvement than Scotland, whose tactical kicking was poorly done, and whose backs, with the ball in their hands, too often chose the wrong option. Even Irvine, whose successful penalty kick took him to a world record 213 points in international matches, three ahead of Phil Bennett (Wales), ran straight into waiting tacklers every time he tried an incursion from the back.

The complete dominance of the French pack enabled them to bring their three-quarters into the game far earlier than expected. Paparemborde had a marvellous match and Revallier made a memorable first appearance, always prominent in the rucks and mauls and a hard worker, too, in broken play. Berbizier, the scrum half, confirmed the stories about the length of his pass as well as covering and tackling well.

France lost Vivies with a leg muscle injury after half-an-hour but Caussade fitted in perfectly with some well-judged running and kicking. Since Vivies will be absent for a month, Caussade seems a ready-made replacement against Ireland in three weeks. In defence the French backs gave little away and in attack their best moments have still to come, judging by occasional glimpses of those short, rapid passing movements that used to be the national trade mark.

Aitken led the Scottish forwards with dogged perseverance but against this particular opposition it must have been a disheartening experience for him. Beattie won some lineout ball late on and Calder and Dickson were tireless workers.

Amid the usual Parc des Princes bedlam of fireworks, whistling and chanting, France set such a cracking pace at the start that it was not surprising they were unable to sustain it later. Their first try came in the fifth minute from Blanco, who looped round from the right wing to take Pardo's final pass in the left-hand corner. Cordoniou, shrugging off an attempted tackle by Renwick, was its main creator.

Vivies missed the conversion but soon afterwards kicked a 35-metre penalty. Irvine's record-breaking penalty came next, a fairly simple one of the sort he sometimes misses, from in front of the posts. Irvine's points scoring tally now comprizes nine tries, 16 conversions and 39 penalties in 38 games for Scotland and two tries, a conversion and six penalties in nine internationals for the British Lions.

Gabernet kicked a penalty from the touchline for offside and on half-time. France scored a spectacular try worthy of their forebears. From a lineout the ball was moved like lightning along the line, with Gabernet joining in, before Pardo beat two men on the left and then passed back inside for Bertranne to score. Caussade converted.

Scotland attacked strongly early in the second half and Rutherford scored a try when he collected a loose ball and ran through a French defence on the blind side that, for once, was spreadeagled. Renwick kicked the conversion and was involved in both of Scotland's other try chances later. Once he was baulked at the last moment by Blanco and later was tackled by Gabernet just short of the line. Irvine missed one feasible penalty.

FRANCE: S. Gabernet (Toulouse); L. Pardo (Bayonne), R. Bertranne (Bagnères), D. Codorniou (Narbonne), S. Blanco (Biarritz); B. Vivies (Agen) (rep. A. Caussade, Lourdes), P. Berbizier (Lourdes); P. Dospital (Bayonne), P. Dintrans (Tarbes), R. Paparemborde (Pau), D. Revallier (Graulhet), J-F. Imbernon (Perpignan), J-P. Rives (Toulouse, captain), M. Carpentier (Lourdes), J-L. Joinel (Brive).

SCOTLAND: A. R. Irvine (Heriot's FP, captain); S. Munro (Ayr), J. M. Renwick (Hawick), K. W. Robertson (Melrose), B. H. Hay (Boroughmuir); J. Y. Rutherford (Selkirk), R. J. Laidlaw (Jedforest); J. Aitken (Gala), C. T. Deans (Hawick), N. A. Rowan (Boroughmuir), A. G. Tomes (Hawick), D. Gray (West of Scotland), J. A. Calder (Stewarts Melville), J. R. Beattie (Heriot's FP), G. Dickson (Gala).

Referee: K. Rowlands (Wales).

Schools hand out a lesson

By Peter Marson

London Colts 3, London Schools 13

Teamwork and greater efficiency lay at the heart of London Schools stirring success against London Colts on Thurrock's ground at Grays yesterday. Leading by a try to a penalty goal at the halfway mark, the Schools underlined their overall superiority in the second half to win by a goal, a try and a penalty goal, to a penalty goal.

Yesterday's match gave London's selectors a last chance to sift through their players before deciding upon their team to take on the Combined Services at Aldershot on February 1.

If the Colts looked disjointed and at odds with each other, the reverse was the case with the Schools. They mounted a handful of movements purposefully planned, and excellent in execution. In Lennox they fielded a strong running wing three-quarter and he played his part in the scoring of the first try.

The second provided the highlight to a drap, cold afternoon and the move was started by the game's outstanding player, Jermin the Schools stand-off half. Jermin's deceptive long stride took him out of his 22, and a timely pass sent Hughes clear. Hughes twinkling dummying run and a change of direction was all too much for the Colts defence, and McNaughton was there to round off a rousing thrust. Blyth converted and added a penalty goal to match one for the Colts by Bramwell.

LONDON COLTS: N. Bramwell (Snowdown and Kent); P. Thomas (Met Police and Middlesex), N. Dickinson (Askeans and Kent), A. W. Johnson (Selbridge and Sussex), M. Littlejohns (Old Kings Burians and Middlesex); M. Harris (Portsmouth and Hampshire), G. Henderson (Rosslyn Park and Surrey); N. George (Esher and Surrey rep. A. Batel, UCS and Middlesex), C. Groves (Rosslyn Park and Surrey), D. W. A. Neighbour (Rosslyn Park and Kent), S. Heaver (London Welsh and Surrey, capt), G. Tomkins (Rosslyn Park rep. I. Reggell, Askeans and Kent), M. Hird (Met Police and Middlesex, K. Schuller (Rosslyn Park and Middlesex), A. D. Norris (Winchester and Hampshire).

LONDON SCHOOLS: D. Blyth (Emmanuel and Surrey); A. D. G. Lennox (Dulwich and Surrey), J. G. Hughes (Haydon and Middlesex), J. M. O Sullivan (John Fisher and Surrey), J. P. L. Dyson (Wimbledon College and Surrey); M. R. Germin (Lord Wandsworth and Surrey), S. P. Rotham (John Fisher and Surrey); W. Hartwell (Wallington and Surrey), P. Green (Kent College and Kent), M. T. Harris (St Joseph's Academy and Kent), S. R. Knight (Haberdashers' Askes's, Elstree, and Middlesex, capt), P. T. Vaughan (St Olaves and Kent), D. I. McNaughton (St Olaves and Kent), A. N. Channer (Ampleforth and Middlesex rep. D. Keating, Sevenoaks and Kent), A. H. Whitworth (Reigate and Surrey).

Referee: G. Feest (Eastern Counties).

Retirement may beckon injured Cotton

Fran Cotton's injury in Cardiff, though a much less serious one than some others which have plagued his long and distinguished career, prompts speculation that he may shortly announce his retirement from international football, Peter West writes. In that event England will have lost the three senior members of last season's champion side. Neary and Uttley retired before Christmas.

There is no immediate pressure on Cotton to decide his future because England miss the next round of internationals on February 7. They play Scotland at Twickenham a fortnight later. He is to see a physiotherapist early this week, but meanwhile is nursing a temperature in bed.

An English victory in Cardiff would have satisfied virtually his last ambition at international level. With 31 caps, he is now the most honoured of England's props. He has played seven internationals for the Lions in South Africa (1974) and in New Zealand (1977). Last summer, his second tour of South Africa came to an untimely finish when he returned home after suspected heart trouble.

Cambridge on the counter

By Gordon Allan

Cambridge U 28 Edinburgh U 6

As Edinburgh University refreshed themselves at half-time at Grange Road on Saturday, they must have felt tolerably pleased with the score, 8—6 to Cambridge. There was no room for complacency but a certain amount for hope. Ten minutes later there was room for neither. Cambridge added 16 points in that time and went on to win by two goals and four tries to two penalty goals.

Edinburgh, who play Oxford today, were spirited and adept in the forwards but more spirited than adept in the backs. Stevenson, at stand-off, kicked a great deal to little effect and when the ball did go beyond him it was passed too slowly to bother Cambridge. Shipton, on the left wing, ran with the same determination as he tackled.

Cambridge were spirited and adept behind the scrummage as well as in it. All their tries were scored by backs, in three cases from long range. Counter-attack was the key that unlocked several doors. The forwards were the eight who played against Oxford, and Ian Peck, who was an interested spectator, described them as "small but ingenious, with a very good back row".

Peck, who has been released by Bedford, will decide shortly which club to join, for he is in his final year at Cambridge. Rosslyn Park is his likeliest destination, with Leicester another possibility, depending on where he finds a teaching post. At Bedford there is a school of thought that considers him a better scrum half than Youngs.

The Cambridge tries were scored by McGahey (two), Boyd-Moss, Hampel, Cullen, and O'Brien. Dally kicked two conversions. Reynolds kicked Edinburgh's penalties.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY: A. Hampel (Marlborough and Downing); T. O'Brien (Bradford GS and Jesus), *R. Boyd-Moss (Bedford and Magdalene), *A. McGahey (King's, Taunton, and Fitzwilliam), *R. Tyler (Cheltenham GS and Fitzwilliam, captain); D. Dally (Sherborne and St John's), *J. Cullen (Christ's Hospital and Downing); *C. Kingston (Durham and Magdalene), *M. Wainright (Arnold, Blackpool, and Queens'), *S. Gill (Lancaster Royal GS and Fitzwilliam), *D. Walker (Lancaster Royal GS and Downing), *C. Biddell (Christ's Hospital and Magdalene), *T. Allchurch (Abbey HS, Redditch and Downing), *J. Macklin (Felsted and St John's), *S. Glanvill (Exeter and Pembroke).

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY: D. Reynolds; B. Auckland, S. Rainey, S. Leonard, S. Shipton; A. Stevenson, D. Knox; D. Nelson (captain), M. Ritchie, N. Royds, J. Hamilton, R. Marchant, I. Nicol, D. Pottinger (rep. W. White), M. Hinhion.

Referee: A. Walker (Cambridgeshire).

* A Blue

Racing

Three for the road to Cheltenham after good day's hunting by Irish

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

Thinking ahead to the National Hunt Festival at Cheltenham, it was with somewhat ominous ease that the Irish played the three-card trick at Ascot on Saturday. Represented by just three runners in the final race of the Lambert and Butler series, they proceeded to occupy the first three places and achieved a virtual clean sweep of the prize money without any of the jockeys involved resorting to the shillelagh tactics by others which caused such a furore at Cheltenham and elsewhere last spring. Last week guidelines were laid down by the stewards of the Irish Turf Club on the use or misuse of the whip.

Anyone who has grown to know and admire that marvellous horseman, Tommy Carberry, would know that he has long been able to coax the best out of a horse without having to resort to using his stick. Saturday's final was another case in point.

Apart from giving the winner, Royal Bond, only one tap down the shoulder as they approached the last fence, to ensure that he kept his mind on the job, Carberry rode him with a length of stirrup and rein throughout that would not have been out of place on a good day's hunting.

The confidence that he seemed to impart to Royal Bond had to be seen to be believed. Admittedly, after all the snow and rain, the ground had deteriorated to such an extent that it resembled the sort of pudding that he and the other two challengers from the Emerald Isle are used to.

They came up trumps on the day, unlike Snowtown Boy, who was insignificant in comparison. Even allowing for the fact that his trainer, Fred Winter, had said beforehand that he thought Snowtown Boy would hate the ground, the horse ought to have run better and Winter himself later said so.

Royal Bond is likely to be seen there in March when Carberry could be faced with having to decide whether to ride him in the Gold Cup instead of Tied Cottage or Anaglogs Daughter. Confronted with that happy problem, he said on Saturday that he thought he would prefer Tied Cottage, the old man of the party, on whom he won the Gold Cup last year for that late and much respected figure of the Irish turf, Dan Moore, whose son, Arthur, trained Saturday's big winner.

To those with a sentimental mind, this result was appropriate. Dan Moore won the first of the series to be staged at Haydock with L'Escargot and now his son has won the first in its revamped form at its new home. Tied Cottage is likely to run next at Haydock Park next Saturday when one of his opponents is likely to be an English upstart by the name of Little Owl, whose stable companion, Night Nurse, enjoyed what his owner, Reg Spencer, described as a satisfactory reintroduction to racing in the Jock Scott Steeplechase on Saturday after his unhappy experience at Kempton Park on Boxing Day.

Satisfactory it might have been for horse and owner, but somewhat less so, I would suggest, for his backers, who never really got a run for their money even though the horse jumped a clear round.

The race was marred by a fatal accident to Kybo, who was put down after breaking a leg. No one will know whether the horse did the damage when he did the splits—in his rider, Bob Champion's, words—when he misjudged the water jump, or whether a possible injury occurred then, that was accentuated when Champion decided to let Kybo jump the next few fences to regain his confidence, even though he was tailed off.

The horse slipped rounding the bend that leads into the straight and only then did the extent of his injury become apparent. Henry Kissinger won the race to give his trainer David Gandolfo a second big strike within a week. He did so by outstaying Bueche Giorod, whose trainer, Jenny Pitman, had only half an hour earlier won the Peter Ross Novices' Steeplechase with Corbiere.

Knighthood paid Broadwood a glowing compliment at the beginning of the day by running as well as he did in the first division of the Durham Ranger Novices' Hurdle—he finished only fourth to Broadsword at Sandown Park a week earlier—while at the end of the day Broadsword's trainer, David Nicholson, had even more cause to smile after Sir Gordon had run away with his division.

Sir Gordon had disappointed his connexions on that same day at Sandown, where he was ridden differently. On that occasion he was held up by Peter Scudamore. This time Scudamore let him stride on a long way from home and the result was electric.

STATE OF GOING (official): Fontwell Park: Heavy. Stockton: hurdles heavy; chase course soft, preliminary inspection 7 am. Worcester (tomorrow): Soft. Sedgefield (tomorrow): Soft. Inspection 3.30 pm.

Stockton programme

1.15 BOWES HURDLE (4-year-old novices: £345: 2m 176yd)

1 3p00 *Davidgalaxy Affair, P. Yardley, 11-5 ... W. Morris 4
3 041 Sunlit River (CD), W. Haigh, 11-5 ... P. Charlton
7 Betrothed, R. Woodhouse, 10-9 ... Dutton 7
9 -u 'C' Top, J. Mason, 10-9 ... S. Charlton
10 03 Dorothy Kate, S. Norton, 10-9 ... Carmody
13 b000 Fyldan, O. Brennan, 10-9 ... Brennan 7
14 Grey Space, T. Fairhurst, 10-9 ... C. Fairhurst
15 02 Home Ground, M. H. Easterby, 10-9 ... Mr Easterby
16 0303 Inkling, H. Wharton, 10-9 ... R. Barry
17 C43 Jane Roy, M. W. Easterby, 10-9 ... Tuck
18 30 Keep Skyhigh, C. Bell, 10-9 ... Pimlott
19 0 Kelly's Move, J. Berry, 10-9 ... Miss Hargreaves
22 000 *Level Session, Mrs S. Chesmore, 10-9 ... —
23 02 Miss Lorise, R. Peacock, 10-9 ... S. O'Neill
24 000 Mr Petit, P. Asquith, 10-9 ... Dudley 7
25 Palmero, K. Stone, 10-9 ... C. Tinkler
30 3 Snow Blessed, R. Johnson, 10-9 ... D. Wilkinson 4
31 0 Snowflake, C. Thornton, 10-9 ... D. Atkins
34 000 Teaspot Boy, E. Carter, 10-9 ... A. Brown
36 Yews Lady, F. Gibson, 10-9 ... McLaughlin 4

5-2 Sunlit River, 7-2 Jane Roy, 4-1 Home Ground, 11-2 Snow Blessed, 8-1 Dorothy Kate, 10-1 Snowflake, 12-1 Inkling, 16-1 others.

1.45 AYTON HURDLE (Selling handicap: £413: 2m 176yd)

1 -0000 Shalotra, T. Craig, 5-11-13 ... J. Mooney 4
3 0002 Meg's Mantle, R. McDonald, 8-11-1 ... Hawkins
5 0001 Warren Gorse, H. Fleming, 7-10-10 ... Avery 7
7 -1200 Peacock Charm, J. Mason, 5-10-6 ... S. Charlton
10 00f0 Never Stop, C. Bell, 4-10-5 ... Pimlott
11 2100 Claymore, W. Wright, 4-10-5 ... J. Hansen 7
12 0030 Florence (B), D. Garraton, 5-10-2 ... P. Charlton
13 0-000 Bush Lady, C. Lamb, 6-10-1 ... Lamb
16 03f-p My Star Hussar, Miss B. Oliver, 6-10-0 ... Miss Oliver 4
17 0430 Lynwood Lady, T. Fairhurst, 4-10-0 ... C. Fairhurst
19 p0p Baby Ben (B), R. Whitaker, 7-10-0 ... Bowker
20 0p00 Kerara, N. Chamberlain, 4-10-0 ... McCaskill 7
22 p/p0 Open Doors, P. Curtis, 9-10-0 ... Wilkinson 4

100-30 Warren Gorse, 4-1 Lynwood Lady, 5-1 Meg's Mantle, 6-1 Florence, 7-1 Claymore, 10-1 Never Stop, 12-1 Peacock Charm, 14-1 others.

2.15 COUNTY CHASE (Handicap: £1,412: 3m 31yd)

1 Megan's Boy, E. Carter, 8-12-7 ... P. Charlton
4 3-142 Selby, M. H. Easterby, 8-11-5 ... A. Brown
5 .0000 *Tangles Brother, T. Craig, 9-10-12 ... —
6 140f Castle Arch (CD), R. Woodhouse, 9-10-10 ... Tuck
8 -012p Fidler On The Hoof, T. Usher, 12-10-6 ... D. Atkins
12 410b- Southern Favour, W. A. Stephenson, 7-10-0 ... Lamb
16 p4-00 Sanskrit, R. Peacock, 10-10-0 ... S. O'Neill
17 2022 Young Sagert, J. Charlton, 8-10-0 ... Mr Kinsella
18 20u4 Game Laddie, D. Brennan, 11-10-0 ... Brennan 7

9-4 Selby, 100-30 Young Sagert, 9-2 Fidler On The Hoof, 6-1 Castle Arch, 8-1 Southern Favour, 12-1 Tangles Brother, 14-1 Game Laddie, 20-1 others.

2.45 THORPE HURDLE (Handicap: £819: 2m 176yd)

2 0400 Solar Emperor (B), M. H. Easterby, 8-11-10 ... Mr Easterby
3 0001 Gala Lad (CD), N. Bycroft, 7-11-4 ... Stringer 7
4 0041 High Hills (B), T. Craig, 7-11-3 ... A. Brown
5 4000 Northern Support, A. Scott, 7-11-2 ... Pimlott
6 40-14 Pretty Useful (CD), G. Harman, 7-11-0 ... C. Tinkler
9 3-300 Aversun (B), W. Haigh, 5-10-13 ... P. Charlton
12 0-140 Tough Guy, J. S. Wilson, 6-10-10 ... C. Grant
14 0000 Jean Marjorie (CD), G. Lockerbie, 6-10-9 ... Stephens 7
16 121 Apple Wine (CD), M. W. Easterby, 4-10-7 ... Tuck
17 3001 Carat Gold, C. Lamb, 5-10-7 ... Lamb
25 0-000 Linatea, P. Curtis, 6-10-3 ... Wilkinson 4
27 0000 Spanish Handful (B), R. Stubbs, 6-10-0 ... Maith 7
28 4000 Irish Prince (CD), W. Wright, 8-10-0 ... Miss Hargreaves 7
29 0300 Marshall Field, J. Fitzgerald, 7-10-0 ... Carmody
30 040-0 After Shave, K. Stone, 5-10-0 ... Flint
31 4020 Menalist, R. Dods, 5-10-0 ... Hansen 7

11-4 Gala Lad, 7-2 Apple Wine, 5-1 Carat Gold, 13-2 Pretty Useful, 8-1 High Hills, 10-1 Jean Marjorie, 12-1 Solar Emperor, 16-1 others.

3.15 FACEBY CHASE (Novices: £983: 2m)

1 0q1f Dusky Duke (D), W. A. Stephenson, 6-12-2 ... Lamb
2 p001 What A Coup, T. Dalgetty, 6-11-2 ... D. Nolan
4 0f4u Automaton, W. A. Stephenson, 7-11-6 ... Mr McIntyre
7 2104- Box Of Tricks, S. Norton, 6-11-6 ... R. Barry
8 40-4p *Camping Site, P. Yardley, 8-11-6 ... W. Morris 4
9 00-0p Charlie's Choice, F. Watson, 8-11-6 ... Mr Watson
10 0p43 Conker Ville, J. Charlton, 6-11-6 ... Mr Kinsella
12 /40-u Feathered Flight, E. Robson, 10-11-6 ... Isherwood 7
13 0fpf Gulf Run, G. Fairbairn, 7-11-6 ... —
15 p-00f Imp, R. Robinson, 6-11-6 ... Pepper 7
17 f000 King Tud, N. Chamberlain, 7-11-6 ... McCaskill 7
20 0044 Meldrette, L. Griffiths, 10-11-6 ... —
22 f-f00 Mr Brady, W. A. Stephenson, 8-11-6 ... Burns 7
24 00f-f Palace Royal, R. Tate, 8-11-6 ... Mr Tate
29 0002 Rupertino, E. Owen Jnr, 6-11-6 ... Earnshaw 4
31 p Somerson, Mrs J. Cundall, 8-11-6 ... P. Charlton
33 .333p Three Brethren, C. Pinkham, 7-11-6 ... Kettlewell 7
35 uf40- Totley Hall, R. Woodhouse, 7-11-6 ... Tuck
36 430 Wondergo, J. Ormston, 6-11-6 ... C. Tinkler

5-2 Dusky Duke, 11-4 What A Coup, 4-1 Rupertino, 11-2 Automaton, 8-1 Conker Ville, 12-1 Box of Tricks, 14-1 others.

3.45 WELBURY HURDLE (Novices: £345: 2m 176yd)

1 0004 Deep Ice, W. A. Stephenson, 8-11-5 ... Lamb
5 241d Raemac, R. Johnson, 5-11-5 ... D. Wilkinson 4
10 Big Bryma, R. Woodhouse, 5-10-9 ... Tuck
13 pp Brambiecombe, O. Brennan, 6-10-9 ... Brennan 7
17 4020 Cuenca, R. Woodhouse, 8-10-9 ... A. Brown
19 00/0 Dawn At Eight, W. Haigh, 6-10-9 ... P. Charlton
20 G0- Oras Lass, J. Parkes, 5-10-9 ... McCaskill 7
22 0-0 Flight Shoot, K. Stone, 5-10-9 ... C. Tinkler
25 30 Hope Of Oak, J. Charlton, 5-10-9 ... Mr Kinsella
26 000 It's A Celtic, B. Wilkinson, 5-10-9 ... S. Charlton
29 *King's Fashion, Mrs S. Chesmore, 6-10-9 ... —
35 .43 Ribonny, W. Elsey, 5-10-9 ... Flint
37 000 Silent Reactor, G. Fairbairn, 5-10-9 ... R. Barry
39 0- Spartan Sparrow, F. Musgrave, 8-10-9 ... —
41 0. Swift Embrace, R. Robinson, 5-10-9 ... Pepper 7
43 pp00 The Bay Weazel, P. Haley, 8-10-9 ... White
43 Tilnextime, K. Stone, 5-10-9 ... D. Atkins
45 f0 Torreon, M. H. Easterby, 5-10-9 ... Mr Easterby
46 p00 Tudor Hansel, E. Owen Jnr, 5-10-9 ... Pimlott
47 .20 Wedded Bliss, D. Chapman, 5-10-9 ... Mr Walford 4
48 4403 Why Forget, W. A. Stephenson, 5-10-9 ... Mr McIntyre 7
50 Woodchat, T. Fairhurst, 6-10-9 ... C. Fairhurst

2-1 Raemac, 7-2 Deep Ice, 4-1 Ribonny, 11-2 Why Forget, 8-1 Wedded Bliss, 12-1 Woodchat, 16-1 others.

*Doubtful runner

Stockton selections

By Our Racing Staff
1.15 Sunlit River. 1.45 Warren Gorse. 2.15 Selby. 2.45 Gala Lad. 3.15 What A Coup. 3.45 Raemac.

Fontwell Park card

1.0 SHRIPNEY CHASE (Selling handicap: £860: 3m 2½f)

2 /p-2p Prestbury, T. Clay, 9-10-9 ... Mr Clay
3 4-030 Baltic Love, G. Blum, 9-10-9 ... Barlow
4 0000 Jocks Bond, R. Holder, 7-10-6 ... P. Richards
8 01u2 Jet On (B), Mrs R. Lomax, 8-10-2 ... Kear
9 0400 Drum Major, D. Underwood, 10-10-0 ... Redmond 4
11 4-f42 Royal Romance, A. Moore, 10-10-0 ... Moore
12 -420 Clever One, W. Clay, 12-10-0 ... Elliott 7
13 0-033 Pellon, R. Hoad, 6-10-0 ... de Haan 4
14 00-0p Blue Fire, Mrs S. Roberts, 13-10-0 ... Rowell
19 400p Red Buck, P. Butler, 10-10-0 ... Gracey 3

3-1 Jet On, 4-1 Pellon, 5-1 Royal Romance, 13-2 Clever One, 8-1 Baltic Love, 10-1 Prestbury, 12-1 Drum Major, 14-1 Red Buck, 16-1 others.

1.30 BURPHAM HURDLE (Div I: novices: £552: 2¼m)

203 4-41 Mount Temple, D. Morley, 5-11-6 ... B. Davies
206 p0 Bookmarker, Mrs N. Smith, 6-11-3 ... Shilston 4
211 p/pp Ryder Street, Mrs J. French, 7-11-3 ... Mrs French
212 .0/ Showpiece, D. Wilson, 7-11-3 ... Caplan 7
214 00-00 Tudonia, D. Nugent, 6-11-3 ... C. Mann
215 0000- Westos, M. Madgwick, 8-11-3 ... Mr Madgwick 7
217 0 Ballet Dancer, H. Willis, 5-11-1 ... May
218 Chegworth Wonder, Mrs D. Oughton, 5-11-1 ... Maher 7
220 0p00 Demi Feu, N. Callaghan, 5-11-1 ... Ely 7
222 0 Lake Harmony, R. Blakeney, 5-11-1 ... Morshead
224 p Miss Sherwood, P. Butler, 5-11-1 ... E. Butler 7
227 0 Straight Up, A. Aylett, 5-11-1 ... G. Jones
228 Tempting Fate, G. Kindersley, 5-11-1 ... Coyle 4
229 4f Falcon's Revenge, J. Jenkins, 4-10-5 ... Reilly
230 .0300 Ashleigh Boy, R. Hoad, 4-10-0 ... Goldstein 3
232 p00- L'Emperour (B), A. Moore, 4-10-0 ... Moore 3
233 rpp0- Nice On The Ice, C. Gyzer, 4-10-0 ... Curran 4
234 000 Platts Place, P. M. Taylor, 4-10-0 ... Keightley 7
235 Wild Rye, Mrs N. Kennedy, 4-10-0 ... de Haan 4
236 ff Yantlet, C. Benstead, 4-10-0 ... Rowell

11-10 Mount Temple, 3-1 Falcon's Revenge, 6-1 Ashleigh Boy, 10-1 Demi Feu, 14-1 L'Emperour, 16-1 Chegworth Wonder, 25-1 others.

2.0 PETER DUNCANSON CHASE (Novices: £4,666: 2½m)

301 -1121 Bold Argument, R. Blakeney, 8-11-7 ... Morshead
303 £231 Grey Fusilier (C), Mrs N. Smith, 6-11-4 ... Shilston
304 2-21b Lavengro (D), F. Winter, 8-11-4 ... Francome
308 0002 Bellarina (B), B. Stevens, 7-11-0 ... Mr Stevens
310 -0132 Ta Jette (CD), J. Gifford, 6-11-0 ... Champion
311 /0-00 The Tista (B), J. Davies, 8-11-0 ... de Haan
312 0u Downpayment, M. Bolton, 7-10-11 ... Rowell
314 -u013 Glenhawk, H. Price, 5-10-7 ... Gwilliam

11-4 Lavengro, 3-1 Bold Argument, 9-2 Glenhawk, 6-1 Grey Fusilier, 8-1 Ta Jette, 10-1 Bellarina, 16-1 The Tista, 20-1 others.

2.30 SUSSEX HURDLE (Handicap: £1,634: 2½m)

402 0031- Cold Justice (D), C. Benstead, 8-11-2 ... Rowell
403 0:30 Seed Pearl, J. Gifford, 8-11-1 ... Enright
405 0300 Tompion (C), Mrs D. Oughton, 7-10-12 ... Scudamore
408 6000 Forest Lodge (B), D. Gandolfo, 6-10-8 ... Barton
409 -00f0 Morton The Hatter, M. Masson, 5-10-4 ... Goldstein 4
410 114 Tea-Pot (CD), M. Blanshard, 5-10-4 ... C. Brown
411 1020 Hot Tramp (C), J. Bridger, 7-10-3 ... Mrs Grissell 4
412 0120 Oui Monsieur (C), M. Haynes, 7-10-3 ... A. Wright
415 f-004 Full Sutton, D. Kent, 8-10-3 ... Bayliss
416 2021- Tarda, A. Aylett, 5-10-0 ... G. Jones
418 0-f00 Documentary, S. Woodman, 6-10-0 ... W. Smith
419 polr Errantry, D. Jermy, 6-10-0 ... Stroud

9-4 Tea-Pot, 4-1 Oui Monsieur, 5-1 Seed Pearl, 7-1 Hot Tramp, 8-1 Full Sutton, 10-1 Tompion, 12-1 Cold Justice, 14-1 others.

3.0 HOUGHTON CHASE (Handicap: amateurs: £1,490: 2m 2½f)

502 314f Durham Town, M. Henriques, 12-11-8 ... J. Wilson
503 p044 Deer Mount, Mrs M. Babbage, 7-11-8 ... Babbage
504 p0u2 Sergeant Can, Miss S. Morris, 9-11-1 ... Mrs Vickery
505 02u0 All Bright (C), Mrs R. Lomax, 9-10-13 ... G. Rowe
507 -2414 Molfast, D. Nicholson, 10-10-10 ... Fanshawe
508 404-1 Roi de Frontiere, M. Madgwick, 9-10-9 ... Madgwick
511 .0344 Tight Schedule (C), J. Bridger, 11-10-0 ... Mrs Grissell 4
513 -u000 Glenjade, M. Baker, 6-10-0 ... Wheeler 4
514 434u Carew Marine, B. Stevens, 12-10-0 ... B. Stevens

2-1 Molfast, 3-1 Durham Town, 7-2 Roi de Frontiere, 6-1 Tight Schedule, 10-1 Deer Mount, 14-1 others.

3.30 BURPHAM HURDLE (Div II: novices: £552: 2¼m)

605 /320 Grade Well, G. Blum, 6-11-3 ... B. Davies
607 4 New Harbour, A. Pitt, 7-11-3 ... King
609 Old Mary, J. Jenkins, 6-11-3 ... Alderman
610 pp/ Popsi's Fiasco, P. Hedger, 9-11-3 ... Redmond 4
611 0 Alaska Moon, J. Gifford, 5-11-1 ... Champion
615 000-0 Maynote, Mrs E. Andrews, 5-11-1 ... Mr Andrews 7
616 00-00 Middle-Model, M. Madgwick, 5-11-1 ... Mr Madgwick 7
618 p Primoland, J. Jenkins, 8-11-1 ... Barham 7
622 p0 Fine Rains, R. Voorspuy, 4-10-0 ... Kinane
623 000 Joveno, S. Harris, 4-10-0 ... Hobbs
625 00 Logan, M. Masson, 4-10-0 ... Goldstein 4
627 p00 Queens Traveller, Miss S. Morris, 4-10-0 ... O'Halloran
628 .C0 Ralphy, D. Jermy, 4-10-0 ... Old
629 p0 Revolver, S. Woodman, 4-10-0 ... C. Brown

6-4 Grade Well, 11-4 New Harbour, 5-1 Alaska Moon, 7-1 Logan, 9-1 Ralphy, 16-1 others.

Fontwell Park selections

By Our Racing Staff
1.0 Jet On. 1.30 Mount Temple. 2.0 Lavengro. 2.30 Tea-Pot. 3.0 Durham Town. 3.30 New Harbour.

Golf

Pate challenges leader

Palm Springs, Jan 18.—Bruce Lietzke scored a two-under-par 70, but saw his once-commanding lead dwindle to a two-stroke margin over Jerry Pate, a fellow American, after yesterday's fourth round of the Bob Hope desert classic. Lietzke, who has led from the start, completed 72 holes with a 266 total, a record 22 strokes under par for this five-day, 90-hole event, the first four days of which are played on four different desert courses.

Lietzke, 29, from Kansas City, dropped a shot at the first hole, taking three putts from 65 feet, and had an erratic round. "I couldn't negotiate the hard greens," he said. "I had a chance to run away with the tournament, but I gave a few shots away".

Pate, a former United States Open champion but without a tournament win for two years, made up three strokes on the leader with a solid five-under-par 67 and said: "It isn't over yet. I figured I needed a 66 or a 67 today to get into contention. Now I have a chance."

Two strokes behind Pate and four off the lead are Bill Rogers and Dave Edwards, tied on 270. Rogers scored a 69 at La Quinta, while Edwards had a 67 at Indian Wells. Tom Purtzer is two more strokes behind.

Jack Nicklaus, playing his first tournament of the year, had a 71, despite putting problems, but is now well behind on 280. Nicklaus was playing at Bermuda Dunes with an amateur team of Gerald Ford, the former President, Thomas P. "Tip" O'Neill, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the host comedian.

Lee Trevino, also at Bermuda Dunes, scored a 70 for 276, while Arnold Palmer, on the same course, had a 70 for a total of 285.

On Friday, Lietzke did not drop a single shot to par as he scored a seven-under par 65 at Tamarisk in the third round. He had birdies on all the par-five holes and never took more than four strokes at a hole.

LEADING SCORES (Americans unless stated): 266, B. Lietzke: 268, J. Pate: 270, W. Rogers, D. Edwards: 272, T. Purtzer: 273, R. Gilder, M. Lye: 274, C. Stadler, D. Weibring: 275, T. Kite, W. Levi: 276, L. Trevino, R. Floyd, J. Snead: 277, J. Renner. British score: 278, P. Oosterhuis.—Agencies.

Gymnastics

Langley's touch of flair

By David Hands

The high promise of the 19-year-old Coventry student, Keith Langley, was undone by an unscheduled dismount from the high bar on Saturday. Having worked his way into a challenging position for the Champions Cup, the British individual tournament sponsored by the Daily Mirror, at the Royal Albert Hall, Langley could only record an 8.7 mark for the last piece of apparatus and had to be content with third place.

Yet he probably remains Britain's outstanding investment in the future for, on a day of general competence but little individual flair, he brought character and life to all his exercises and his splendid vault brought him a 9.6, equalling the highest mark of the tournament which earned the outgoing champion, Jeff Davis, the Bobby Williams Memorial Trophy for his floor exercise.

Both men's and women's events were keenly contested, Davis losing to his colleague from the Bush Harlow club, Barry Winch, by 0.15 of a mark. The five women who finished—Joanne Sime withdrew midway through the competition after damaging a foot during warm-up for the beam—were all covered by 0.6 of a mark but Mandy Gornall, aged 16, from Fylde, succeeded Suzanne Dando as the champion and also received the Carita Cup for the 9.45 earned by her floor exercise.

None of the leading women's trio in 1980 were competing, Miss Dando having retired, Kathleen Williams having only recently resumed training after injury and Denise Jones suffering a bout of influenza. As compensation there was the burgeoning talent of the relative newcomers, Lisa Young from Telford and Lynne Jackson (Leicester). These two fragile figures were particularly impressive on the beam—not always the best piece of apparatus for British girls.

Unhappily the experienced Tommy Wilson, winner in 1975, 1977 and 1979, could not achieve a fourth "alternate" success. He came down heavily at the end of his first run in the floor exercise and was carried away.

MEN: 1, B. Winch, 55.30; 2, J. Davis, 55.15; 3, K. Langley, 54.95; 4, E. van Hoof, 53.70; 5, M. Davis, 53.25; 6, E. Arnold, 50.25.

WOMEN: 1, M. Gornall, 36.60; 2, J. Beran, 36.25; 3, C. Weatherstone and L. Young, 36.10; 5, L. Jackson, 36.00; 6, J. Sime, 17.35 (withdrew).

Rugby League

McCorquodale reaches 2,000 points

Bramley 11 Fulham 21

Fulham moved back on course for promotion to the first division with a hard-earned win in atrocious conditions at Bramley yesterday when their wing, Iain McCorquodale, reached a total of 2,000 points in his career. The heavy ground and teeming rain made open play difficult, but the skill of Bowden, Fulham's player-coach, and the opportunism of Ganley played an important part in the win.

Bowden, after a neat exchange of passes with Beverley, scored the first try after 16 minutes. Ganley beat four men for the second four minutes later and then accepted a back flip from Bowden for his second and Fulham's third after 52 minutes. With two minutes to go another good run by Ganley led to Eckersley touching down.

McCorquodale converted all four tries, but it was the point he scored with a dropped goal in the 63rd minute which took him to 2,000 points.

Four clubs that shone on a rainy day

By Keith Macklin

Defying teeming rain and mud that clung round the ankles, like adhesive tape Castleford, Bradford Northern, Warrington and Hull Kingston Rovers, played unexpectedly attractive and open rugby to notch important wins in this season's fascinating first division championship race.

Castleford held on to their top position by beating the strugglers Oldham, who were kept in the game by four penalty goals from Parrish. Castleford overcame the conditions to produce some excellent handling moves, and tries from Beardmore, Finch, Barry Johnson and Ward, with four goals from Hyde, gave them a convincing victory.

Bradford Northern also produced rugby which defied the conditions at Odsal to score two first half tries from Barends and Trotter. However, Wakefield Trinity came back well with a try from Rayner, a goal from Diamond and a drop goal from Topliss before Alan Redfearn dropped the winning goal for Northern.

Warrington, with half a mind on next Saturday's John Player final, were somewhat lucky to beat a courageous and skilful Salford side fighting against relegation. Two of Warrington's three tries, those scored by Potter and Eccles, came from kicks ahead after handling movements had broken down.

Salford scored two beautifully worked tries inspired by Nash and finished by Coulman and Richards. Coulman's try made the former England Rugby Union forward the record forward try scorer in Salford's club history.

Hull Kingston Rovers recovered from last week's disappointment against St Helens by dampening the championship hopes of Featherstone Rovers. Featherstone were ahead 6—5 at half time but Hubbard put Hull KR ahead with the second of his three goals and Hartley raced 40 yards for the crucial try.

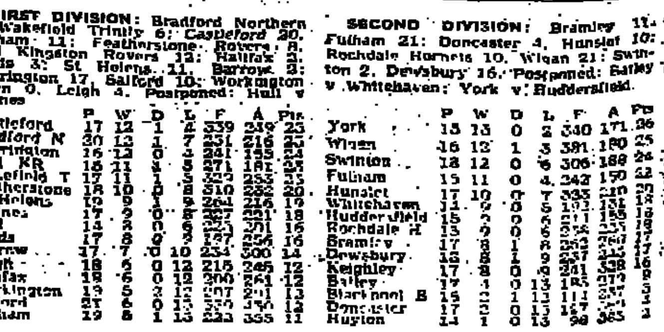
Fulham were another side to recover from an unexpected home reverse and to salute a player passing career landmark. They beat Bramley 21—11 in Yorkshire and MacCorquodale passed 2,000 points with four goals and a dropped goal.

FIRST DIVISION: Bradford Northern 7, Wakefield Trinity 6; Castleford 20, Oldham 11; Featherstone Rovers 8, Hull Kingston Rovers 12; Halifax 2, Leeds 3; St Helens 11, Barrow 3; Warrington 17, Salford 10; Workington Town 0, Leigh 4. Postponed: Hull v Widnes.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Castleford	17	12	1	4	339	239	25
Bradford N	20	12	1	7	351	216	25
Warrington	16	12	0	4	241	155	24
Hull KR	18	11	1	6	271	181	23
Wakefield T	17	11	1	5	323	253	23
Featherstone	18	10	0	8	310	252	20
St Helens	19	9	1	9	264	216	19
Widnes	17	9	0	8	307	221	18
Hull	14	8	0	6	223	201	16
Leeds	17	8	0	9	187	256	16
Barrow	17	7	0	10	234	300	14
Leigh	18	6	0	12	215	245	12
Halifax	18	6	0	12	200	261	12
Workington	19	5	3	11	207	291	13
Salford	21	6	0	15	330	350	12
Oldham	19	5	1	13	233	355	11

SECOND DIVISION: Bramley 11, Fulham 21; Doncaster 4, Hunslet 10; Rochdale Hornets 10, Wigan 21; Swinton 2, Dewsbury 16. Postponed: Batley v Whitehaven; York v Huddersfield.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
York	15	13	0	2	340	171	26
Wigan	16	12	1	3	391	180	25
Swinton	18	12	0	6	306	188	24
Fulham	15	11	0	4	242	150	22
Hunslet	17	10	0	7	335	210	20
Whitehaven	14	9	0	5	193	131	18
Huddersfield	15	9	0	6	211	155	18
Rochdale H	15	9	0	6	258	225	18
Bramley	17	8	1	8	252	260	17
Dewsbury	18	8	1	9	257	315	17
Keighley	17	8	0	9	241	338	16
Batley	17	4	0	13	185	272	8
Blackpool B	15	2	1	12	111	257	5
Doncaster	17	2	0	15	147	[illegible]	4
Huyton	14	1	0	13	90	365	2



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SPORT

Football

West Brom keep leaders on mettle

By Norman Fox

At the end of a first division season that may be decided by which team commits fewest mistakes rather than plays the most impressive football, the hard mid-winter days of comparatively commonplace fixtures may be remembered as the crucial occasions. There is a lot in the theory that champions show their mettle by taking points from indifferent performances.

All three leading teams had their difficulties on Saturday but none lost. Ipswich Town, protecting their position at the top, came dangerously close to defeat at Everton but procured a point. Aston Villa played well for only 20 minutes at Coventry and should also have forfeited a point when City's Hateley missed an opportunity to equalize late in the game; Villa's 2—1 win took them level with Ipswich. Liverpool struggled at Norwich but won through McDermott's early goal.

So, in the light of events beyond their control, Ipswich's pleasure at surviving an energetic attack by Everton was probably diminished by the realization that their two principal rivals had reaped greater profit from an uncomfortable day's work. As on the previous Saturday, they all looked over their shoulders and saw that West Bromwich Albion were still just behind them like an attached tender.

Albion's 2—0 win over Brighton was again animated by the skills of the winger, Barnes, and it left them three points behind Liverpool but with a game in hand. It left Brighton still concerned for their future but pleased with the quality of their football. At least they saw that neither Crystal Palace nor Leicester City made up much ground; indeed Palace's home goalless draw with Wolverhampton Wanderers was interpreted by some supporters as the last straw.

Leicester City's contribution to next month's Football League meeting is a curious proposal that two points should be awarded to the team scoring more goals in the first half and two more for the higher scorers in the second.

On the periphery of serious steps towards improving the quality of football and the behaviour of all concerned, the waving of yellow and red cards by referees ended on Saturday with a last display of what some people have always regarded as ostentation. Hodgson, of Middlesbrough, and Reid, of Manchester City, were shown red ones for fighting, but John Bond, the City manager, felt that the referee's action vindicated the League's decision to abandon the cards. His view was that, given longer to consider his options, the referee would have let the players off with a caution.

Two players in the match between Orient and Cardiff were sent off four minutes from time, leaving the Brisbane Road crowd the record of having witnessed the first red card in 1976—when Wagstaffe, of Blackburn Rovers, was dismissed—and the last.

League move to stop Palace takeover

By Norman Fox
Football Correspondent

Any positive steps by other club chairmen to take controlling interest over Crystal Palace are likely to be defeated by the Football League if proposals at next month's extraordinary general meeting in Solihull are carried through. Although the league encourage ground sharing, the management committee hope to be supported in their efforts to stop financial and administrative interdependence.

Rumours that Crystal Palace are on the verge of being taken over have circulated for many weeks. The club's chairman, Raymond Bloye, is reportedly considering selling a large proportion of his financial interest and on Saturday after the team were held to a goalless draw by Wolverhampton Wanderers at Selhurst Park spectators demonstrated outside the main entrance demanding his departure from the board.

The Football League's management committee are recommending that representatives at the meeting on February 9 approve a proposal that no official be involved in "any capacity whatsoever in the management or administration of more than one club" unless given the committee's permission. Effectively, this would stop the Wimbledon chairman, Ron Noades, or the Fulham chairman, Ernie Clay, from having financial interest in Palace as well as their present clubs. Both men have been at the centre of the rumours and Mr Noades attended Saturday's match.

There are three parts to the League committee's suggestion that, except with their consent, no club may either directly or indirectly: 1, hold or deal in the securities or shares of another club, or 2, be a member of another club, or 3, be involved in any capacity whatsoever in the management or administration of another club.

Graham Kelly, the League's secretary said: "The management committee want to introduce an element of control in the interest of the League as a whole". However, he did not douse the hopes of those who would like to see Wimbledon and Palace use one ground He said: "Ground sharing is a thing of the future".

To a wider audience the proposal most likely to stir indignation is to allow some Sunday football immediately rather than after further debate at the summer annual meeting. Matches could be seen on Sundays next month if the committee's suggestion to allow a maximum of six to be arranged on Friday or Sunday is approved.

Mr Kelly explained: "A lot of people may have assumed that if the proposal is supported there would not be any Sunday football until next season. We have never stated this and feel there is room for experiment this season". As a number of Friday fixtures are already arranged it is unlikely that room will be found for more than a handful of Sunday matches this season but the League now appear determined to broaden the experiment next season.

Most of the proposals to be heard at Solihull come from the seminar held last year, including the adoption of three points for a win: a rule ensuring that 30 per cent of transfer fees are paid immediately and the rest over 12 months; and the ending of the "three quarters rule" for voting. In future decisions could be made on a two thirds majority although, ironically, a three quarters majority will still be required at next month's meeting to ensure a change.

Liverpool remain on course

By Stuart Jones
Norwich 0 Liverpool 1

The champions are still ominously afloat. Their battered craft emerged from a rough storm on Saturday and is still on the course that has become so familiar over the years. Although important progress was made at Norwich, however, it was not achieved with Liverpool's customary smoothness.

A front three of a wild otter, a duck-billed platypus and a sea lion would have helped their muddied cause. It needed creatures who felt at home on both land and water to lend elegance to a display that slipped and slid its way through the afternoon.

Norwich City, meanwhile, are listing heavily. With Fashanu, crucially, and Hoadley currently out of action, their thoughts of safety are becoming increasingly desperate. Although they will not go down without a spirited struggle, they need some more of the luck which twice came Royle's way. Mendham's low cross sneaked through a crowded penalty area in the first half and then Clemence missed a centre in the second. On both occasions, however, Royle's luck suddenly changed as the clinging Carrow Road mud stuck to his boots.

Fortune was not on Mendham's side either as he watched his fierce shot curve gently wide of the far post. Norwich did need it, though, to avoid being punished for a frail offside trap. McDermott failed only by the width of a bootlace to break it early on.

Norwich also had to beware of the counter attacks of the balanced Dalglish and the speedy Fairclough, who was marked by Watson, a former club colleague who was in Liverpool's third team at the beginning of the season. Only once did Norwich ignore the danger and, when Liverpool are the visitors, once is enough.

Alan Kennedy found the distant Dalglish as he set off on a run. Although Baker reached Dalglish's shot, the rebound fell to McDermott, who was able to swing his boot more freely than Royle had done. It was not McDermott's only feat. For dissent, he wrote his name into the record and the referee's book as the last Liverpool player to be shown a yellow card—in a League match at least.

Now at least Norwich can put away their first division cares, not that next Saturday will be free of worries. They go north to face John Bond, their former manager, at Manchester City in the F.A. Cup. Liverpool will also meet some familiar faces and they, too, will scarcely relish the short trip to Goodison Park to play Everton.

NORWICH CITY: C. Baker; K. Bond, M. Barham, M. McGuire, J. McDowell, D. Watson, P. Mendham, K. Robson, J. Royle, G. Paddon, D. Bennett.
LIVERPOOL: R. Clemence, P. Neal, A. Kennedy, P. Thompson, R. Kennedy, C. Irwin, K. Dalglish, S. Lee, D. Fairclough (sub, J. Case), T. McDermott, G. Souness.
Referee: C. Downey (Hounslow).

Liverpool's Ray Kennedy holds off the challenge of Norwich's Mendham and Barham

Villa show ability to win on a bad day

By Norman Fox
Coventry 1 Aston Villa 2

For all but 20 minutes at Highfield Road on Saturday, Aston Villa generated the impression that the previous week's victory over Liverpool entitled them to unwind against Coventry City's young triers. They snapped out of their indolence for long enough to win the game and close up on Ipswich Town at the summit of the first division but their performance added little to the debate on the outcome of the championship.

The best that could be said was that Villa showed an ability to win on a bad day, which is a virtue Liverpool know all about. Admittedly, conditions were horrid. The wind was the enemy of the long pass and the pitch was slippery. Even so, too much of the game was sloppy and petulance destroyed any flow that survived the heavy tackle or blasted clearance.

Morley, an up and down winger in both senses, made a valuable contribution to stirring the match into more attractive action. He disentangled himself from the experienced, hardened full back, Coop, and made the most colourful intervention to score the first goal. Coventry's forwards had made nothing of their opportunities before Morley made a lot out of his slight chances, first by rapping a shot on to the post after Withe had cleverly backheeled a fine pass.

Coventry lived dangerously when the referee seemed tempted to give a penalty as Roberts tripped Bremner after losing possession but a moment later Bremner's protest was more effectively expressed by sending Morley away on a long sprint that ended with a splendid shot past Sealey. Coventry reacted by withdrawing Ferguson, whose aggression was too often misdirected, and offering Hateley the job as front runner. Unfortunately, Hateley's intelligent efforts were almost smothered at birth because Withe, outrageously unmarked, headed Villa further ahead from Morley's centre.

The 20 minute period after half time had contained all of Villa's best work with Mortimer's strength dragging them out of their lethargy. They constructed attacks with much more care but then relapsed. Hateley was given almost as much room as Withe enjoyed at the other end and after heading in from Blair's corner should have equalized.

It was said that Villa would benefit from a holiday in Spain and the fact that their rivals, Ipswich and Liverpool, would be left to work on in next Saturday's FA Cup. Perhaps the reverse may be true.

COVENTRY CITY: L. Sealey; M. Coop, B. Roberts, A. Blair, P. Dyson, G. Gillespie, D. Thomas, G. Daly, G. Thompson, M. Ferguson (sub, M. Hateley), S. Hunt.
ASTON VILLA: J. Rimmer; K. Swain, C. Gibson, A. Evans, K. McNaught, D. Mortimer, D. Bremner, G. Shaw, P. Withe, G. Cowans, A. Morley.
Referee: K. Salmon (Barnet).

Tennis

Masterful Borg beats Lendl in straight sets

New York, Jan 18.—Bjorn Borg won the Masters crown tonight when he defeated Ivan Lendl, the only man to beat the Wimbledon champion twice last year, 6—4, 6—2, 6—2 in the final at Madison Square Gardens. The 24-year-old Swede collected $100,000 for his victory while 20-year-old Lendl, who helped Czechoslovakia win the Davis Cup last month, pocketed $64,000.

Borg retained the Masters championship he won last year after Lendl had appeared to run into form at exactly the right time. In yesterday's semi-final round, Lendl outplayed Gene Mayer to win by a comfortable 6—3, 6—4 margin.

Mayer, of the United States, had won all his round-robin group matches to earn a place among the last four players remaining in the tournament. However, Lendl quickly erased the disappointment of his 7—6, 6—0 defeat by Jimmy Connors in his previous match and produced 14 aces to reach the final. Mayer, who had eclipsed McEnroe, Borg and Jose-Luis Clerc of Argentina, was unable to sustain his consistency and committed 35 unforced errors.

It was some considerable time before Lendl knew who his opponent would be in the climax to the $400,000 tournament. Borg endured an uncomfortable passage against Connors but finally emerged with a 6—4, 6—7, 6—3 victory in a match of spectacular winners and novice-like errors. Borg, the world's top ranked player, has now beaten Connors in every one of their last eight encounters.

The opening rallies gave a hint of the style to come. Borg broke Connors in the first game with a forehand passing shot then Connors broke back. In the fifth game, Borg broke Connors again as the two traded powerful ground strokes from the baseline. Connors and Borg each broke service in the seventh and eighth games before Borg held in the tenth to take the first set.

In the second set, Connors was always on the attack, while Borg seemed to return everything his opponent could offer. After trading breaks in the second and third games, Borg broke Connors again to love in the fifth. He moved to break point with a sharply angled backhand cross-court winner that brought the crowd of 17,985 to their feet.

Connors broke back as the Swede made two enforced errors. Then Borg had to stave off two set points and play through six deuces to hold serve in the twelfth game and send the second set into a tiebreak. Connors won it 7—4 but Borg raced to a 5—1 lead in the third set. Connors kept the crowd enthralled and his faint hopes alive by breaking Borg's service in the seventh game and then holding his own. Connors saved three match points before he netted a forehand to end the match.

Borg later paid a warm tribute to Connors. He said: "That was the best match Jimmy has played against me in quite a while. The difference between us was that I was a little steadier from the baseline."

Borg's victory followed criticism of his attitude towards his final round-robin match in which he was beaten 6—0, 6—3 by Mayer. The American had failed to take a set from Borg in seven previous encounters and his emphatic win was achieved with the Swede already assured of his place in the semi-final round. However, Borg claimed he was tired after managing only five hours sleep and added: "I wanted to win, believe me."

McEnroe and Peter Fleming, a United States pairing, defeated Kevin Curren and Steve Denton, of South Africa, 6—2, 6—2 in the doubles semi final round. In the final they play Peter McNamara and Paul McNamee, the Wimbledon champions from Australia, who defeated American veterans Stan Smith and Bob Lutz 0—6, 6—3, 6—4.

MOSCOW: King's Cup: USSR beat Great Britain 3—0. Rubbers: A. Zverev beat R. Lewis 7—5, 6—7, 6—4; V. Borisov beat J. Jarrett 6—1, 6—7; S. and S. Leonyuk beat Jarrett and J. Bates 7—5, 6—3.
DUBLIN: King's Cup: Ireland lead Denmark 2—0. Rubbers: S. Sorensen beat M. Mortensen 1—6, 6—1, 7—5; M. Doyle beat P. Bastiansen 6—2, 6—2.
HELSINKI: King's Cup: Finland beat Austria 2—1. Rubbers: (Finland names first): M. Timonen lost to R. Reininger 7—6, 6—3, 6—4; L. Palin beat H. Kary 6—2, 3—6, 7—5; L. Palin and J. Berner beat Reininger and Kary.



Borg: Revenge over Lendl, the only man who beat him twice last year.

Two faces of Ipswich in close-up

By Tom German
Everton 0 Ipswich Town 0

Ipswich were called upon to show both aspects of their profile to a Merseyside audience which would readily acknowledge that blemishes were hard to detect on either. The one they presented in the first half was the familiar one of a side admirably equipped to move forward with style. Everton's unrelenting persistence throughout the second forced an about face from the championship leaders who looked no less resourceful with their backs to the wall.

They would have been content to depart with a point, nevertheless, for Everton put the East Anglian's sides credentials to the closest scrutiny. It was a match of absorbing interest, not only for its pace and test of skills in heavy conditions but as a guide to the destination of the season's principal honours, for the fixture list gives Everton visits from Arsenal, Ipswich, Liverpool and Aston Villa all within the span of a month.

The range of Ipswich's attributes was soon established. The Dutchmen, Muhren and Thijssen, sought avenues with a deft touch, a quick change of direction or a shrewd pass. Gates once got behind the Everton defence but his fellow forwards were a stride too far away to make the best use of the chance he offered.

Indeed, Ipswich now found themselves involved in as hard a match as they are likely to have all season. Everton set their compass towards Ipswich's goal at the outset of the second half and the needle barely wavered from then on. They grew increasingly assured in the central areas where Hartford, as tough as old boots still, won so much possession and swept around some marvellous passes to set his colleagues moving.

They rarely flinched, nevertheless, though the assault was spirited and constant. Osman and Butcher were a resilient pair though Varadi once seemed to have outflanked them as he got to the byline, much as Gates had done in the opening half. Two colleagues were lined up for Varadi's short cross which was accurate enough but was headed away by a flying interception from Osman. The rest of Everton's efforts were capably dealt with by Cooper's safe handling and positioning, never more impressively than just before the end when he leapt to get a hand to a powerful 30-yard shot from Lyons. Ipswich were relieved, Everton disappointed and the crowd thoroughly entertained.

EVERTON: J. McDonagh; K. Ratcliffe, J. Bailey, W. Wright, M. Lyons, T. Ross, S. McMahon, P. Eastoe, L. Varadi, A. Hartford, E. O'Keefe. (sub J. McBride).
IPSWICH TOWN: P. Cooper; G. Burley, M. Mills, F. Thijssen, R. Osman, T. Butcher, J. Wark, A. Muhren, P. Mariner, A. Brazil, E. Gates.
Referee: M. J. Heath (Stoke).

Less than magic moments for game's Perry Como

By Clive White
Tottenham Hotspur 2 Arsenal 0

May the better team win is a desire which most of us share. But better teams, like beauty, are in the eye of the beholder. And the vision is never more blurred than in local derbies.

The views of the managers of Tottenham Hotspur and Arsenal must have been fairly representative of each side. Mr Burkinshaw, a straight-talking northerner, would leave you in no doubt that Tottenham had thoroughly deserved both points with their battling display. Mr Neill, football's Perry Como, would charmingly and dispassionately point out that there was only one team (Arsenal, naturally)

Spurs, having lost the lofty importance of Lacy with a hamstring injury after 14 minutes, were heavily bombarded from air and ground throughout the second half, but survived the blitz with the famous London spirit and a large helping of the Arsenal luck.

It was ironic to see Arsenal losing in the fortune stakes, but then they must have exhausted a season's supply at Goodison Park the previous week. It was also uncharacteristic to see them playing more men up front than the home side—a fact noted by Mr Neill, who rarely gives such sums significance.

Such caution is well founded with a defence that leaks with the profusion of a burst water main. The absence of Hughton merely accelerates the flow. Deficiencies right across the back four, with the exception of Perryman, and a toothless bite in midfield have, at times, made it seem more like a return to the gory days than the glory days. McAllister recovered sufficiently from a near disastrous first half to dig himself in happily with the rest of his colleagues. Even Hoddle put himself about—occasionally.

These situations are designed for heroes and there was none bigger, physically or otherwise than Daines, the goalkeeper, who repelled Arsenal with whatever came to hand, which was usually his foot. Though once he was mightily sure-handed when pinning down a classic Stapleton header from three yards. It was a good day to excel, for himself and his supporter, Mr Burkinshaw, with Jennings, his long time tor-mentor—by deed only—staring at him 100 yards away.

Mr Burkinshaw will be grateful, also, to his expensive purchase, Archibald, whose industry and awareness earned him both the goals, in the fifth and ninetieth minutes, to place him as the first division's leading scorer. Mr Burkinshaw had boldly suspended Ardiles, his little midfield genius, for returning late from the South American tournament

For Arsenal's part, Mr Neill will be grateful to Walford, Gatting and McDermott for their sturdy work while the club has been troubled by injuries. Yet even with Talbot back there is a distinct feeling that Arsenal are lacking in midfield. The laid back skills of Rix can be irritatingly wayward.

TOTTENHAM HOTSPUR: B. Daines; D. McAllister, P. Miller, G. Roberts, J. Lacy (sub T. Yorath), S. Perryman, G. Brooke, S. Archibald, A. Galvin, G. Hoddle, G. Crooks.
ARSENAL: P. Jennings; J. Devine, K. Sansom, B. McDermott, S. Walford, W. Young, J. Hollins, A. Sunderland, F. Stapleton, B. Gatting, G. Rix.
Referee: L. Shapter (Devon).

Chelsea are not equipped for the counter-attack

By Vince Wright
QP Rangers 1 Chelsea 0

The top of the second division is beginning to look as crowded as Harrods in a January sale. At least 11 clubs are involved in the race to go up with West Ham United. Strangely Chelsea are still well placed to fill one of the other two promotion positions despite not scoring in their last seven league games.

On Saturday it was easy to see why Chelsea have been firing blanks and difficult to see where their next goal is coming from. Their finishing was unbelievably inept and their general play fell far below the requirements of a potential first division team. Queen's Park Rangers were the more creative, better balanced side and this victory strengthened the belief of their manager, Terry Venables, that they can make a late run for promotion themselves.

Things went wrong for Chelsea even before they stepped on to the heavy Loftus Road pitch. Colin Lee, their leading marksman, was sidelined because of a hamstring injury so Walker was partnered in attack by Mayes. These two, hard though they tried, were kept under lock and key by Wicks and Roeder. Indeed England, bereft of dominating centre halves, could do worse than look in Wicks's direction.

It was typical of Chelsea's current fortune that the winning goal, which came early in the second half, was scored by their former player, Langley, who was recalled to the Rangers forward line after a month's absence. Langley, who scored for Rangers in the 1—1 draw at Stamford Bridge in August, seized his chance from close range after Fenwick had outjumped Rofe to Silkman's cross.

Shortly afterwards Burridge saved brilliantly at the feet of Mayes and that was the last shot in Chelsea's locker. The more clear-cut opportunities were at the other end. Currie, a decisive influence, pulled the ball wide of the far post from Silkman's centre and King headed wastefully over the crossbar after Borota had parried a fierce drive by Stainrod.

In a match where energy was more evident than wit, Silkman, a winger with a pleasingly direct style, and Stainrod, a perpetual bag of tricks at centre forward, were two players who rose above the bustle and bustle. For Chelsea, Borota was less eccentric than usual but no less competent, making splendid saves from Fenwick and Currie.

QUEEN'S PARK RANGERS: J. Burridge, D. Shanks, I. Gillard, T. Fenwick, S. Wicks, G. Roeder, T. Langley, A. King, S. Stainrod, A. Currie, B. Silkman.
CHELSEA: P. Borota, G. Locke, D. Rofe, J. Bumstead, M. Droy, G. Chivers, I. Britton, M. Fillery, A. Mayes, C. Walker, P. Rhoades-Brown (sub, T. Elmes).
Referee: J. Martin (Hants).

Interest in Currie

Chelsea's manager Geoff Hurst admitted last night that he is still interested in signing Tony Currie, the Queen's Park Rangers and England midfield player. Mr Hurst said: "Terry Venables and I have discussed the posibility of a transfer, but I don't think we can agree on a price."

Mr Hurst had a bid for Currie rejected by Rangers earlier in the season when Tommy Docherty was in charge at Loftus Road.

West Ham wait on Holland and Lampard

Pat Holland and Frank Lampard are West Ham United's injury doubts for tonight's FA cup third round, second replay at Wrexham. Holland suffered a knee ligament injury in Saturday's 1—1 draw at Notts County, a match Lampard missed with instep trouble. "They both have a 50-50 chance of playing", West Ham's manager John Lyall said. Mr Lyall has been promised an early morning call by Wrexham to let him know whether the pitch is playable. The tie was postponed twice last week.

John Bond's hopes of taking his son, Kevin from Norwich City to Manchester City were dashed yesterday by City's chairman Peter Swales. Bond was dismissed from the Norwich captaincy before Saturday's match against Liverpool, Paddon taking over.

Middlesbrough's midfield player, David Armstrong, has asked for a transfer because he wants a change of environment. Armstrong, aged 26, who played for England in Australia last summer, has made nearly 400 first team appearances for Middlesbrough.

Malcolm Allison, the Crystal Palace manager, admits he needs two players to save the club from relegation and plans to seek boardroom approval for the transfer moves this week. Mr Allison said: "I need a back four players and a left sided midfield player but it all depends on what the directors say about money being available when I speak to them this week."

Aldershot football club showed a loss of £48,000 in the financial year ending June 30, 1980, compared with a £195,000 profit for the previous year. The loss is due to falling gates, higher wages and the levelling out of a highly successful lottery.

Latest snow reports from Europe

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	Piste	Conditions Off piste	Runs to resort	Weather (5 pm)	°C
Andermatt	170	320	Good	Varied	Good	Snow	-3
Good snow, poor visibility							
Arosa	125	155	Good	Varied	Good	Fair	-4
New snow on icy base							
Avoriaz	152	250	Good	Powder	Good	Snow	-4
Heavy snowfall, skiing limited							
Isola 2000	30	60	Fair	Varied	Fair	Fine	2
Some icy and worn patches							
La Plagne	190	225	Good	Powder	Good	Fine	-5
New snow on good base							
Mürren	170	290	Good	Powder	Good	Snow	-5
Continuous snowfall							
St Anton	120	450	Good	Powder	Good	Snow	-2
Most upper runs closed							
Seefeld	120	200	Good	Powder	Good	Snow	0
Heavy snowfalls							
Tignes	105	125	Good	Powder	Good	Snow	—
Improved skiing							
Villars	200	260	Fair	Heavy	Good	Cloud	-2
Thick wet snow							
Zermatt	70	135	Good	Fair	Good	Cloud	-1
Heavy snow on lower slopes							

In the above reports, supplied by representatives of the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes. The following report has been received from another source:

SCOTLAND: Cairngorms: Main runs: A few runs complete, but narrow. New snow with icy patches. Lower slopes: A few runs complete but narrow. New snow. Vertical runs: 1,200ft access roads. Slight snow. Snow level 1,000ft. Glen Shee: Main runs: Most runs complete. New snow. Lower slopes: Ample nursery areas. New snow. Vertical runs: 1,000ft access roads—moderate snow drifting. Snow level 2,000ft. Glencoe: Main runs and lower slopes: All complete. New snow with deep drifts. Vertical runs: 1,500ft access roads: Clear. Snow level 1,000ft. Lecht: Main runs: All complete. New snow on a firm base. Lower slopes: Ample nursery areas. New snow on a firm base. Vertical runs: 600ft access roads snow. Snow level 2,000ft.

Weekend results and tables



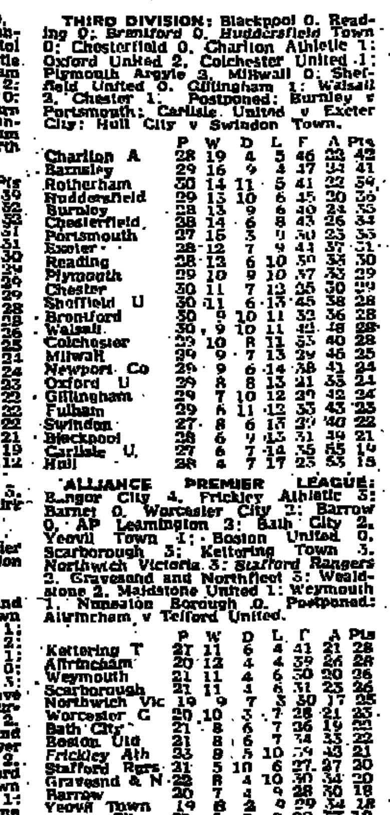
FIRST DIVISION: Birmingham City 0, Southampton 3; Coventry City 1, Aston Villa 2; Crystal Palace 0, Wolverhampton Wanderers 0; Everton 0, Ipswich Town 0; Leicester City 0, Leeds United 1; Manchester City 3, Middlesbrough 2; Norwich City 0, Liverpool 1; Tottenham Hotspur 2, Arsenal 0; West Bromwich Albion 2, Brighton 0. Postponed: Stoke City v Nottingham Forest; Sunderland v Manchester United.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Ipswich T	26	14	10	2	47	22	38
Aston Villa	27	16	6	5	46	24	38
Liverpool	27	12	12	3	47	39	36
WB Albion	26	12	9	5	35	24	33
Arsenal	27	11	10	6	39	31	32
Southampton	27	12	7	8	54	39	31
Tottenham	27	11	8	8	52	47	30
Notts Forest	26	11	7	8	40	29	29
Man United	26	7	15	4	35	24	29
Everton	26	10	7	9	39	33	27
Man City	27	10	7	10	40	39	27
Stoke City	26	7	12	7	30	35	26
Middlesbrough	26	10	4	12	37	39	24
Birmingham C	27	8	8	11	32	41	24
Coventry C	27	9	6	12	31	40	24
Leeds Utd	27	9	5	13	22	37	23
Wolverhampton	27	8	7	12	26	37	23
Sunderland	26	8	6	12	35	36	22
Brighton	27	8	4	15	32	47	20
Norwich C	27	7	6	14	31	51	20
Crystal P	27	5	5	17	34	54	15
Leicester	27	6	2	19	18	45	14

FOURTH DIVISION: Aldershot 3, Stockport County 0; Bournemouth 2, Halifax Town 1; Mansfield Town 4, Crewe Alexandra 1; Peterborough United 3, York City 0; Rochdale 2, Doncaster Rovers 2; Torquay United 2, Hartlepool 1. Postponed: Bradford City v Southend, Bury v Lincoln; Darlington v Wimbledon; Wigan Athletic v Hereford United.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Southend	29	21	2	6	53	19	44
Lincoln C	27	15	7	4	37	15	37
Mansfield	29	16	4	9	37	24	36
Doncaster	29	14	6	9	36	34	34
Peterborough	28	12	9	7	46	31	33
Hartlepool	29	13	7	9	45	37	33
Aldershot	30	13	7	10	29	28	33
Rochdale	29	10	10	9	41	42	30
Bradford	28	9	11	8	35	37	29
Darlington	29	11	6	11	39	37	28
Northampton	29	12	4	13	44	50	28
Bournemouth	30	11	6	13	26	35	28
Wimbledon	26	12	3	11	35	27	27
Tranmere	28	11	5	12	38	39	27
Torquay U	28	12	3	13	36	38	27
Crewe A	31	8	11	12	35	45	27
York City	29	9	8	12	32	38	26
Wigan A	28	10	6	12	28	35	26
Bury	28	10	4	14	41	45	24
Scunthorpe	27	6	12	9	30	34	24
Stockport	29	9	6	14	28	40	24
Port Vale	27	7	6	14	34	38	20
Halifax	29	5	8	16	30	47	18
Hereford	27	3	9	14	31	42	17

WELSH FA CUP: Fourth round: Llandudno Amateurs 1, Connahs Quay Nomads 1; Maesteg Park 3, Barry Town 2.



SECOND DIVISION: Bristol City 0, Watford 0; Cambridge United 5, Swansea City 1; Grimsby Town 2, Bristol Rovers 0; Luton Town 0, Newcastle United 1; Notts County 1, West Ham United 1; Orient 2, Cardiff City 2; Queen's Park Rangers 1, Chelsea 0; Shrewsbury Town 1, Blackburn Rovers 1. Postponed: Bolton Wanderers v Derby County; Oldham Athletic v Wrexham; Preston North End v Sheffield Wednesday.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
West Ham Utd	27	16	7	4	46	23	39
Swansea	27	11	10	6	41	30	32
Notts Co.	26	10	12	4	29	25	32
Chelsea	27	11	9	7	38	25	31
Derby Co	26	11	9	6	40	35	31
Blackburn	26	10	10	6	28	21	30
Luton Town	27	11	7	9	39	33	29
Grimsby Town	27	9	11	7	28	24	29
Cambridge Utd	25	13	3	9	32	31	29
Orient	27	10	8	9	38	35	28
Sheffield Wed	24	11	6	7	32	27	28
QPR	26	9	8	9	35	25	26
Newcastle Utd	26	8	9	9	18	33	25
Watford	27	8	8	11	30	32	24
Wrexham	26	8	8	10	22	26	24
Cardiff City	25	8	7	10	30	36	23
Bolton W	26	8	6	12	39	41	22
Shrewsbury	27	5	12	10	25	38	22
Preston NE	26	5	12	9	25	38	22
Oldham	26	6	9	11	22	30	21
Bristol City	27	4	11	12	18	34	19
Bristol R	27	1	10	16	22	48	12

SCOTTISH FIRST DIVISION: Ayr 3, St Johnstone 3; Hibernian 1, Falkirk 0. All other matches postponed.

All other matches in Scottish premier division and Scottish second division postponed.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Midland division: Alvechurch 1, Bedford Town 1; Cambridge City 1, Bridgend 1; Cheltenham Town 3, Corby Town 2; Enderby Town 1, Bedworth United 1; Kidderminster Harriers 0, Taunton 0; Merthyr Tydfil 2, Gloucester City 3; Milton Keynes City 1, Bromsgrove Rovers 1; Trowbridge Town 1, Stourbridge 2; Witney Town 1, Redditch 2. Southern division: Addlestone and Weybridge 1, Fareham Town 2; Andover 2, Dunstable 0; Aylesbury United 2, Waterlooville 3; Basingstoke 2, Ashford Town 1; Canterbury City 2, Poole Town 1; Crawley 5, Chelmsford City 1; Dorchester 0, Hounslow 1; Folkestone & Shepway 1, Dartford 0; Gosport Borough 1, Margate 1; Hastings United 6, Salisbury 0. Postponed: Hillingdon Borough v Tonbridge.

SCHOOLS MATCHES: Brentwood 1, Corinthian Casuals 5; Cardinal Vaughan 5, Spencer Park 2; Charterhouse 1, Liverpool Ramblers AFC 1; Purley HS 1, Colfe's 5; Roan 0, Alleyn's, Dulwich 3; Westminster 4, City of London 1. English Schools under-19 championship, first round: Cardinal Newman 1, Archbishop Tenison's 1.



THIRD DIVISION: Blackpool 0, Reading 0; Brentford 0, Huddersfield Town 0; Chesterfield 0, Charlton Athletic 1; Oxford United 2, Colchester United 1; Plymouth Argyle 3, Millwall 0; Sheffield United 0, Gillingham 1; Walsall 2, Chester 1. Postponed: Burnley v Portsmouth; Carlisle United v Exeter City; Hull City v Swindon Town.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Charlton A	28	19	4	5	46	23	42
Barnsley	29	16	9	4	47	34	41
Rotherham	30	14	11	5	41	22	39
Huddersfield	29	15	10	6	45	20	36
Burnley	28	13	9	6	40	24	35
Chesterfield	28	14	6	8	43	26	34
Portsmouth	27	15	3	9	30	25	33
Exeter	28	12	7	9	41	37	31
Reading	28	12	6	10	50	38	30
Plymouth	29	10	9	10	37	33	29
Chester	30	11	7	12	25	30	29
Sheffield U	30	11	6	13	45	38	28
Brentford	30	9	10	11	32	36	28
Walsall	30	9	10	11	41	48	28
Colchester	29	10	8	11	35	40	28
Millwall	29	9	7	13	29	46	25
Newport Co	29	9	6	14	38	41	24
Oxford U	29	8	8	13	21	35	24
Gillingham	29	7	10	12	29	42	24
Fulham	29	6	11	12	33	43	23
Swindon	27	8	6	13	27	40	22
Blackpool	28	6	9	13	31	39	21
Carlisle U	27	6	7	14	35	55	19
Hull	28	4	7	17	25	53	15

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Bangor City 4, Frickley Athletic 3; Barnet 0, Worcester City 2; Barrow 0, AP Leamington 3; Bath City 2, Yeovil Town 1; Boston United 0, Scarborough 3; Kettering Town 3, Northwich Victoria 3; Stafford Rangers 2, Gravesend and Northfleet 3; Wealdstone 2, Maidstone United 1; Weymouth 1, Nuneaton Borough 0. Postponed: Altrincham v Telford United.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Kettering T	21	11	6	4	41	21	28
Altrincham	20	12	4	4	39	26	28
Weymouth	21	11	4	6	30	20	26
Scarborough	21	11	4	6	31	23	26
Northwich Vic	19	9	7	3	30	17	25
Worcester C	20	10	3	7	28	21	23
Bath City	21	8	6	7	36	19	22
Boston Utd	21	8	6	7	34	33	22
Frickley Ath	23	8	5	10	29	43	21
Stafford Rgrs	21	5	10	6	27	27	20
Gravesend & N	22	8	4	10	30	34	20
Barrow	20	7	4	9	28	30	18
Yeovil Town	19	8	2	9	29	34	18
Bangor City	21	5	8	8	29	37	18
Nuneaton Bor	21	6	5	10	30	34	17
Barnet	19	6	4	9	21	32	16
AP Leamington	21	6	4	11	28	41	16
Wealdstone	21	6	4	11	28	42	16
Maidstone U	16	6	3	7	29	22	15
Telford U	21	5	5	11	25	44	15

ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Banstead Athletic 0, Leyton-Wingate 1; Chalfont St Peter 1, Hoddesdon Town 7; Chertsey Town 0, Redhill 2; Fleet Town 1, Woodford Town 3; Haringey Borough 0, Grays Athletic 1; Ruislip Manor 2, Marlow 2. Postponed: Alton v Edgware.



FA VASE: Fourth round: Basildon United 2, Beckenham Town 0; Cheshunt 1, Alma Swanley 3; Coventry Sporting 1, Stamford 0; Devizes Town 2, Chipping Norton Town 1 (aet); Hungerford Town 3, Burgess Hill Town 0; Kempston Rovers 2, Burnham 1; Middlewich Athletic 3, Friar Lane OB 0; Windsor & Eton 2, Almondsbury Greenway 0; Whyteleafe 2, Pagham 1 (aet). All other matches postponed.

ARTHURIAN LEAGUE: Old Aldenhamians 2, Old Bradfieldians 2; Old Etonians 2, Old Wykehamists 6; Lancing OB 2, Old Carthusians 2; Old Reptonians 3, Old Malvernians 2; Old Salopians 0, Old Brentwoods 7.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Harlow Town 1, Slough Town 1. First division: Billericay Town 2, Epsom & Ewell 2; Camberley Town 2, Clapton 2; Maidenhead United 2, Aveley 0. Postponed: Hertford Town v Chesham United; St Albans City v Ware; Tilbury v Walton & Hersham. Second division: Dorking Town 0, Hornchurch 3; Epping Town 4, Corinthian Casuals 0; Feltham 1, Molesey 1; Harwich & Parkeston 2, Horsham 0; Rainham Town 1, Eastbourne United 2; Southall 0, Hemel Hempstead 1; Worthing 2, Barton Rovers 1. Postponed: Tring Town v Egham Town.

European leagues

BELGIAN: Winterslag 2, Beerschot 1; RWDM 2, Antwerp 1; Waregem 0, Anderlecht 0; Gantoise 6, Waterschei 3; Standard 2, FC Brugeoise 1; Beveren 1, Lokeren 1; Berchem 0, Beringen 4; SK Bruges 2, FC Liège 3; Lierse 2, Kortrijk 0.

GREEK: Atromitos 0, Apollon 0; Kavala 1, AEK 0; Corinthos 1, Aris 2; OFI Crete 1, Larissa 1; Olympiacos 1, Panserraikos 0; Panathinaikos 4, Ioannina 0; Panahaika 0, Ethnikos 0; Panionios 3, Doxa Drama 1; Paok 3, Kastoria 1.

ITALIAN: Bologna 0, Catanzaro 0; Brescia 1, Perugia 1; Cagliari 1, Udinese 1; Fiorentina 1, Pistoiese 3; Inter 0, Avellino 0; Napoli 2, Como 0; Roma 0, Juventus 0; Torino 3, Ascoli 0.

PORTUGUESE: Varzim 0, Benfica 4; Boavista 0, Porto 1; Guimaraes 3, Maritimo 0; Espinho 4, Amora 1; Penafiel 2, Braga 0; Setubal 2, Academico 0; Boavista 3, Portimonense 0.

SPANISH: Real Sociedad 2, Las Palmas 0; Betis 1, Osasuna 1; Hercules 1, Valencia 1; Barcelona 3, Gijon 1; Salamanca 3, Espanol 2; Zaragoza 1, Murcia 6; Real Madrid 3, Sevilla 2; Valladolid 0, Athletic Bilbao 0; Almeria 2, Atletico Madrid 1.

WEST GERMAN: Nuremberg 1, VfB Stuttgart 2; Bayern Munich 1, SC Karlsruhe 1.

Today's fixtures

Kick-off 7.30 unless stated.
FA CUP: Third round, second replay: Wrexham v West Ham United.
FOURTH DIVISION: Wimbledon v Scunthorpe United.
FA TROPHY: First round replay: Bedworth United v Kidderminster Harriers; Winsford United v Lancaster City; Yeovil Town v Frome Town. First round, second replay: Enfield v Aylesbury United (at Chesham United FC).
ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Worcester City v Barrow.
SOUTHERN LEAGUE CUP: Fourth round: Bedford Town v Minehead.
ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Croydon v Walthamstow Avenue. First division: Wokingham Town v Kingstonian.
RUGBY UNION: Cross Keys v Maesteg (7.0); Newport v Swansea (7.15); Oxford University v Edinburgh University (2.30).

For the record

Rugby Union

INTERNATIONAL MATCHES: Wales 21, England 19; France 16, Scotland 9.

CLUB MATCHES: Birmingham 8, Rugby 6; Cambridge University 28, Edinburgh University 6; Harlequins 14, Birkenhead Park 12; Headingley 6, Waterloo 0; Hull & ER 6, Northern 3; London Scottish 9, Blackheath 3; Middlesbrough 4, Morpeth 0; New Brighton 10, Coventry 23; Penryn 0, Camborne 9; Rosslyn Park 27, Torquay Athletic 4; Saracens 6, Moseley 45; Sheffield 13, West Hartlepool 14; Wakefield 10, Roundhay 10; Wasps 19, Gloucester 9; Wilmslow 3, Fylde 35; South Wales Police 8, Morley 11.

SCHOOLS MATCHES: Bablake 14, King Edward's, Stourbridge 10; Christ, Brecon 40, Bristol GS 0; Crown Woods 6, St Mary's, Sidcup 26; Eltham 9, Haberdashers' Aske's, Hatcham 7; Gunnersbury 32, London Oratory 0; Judd 9, John Fisher 4; King's, Worcester 10, Queen Elizabeth's, Bristol 15; North Leamington 6, King Henry VIII, Coventry 9; Reigate GS 15, Emanuel 0; Rochester Math 0, Gravesend 14; St Joseph's, Blackheath 26, Maidstone GS 3; St Peter's, Bournemouth 24, Chichester GS 0; Warwick 64, Lawrence Sheriff 0; Dartford GS 11, Brockley GS 12.

Cricket

SYDNEY: Sheffield Shield: Victoria 300 for 9 dec (W. J. Scholes 65); New South Wales 371 for 7 (J. Dyson 95, D. Wellham 66).

ADELAIDE: Sheffield Shield: Queensland 366 for 8 dec (G. S. Chappell 172) and 199 for 1 (M. F. Kent 92 not out, A. R. Border 63 not out); South Australia 236 (G. Dymock 5 for 95).

DEVONPORT: Sheffield Shield: Tasmania 246 (R. F. Davison 114; B. Yardley 7 for 69); Western Australia 252 for 8 (G. M. Wood 103).

NEW DELHI: Women's Test match: England 113 and 85 for two wickets; India 169.

Ice hockey

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Calgary Flames 4, Winnipeg Jets 2; Toronto Maple Leafs 6, Montreal Canadians 5; Minnesota North Stars 7, Quebec Nordiques 1; Vancouver Canucks 5, Colorado Rockies 2; Boston Bruins 6, Philadelphia Flyers 4; New York Islanders 6, Washington Capitals 4; Pittsburgh Penguins 5, Los Angeles Kings 4; Chicago Black Hawks 3, Hartford Whalers 2; St Louis Blues 7, Edmonton Oilers 6.

Lacrosse

SOUTH OF ENGLAND LEAGUE: First division: Buckhurst Hill 19, London University 4; Croydon 15, Purley 7; Hampstead 14, St Helier 5; Hillcroft 8, Kenton 8.
WOMEN: British Universities Sports Federation Tournament: Scottish Universities 7, UAU South 3; UAU North 6, London, Cambridge 3; UAU South 6, UAU North 5; Scottish Universities 4, London Cambridge 3; Scottish Universities 8, UAU North 5; London Cambridge 5, UAU South 3. Final position: 1, Scottish Universities; 2, London Cambridge; 3, UAU North; 4, UAU South.

Hockey

LONDON LEAGUE: Beckenham 2, Purley 1; Blackheath 1, Oxford University 2; Cambridge University 1, Richmond 3; Hampstead 2, Dulwich 2; Teddington 1, Southgate 3; Tulse Hill 1, St Albans 1; Wimbledon 0, Cheam 3. Postponed: Bromley v Old Kingstonians; Mid-Surrey v Guildford; Surbiton v Slough.
EAST LEAGUE: Premier division: Colchester 1, Broxbourne 3.
WOMEN: Territorial B Team Tournament: North 3, South 1; West 1, East 4; North 1, Midlands 2; South 0, East 4; West 0, Midlands 4.

Basketball

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: Washington Bullets 103, San Antonio Spurs 93; New Jersey Nets 116, Detroit Pistons 104; Cleveland Cavaliers 110, Chicago Bulls 98; New York Knicks 99, Houston Rockets 98; Denver Nuggets 125, Kansas City Kings 122.

Cresta Run

CURZON CUP: Second day: All Switzerland: 1, P. Berchtold, 262.84; 2, N. Baracchi, 262.95; 3, F. Gansser, 264.31; 4, U. Nater, 266.52; 5, B. Bischofberger, 265.94; 6, C. Nater, 267.12; 7, P. Latacha, 268.89; 8, M. Melcher, 269.14.
HARJES CARTIER SILVER CHIP: Handicap (Junction) after three courses: 1, A. Von Bohlen und Halbach (WG), handicap 2.3, 132.21; 2, H. Strnessia (Switzerland), 3.9, 132.58; 3, G. Brauchbar (Switzerland), 3.5, 133.00; 4, M. Stapleton (GB), 3.9, 133.02; 5, C. Haeberli (Switzerland), 1.9, 133.24; 6, N. Boutard (GB), 2.5, 133.47.

Rackets

SCHOOLS MATCH: Wellington beat Eton 15—10, 15—8, 9—15, 15—9, 15—3.

Tennis

KANSAS CITY: Avon championships, quarter-final round (US unless stated): Miss A. Jaeger beat Miss S. Hanika (WG), 6—2, 7—5; Miss M. Navratilova beat Miss K. Latham 6—3, 6—2; Miss B. Potter beat Miss S. Collins 6—1, 6—0. Semi-final round: Miss Navratilova beat Miss Potter 6—7, 6—2; Miss Jaeger beat Miss V. Ruzici (Romania), 6—2, 6—1. Doubles, quarter-final round: Miss R. Casals and Miss W. Turnbull (Australia) beat Miss L. Dupont and Miss B. Jordan 6—0, 6—1; Miss Potter and Miss S. Walsh beat Miss A. Kiyomura and Miss C. Reynolds 7—6, 6—3. Semi-final round: Miss Casals and Miss Turnbull beat Miss P. Teeguarden and Miss Ruzici 5—7, 6—2, 6—3; Miss Potter and Miss Walsh beat Miss V. Wade (GB) and Miss B. Nagelsen 6—3, 7—6.

PERTH: West Australia Open championship, semi-final round (Australian unless stated): J. Fitzgerald beat E. Edwards (SA) 2—6, 7—6, 7—5; B. Ball beat C. Dibley 6—4, 6—4. Final: Fitzgerald beat Ball 6—3, 6—3. Women's final: Miss A. Tobin beat Miss A. Minter 6—0, 6—1.

TORONTO: Avon Futures tournament, semi-final round: Miss N. Bohm (Sweden) beat Miss M. Redondo (US) 6—2, 6—4; Miss C. Kohde (WG) beat Miss I. Budarova (Czechoslovakia) 6—3, 6—1.

Table tennis

LENINGRAD: European League: USSR 3, Hungary 4.

Ascot results

1.0: 1, Imperium (7-2 jt fav); 2, Knighthood (5-1); 3, Tru Mar (7-2 jt fav). 12 ran. NR: Darwood, Julesian, Toondra.

1.35: 1, Pay Related (2-1 jt fav); 2, Greatham House (20-1); 3, Jolimo (25-1). Other 2-1 jt fav Brave Jack. 14 ran. NR: Singing Amah.

2.10: 1, Royal Bond (7-2); 2, Royal Dipper (9-2); 3, Light the Wad (4-1). 15-8 fav Snowtown Boy. 7 ran.

2.40: 1, Corbiere (13-2); 2, Ten Pointer (9-2); 3, Tower Bridge (9-2). 4-1 fav Bregawn. 9 ran.

3.15: 1, Henry Kissinger (7-2); 2, Burche Glorod (10-1); 3, Night Nurse (8-2 fav). 8 ran.

3.45: 1, Sir Gordon (7-2); 2, Brown Chamberlain (11-8 fav); 3, Light Smacks (10-1). 7 ran. NR: Highway, Wyvern Lad.

Commercial Property

City lettings at lowest for four years

City lettings hit their lowest level for almost four years, according to a space survey from Richard Saunders & Partners. In December office take-up in the City was a fraction over 99,000 sq ft, the lowest monthly total since February, 1977.

Although December is traditionally a quiet month for lettings, other factors should be taken into consideration. The overriding one is the limited availability of top quality office space on the market. This state of affairs has spread to the fringes of the City, which are also suffering from low take-up resulting from poor availability of good-sized accommodation with early occupation.

During December, around 106,000 sq ft of space was taken almost half the level of the preceding month, but almost 8,000 sq ft higher than September's poor performance.

Availability in the City will receive a shot in the arm when Greycoat Estate's substantial 790,000 sq ft Cutlers Gardens, EC2, comes on to the market. It is expected to be completed sometime later this year.

Vacant office space in the City stands at 1.461m sq ft compared with 1.167m sq ft in November, and a distinct improvement on the September "low" of only 913,441 sq ft.

Apart from Cutlers Gardens, there are few large office blocks coming on to the market in the near future. Prospective occupiers are finding choice of accommodation severely restricted.

Figures for the City fringe areas tell a similar story. In EC2 there is one 113,000 sq ft block, while in the other areas there is a sprinkling of buildings in the 50,000-80,000 sq ft range. And beneath the bald statement of Richard Saunders's figures lies the fact that the country's financial centre is short of office space and the oversupply of the mid 1970s has been more than compensated for.

Over the past few months some City agents have been bemoaning the lack of suitable office accommodation and are concerned that big international occupiers of office space may look to other cities for European headquarters. Although several important schemes are in the pipeline they are some time off and do not help prospective tenants seeking space now.

While the property market in the City appears sluggish Hongkong is booming, if the latest series of land deals are anything to judge by. At a Government auction last week five sites were sold in the New Territories for a total of HK$411.7m (£33m). More than half the total was paid for one 5,000 sq metres site in Shatin, a satellite city which is expected to have a population of around 500,000 people by the mid-1980s.

Great Eagle Company subsidiary Regal Hotels paid a staggering HK$241m for the site representing HK$48,200 a sq metre, which is 78 per cent higher than the successful bid last August for a nearby site.

In the first government auction at Tai Po new town, Overseas Union Realty, formerly known as Hong Kong Barge Company, has paid HK$169m for a 5,012 sq metres site. The government says that a further eight sites are to come under the auctioneer's hammer over the next three years and, at the way land prices are rocketing in the province, by much higher prices.

Two of the other sites sold last week went to Wah Kwong Properties who paid a mere HK$23m for a total 5,299 sq metres of land which the company says will be developed for industrial and warehousing schemes. While the jointly owned Redridge property company—it is controlled by Cheung Kong (Holdings) and Lee Hing Development—acquired 1,328 sq metres of land in Shatin on which a two storey apartment building will be developed.

Few developers in recent years have been brave, or foolhardy, enough to move back into the residential letting investment market. Government legislation, together with strong residents' groups, have made life extremely difficult and, at times, downright unpleasant for everyone. Even some of our socially aware institutions have discovered the role of being a residential landlord has left a sour taste in the investment manager's mouth.

But the former Stern Group subsidiary, Dares Estates, which is now run by Mr David Sidi, a former architect, has thrown itself deep into the residential lettings market. Dares acquired earlier this year Montrose House, Montrose Place, in the heart of Belgravia for around £700,000. Months and about £400,000 later the slightly run down block has been transformed into a tasteful block containing 10 flats.

Nine of these flats are available for letting at rents ranging from £12,000-£15,000 a year with a total rent role of around £120,000 a year giving Dares a yield of something over 10 per cent. Already one of these flats has been snapped up by a British company at a rent of £15,000 a year and discussions are taking place for a second with an American-based oil company. Each tenancy is for three years and flats are available through Levers.

Mr Sidi is reticent about the future of the project but points out the break up value of Montrose House after the three year tenancies expire will be considerably in excess of the total acquisition.

York's historic city is set for a £12.5m facelift following the acceptance of proposals put forward by Wimpey Property Holdings. Under the scheme chosen by the city council Wimpey will provide 130,000 sq ft of shopping fronting Coppergate and extending through to Piccadilly, together with parking for 315 cars and 19 flats.

Incorporated in the scheme will be a 20,000 sq ft underground display of the Jorvik Viking Centre, subject of intensive archaeological excavation in recent months. The development will be dominated by two big stores with an additional 20 other retail units.

Consultants for the project which is being undertaken jointly by Wimpey and York city council, are Edward Erdman and the locally-based A. Stansfield & Son who will also be letting the shops. Work is expected to start by the end of the year with completion in about two years.

Baron Phillips



Chantry Keys, the Birmingham based developers has joined forces with the construction group Boskalis Westminster to undertake the £6.5m redevelopment and refurbishment of the former Debenhams store in Tavern Street, Ipswich. The scheme, which is to start in August, will provide six retail units ranging in size from 2,000 sq ft to 18,0000 sq ft. Finance for the scheme is through a partnership arrangement with the Merchant Navy Officer's Pension Fund.

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In the matter of FORCE FOUR CONFERENCE PRODUCTION LIMITED and in the Matter of THE COMPANIES ACT 1948.

Notice is hereby given that the creditors of the above-named Company, which is being voluntarily wound up, are required, on or before the 20th day of February, 1981, to send in their full Christian and surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to the undersigned Philip Monjack, FCA of 3/4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA the Liquidator of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are, personally or by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 9th day of January 1981.

P. MONJACK
Liquidator

Public and Educational Appointments

ALSO ON PAGE 14

Ulster: The New University
SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
ECONOMICS

Senior Lectureship with special reference to ACCOUNTING

Applications are invited for the post of Senior Lecturer which is tenable from 1st October, 1981 or a date to be arranged. Candidates should have a good honours degree in accounting, business administration, economics or cognate subject. A special field of interest should preferably be management accounting.

Salary Scale (with FSSU/USS): £11,165-£13,980 per annum (under review).

Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, The New University of Ulster, Coleraine, Northern Ireland, BT52 1SA (quoting ref: 81/2), to whom applications including a curriculum vitae and names and addresses of three referees, should be sent not later than 20th February, 1981.

University of Newcastle Upon Tyne
THE MEDICAL SCHOOL

TEMPORARY LECTURESHIP IN MEDICAL STATISTICS

Applications are invited from men and women for a temporary lectureship in the Department of Medical Statistics tenable from 1st April, 1981, until 31st March, 1986. Applicants should hold a first degree or higher qualification in (or mainly in) statistics, and should preferably have had experience in the application of statistics to medicine.

The appointment will be at an appropriate point on the Non-Medical Lecturers' scale £5,505-£11,575 per annum, according to age, qualifications and experience.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Senior Assistant Registrar, (F.P.), The University, 6 Kensington Terrace, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 7RU, with whom applications (three copies) together with the names and addresses of three persons to whom reference may be made should be lodged not later than 13th March, 1981. Please quote reference T.

University of Cambridge

PROFESSORSHIP OF MODERN LANGUAGES

Applications invited for the above Chair which became vacant on 1 October, 1979, by the election of Professor D. H. Green to the Schröder Professorship of German. The Professorship will be assigned to the Department of German for the tenure of the next holder.

Present pensionable stipend £16,676.

Applications (10 copies) marked "Confidential" should be sent to the Secretary General of the Faculties, from whom further information may be obtained, at the General Board Office, The Old Schools, Cambridge CB2 1TT. Names of two referees may be submitted if desired.

Closing date: 7 March, 1981.

LECTURER IN BIOMEDICAL ENGINEERING

Applications are invited for a newly created Lectureship in Biomedical Engineering. Applicants should hold a degree in engineering or applied science and have had several years' experience in biomedical engineering in one or more of the following areas:

Doppler ultrasonic velocimetry
physiological measurement
microprocessor applications
digital systems design

The post is for a limited period of three years in the first instance. Placement will be on the Lecturer scale, £5,505-£14,575 (under review) + £967 London Weighting. Further particulars may be obtained from the Secretary, King's College Hospital Medical School, Denmark Hill, London SE5 8RX. The closing date for applications is 21st February, 1981.

Queen Mary College
UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
CENTRE FOR COMMERCIAL LAW STUDIES

Applications are invited for appointment as

LECTURER

to engage in teaching and research in intellectual property law within the Centre, as a member of the Intellectual Property Law Unit led by the Herchel Smith Professor of Intellectual Property Law. The appointee will also be expected to contribute to the general teaching of the Faculty of Laws, of which the Centre forms part. Salary on scale (under review) £5,505-£11,575 p.a. plus £967 London Allowance. Further details available from The Secretary, (T), Queen Mary College, Mile End Road, London E1 4NS, to whom application (including curriculum vitae and names of 3 referees) should be made by 17 February.

University of Kent at Canterbury

CHAIR OF MICROBIOLOGY

The University invites applications for appointment to the Chair of Microbiology, held until his retirement by Professor G. G. Meynell, from 1 October, 1981.

Further particulars of the appointment may be obtained from: The Senior Assistant Registrar, Faculty of Natural Sciences, The Chemical Laboratory, The University, Canterbury, Kent, to whom completed applications (9 copies or, if posted overseas, one copy) with a curriculum vitae and the names of three referees should be sent by 27th February, 1981. Please quote ref: A1/81/T.

Van Mildert College
(UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM)

BURSAR

Applications are invited for the post of Bursar which will become vacant on 30 September, 1981, on the retirement of Mr H. W. Emerton.

Candidates, preferably graduates between the ages of 30 and 55, will be expected to have had substantial organizational and financial experience and to be interested in the functioning of a self-accounting residential College.

The initial salary will be at an appropriate point on either Grade IA or Grade II of the National Scales for Administrative Staff in the range £4,795—£11,575 per annum, together with the usual pension arrangements.

Applications, including the names of three referees, should be submitted before 14 February to The Master, Van Mildert College, Durham DH1 3LH, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

University of Durham
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

Applications are invited from botanists or microbiologists for the post of

SENIOR RESEARCH ASSISTANT

funded by the Overseas Development Administration for three years from 1 April, 1981, to work on blue-green algal nitrogen fixation in deep-water rice-fields under the direction of Dr B. A. Whitton. Post based in Durham with three visits to Bangladesh. Completed PhD, driving licence and ability to swim (preferably SCUBA) essential: experience in several of environmental chemistry, microbial physiology, ecology, nitrogen fixation, freshwater algal taxonomy and statistics useful.

Initial salary in the range £5,505 to £6,245 in Range IA plus superannuation.

Applications (3 copies) naming three referees should be sent by 13 February, 1981, to the Registrar and Secretary, Science Laboratories, South Road, Durham, DH1 3LE, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

The University of Leeds
SCHOOL OF ENGLISH

Applications are invited for the

CHAIR OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

vacant on the resignation of Professor G. W. Hill. The appointment will be made from a date to be arranged with the successful candidate and the salary will be within the professorial range, minimum £14,275 a year (under review). The University reserves the right to consider for appointment persons other than those who submit formal applications.

Applications (two copies) stating age, qualifications and experience and naming three referees should reach the Registrar, The University of Leeds, Leeds LS2 9JT (from whom particulars may be obtained) not later than 19 February 1981, quoting reference number 3/17/A. Applicants from overseas may apply in the first instance by cable, naming three referees, preferably in the United Kingdom.

The University of Sheffield
MRC/SSRC SOCIAL AND APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY UNIT

RESEARCH OFFICER

Applications are invited from graduates in psychology or computer science to join a research group undertaking experimental studies of human factors in computer programming and software engineering. Tenable for three years from a date to be arranged. Initial salary on Range 1B or 1A from £5,150 to £8,845 a year. Some postgraduate experience is desirable, not necessarily in this field, although programming experience is essential. The Unit is shortly taking possession of an advanced configuration running under Unix. Details from Professor P. B. Warr, MRC/SSRC SAPU, Department of Psychology, the University, Sheffield S10 2TN. Quote ref R 538/A.

University of Durham
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

Applications are invited for the post of

SENIOR RESEARCH ASSISTANT IN ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

tenable for two years from as soon as possible, to work on the investigation of the degradative pathways of chlorophyll in aquatic sediments. Experience in the fields of porphyrin and/or chlorin chemistry would be advantageous. Initial salary £5,505 per annum on Range 1A, plus superannuation.

Applications (three copies) naming three referees together with a detailed curriculum vitae should be sent by 21 February, 1981, to the Registrar and Secretary, Science Laboratories, South Road, Durham DH1 3LE, from whom further particulars [m]ay be obtained.

Queen Mary College
University of London
APPLIED MATHEMATICS DEPARTMENT

Applications are invited for appointment as

LECTURER

from 1 October. Preference may be given to candidates whose research interests are climatology, non-linear dynamics, astrophysics and relativity. Experience in teaching mathematics to science/engineering students is an advantage. Salary scale (under review) £5,505—£11,875 p.a. plus £967 London Allowance. Application forms and further details available from The Secretary, Queen Mary College, Mile End Road, London E1 4NS, to be returned by 26 February.

University College of North Wales

CHAIR OF ZOOLOGY

Applications are invited for the Lloyd Roberts Chair of Zoology and Headship of the SCHOOL OF ANIMAL BIOLOGY, which has been formed by the amalgamation of the Departments of Zoology and of Applied Zoology (the Headship will be a rotating one).

The appointment arises from the retirement of Professor J. M. Dodd, F.R.S., who will retire in September 1981 and will take effect from that date or a date to be agreed. Salary will be within the University professorial band.

Ten copies of the application (one from overseas candidates) should be sent to reach the Secretary and Registrar, University College of North Wales, Bangor, from whom further particulars may be obtained, not later than Friday, 6th March, 1981.

University of Cambridge

SLADE PROFESSORSHIP OF FINE ART

Applications are invited for the above Chair tenable from 1 October 1982 for a period not exceeding three years.

It will be the duty of the Professor to deliver annually in the University not fewer than twelve lectures and, optionally, classes on the History, Theory, and Practice of the Fine Arts, or of some section or sections of them. The Professor is not required to reside in the University.

Present stipend £3,985 a year. Applications (10 copies) marked "Confidential" should be sent to the Secretary General of the Faculties, from whom further information may be obtained, at the General Board Office, The Old Schools, Cambridge, CB2 1TT. Names of two referees may be submitted if desired.

Closing date: 7 March, 1981.

University of Cambridge
DEPARTMENT OF EARTH SCIENCES

LECTURESHIP AND RESEARCH POST

Lectureship in Sedimentology or Sedimentary Geochemistry to be filled with effect from 1st October, 1981. The appointment will be for three years, with the possibility of reappointment to the retiring age: pensionable scale of stipends £7,725-£12,370 p.a., under review.

University research post in Marine Geophysics involving teaching graduate students, planning and carrying out research at sea and some undergraduate lecturing. Stipend £6,615-£8,845 p.a., under review: five-year appointment renewable.

All applications (ten copies), curriculum vitae and names of three referees to Dr. P. F. Friend, Department of Earth Sciences, Downing Street, Cambridge, CB2 3EQ, by March 27th 1981.

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Queen Mary College
UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
FACULTY OF ENGINEERING
COMPUTER ASSISTED TEACHING UNIT

GRADUATE RESEARCH ASSISTANT

Required to develop and implement computer based teaching materials. A degree in engineering, science or mathematics essential with experience in computer programming, preferably in FORTRAN, and an interest in educational innovation.

The appointment, which may be suitable for a new/recent graduate, will be for two years initially. Salary scale (under review) £4,795-£6,985 p.a. plus £967 London Allowance. Further details and application forms available from The Secretary, (T), Queen Mary College, Mile End Road, London E1 4NS, to be returned by 16 February.

The Royal Society

GOVERNMENT GRANT FOR SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATIONS

Application for grants from the first allotment of the Government Grant for Scientific Investigations for the year 1981 should be made not later than 15 March, 1981, on forms of application to be obtained from the Executive Secretary of the Royal Society, 6 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1Y 5AG.

Applicants must be British subjects domiciled in the United Kingdom. Grants may be made to promote and support research in science and to assist scientific expeditions and collections; but not for personal maintenance, payment of stipends or to aid scientific publications.

Appointments

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Martin Decker
44 Pall Mall, London, SW1, England

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

University of Durham
DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGICAL SCIENCES

Applications are invited for a

RESEARCH ASSISTANT/SENIOR RESEARCH ASSISTANT

post to work on a synthesis of geophysical data from the eastern Caribbean for the Ocean Margin Drilling Programmes tenable for one year, starting as soon as possible.

Applicants should have a degree in geophysics, geology, computer science or other physical science, be able to write FORTRAN and use a computer for data handling. Postgraduate experience is desirable.

Salary in the range £4,795-£6,245 per annum on National Research Range 1A or 1B depending upon qualifications plus superannuation.

Applications (3 copies) naming three referees should be sent by 14 February, 1981 to the Registrar and Secretary, Science Laboratories, South Road, Durham, DH1 3LE, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

University of Oxford

GERALD AVERAY WAINWRIGHT RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP IN NEAR EASTERN ARCHAEOLOGY

The Board of Management of the Gerald Averay Wainwright Near Eastern Archaeological Fund propose to appoint a Fellow to carry out research into the non-classical archaeology of any country or countries of North Africa and the Near East (from Morocco to Afghanistan). The stipend of the post will be £4,500 a year with an additional allowance available for travel and research of £1,500 a year. Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, University Offices, Wellington Square, Oxford OX1 2JD, by whom applications (eight copies, two for candidates abroad) naming two referees, but without testimonials, should be received not later than 28 February 1981.

ELLESMERE COLLEGE
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SY12 9AB
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Applications, together with Curriculum Vitae and names of two referees to the Headmaster.

University of Oxford

CHICHELE PROFESSORSHIP OF THE HISTORY OF WAR

The electors intend to proceed to an election to the Chichele Professorship of the History of War which is now vacant. The stipend of the professorship is at present £16,425 per annum. Applications (ten copies), naming three referees but without testimonials, should be received not later than 9 March, 1981, by the Registrar, University Offices, Wellington Square, Oxford, OX1 2JD, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

University of Oxford

READERSHIP IN GEODESY

The electors intend to proceed to an election to the Readership in Geodesy which is now vacant. The stipend of the readership is on a scale which is at present £11,165-£13,980 per annum.

Applications (ten copies), naming three referees but without testimonials, should be received not later than 9 March, 1981, by the Registrar, University Offices, Wellington Square, Oxford, OX1 2JD, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

EPSOM COLLEGE

The Annual General Meeting of the Governors of Epsom College will be held on Wednesday, 18th February 1981, at the offices of the Medical Defence Union, 3 Devonshire Place, London W1N 2EA, at 4.30 p.m.

The Agenda will include, in addition to the ordinary business, the filling of the ten annual vacancies on the College Council and the appointment of Vice-Presidents.

By Order of the College Council
W. S. THOMPSON
Secretary

Notice is hereby given that CAMILE MAURICE SALEM AL-SALEM of 3/6 Stanhope Place, London, W.2, is apply to the Home Secretary for NATURALIZATION, and that any person who knows any reason why naturalization should not be granted should send a written and signed statement of the facts to the Under Secretary of State, Home Office (Nationality Division), Lunar House, Wellesley Road Croydon CR9 2BY.

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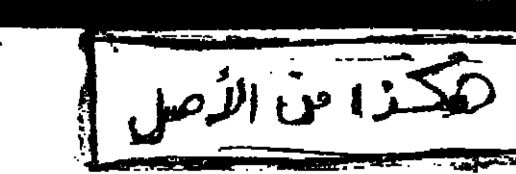
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THE ARTS

Indian films in quest of originality

The scene might have been staged by Cecil B. De Mille. The wide stairs leading to the heavy swing doors of the Vigyan Bhavan, the main auditorium of the eighth International Film Festival of India held in Delhi, was crowded with eager filmgoers storming their way into the dark. The word had gone round that The Sabina, a Spanish Swedish film, was particularly sexy. A huge crowd wanted to see it and, as there were no places left, they invaded the cinema.

The same happened at the second performance. The crowd pressed its way up the stairway to meet police with batons drawn. The following evening the screening of a Hungarian film was abandoned when the hall was hijacked by shouting protestors who had been locked out. Not able to see the film from the beginning, they made sure that no one else could see it either.

The dramatic scenes were due, in the main, to bureaucratic bungling, whereby more places were promised than seats available. But the pressure behind that evident high demand tells a great deal about the state of cinema in India.

Cinema is the most important mass medium in India. Television is only available in the major cities and attracts, at most, just 20 per cent of the population. The film industry, mainly based in Bombay and Madras, is one of the largest industries in the developing world and, according to the Indian government, employs about a million people.

Indian cinema screens are dominated by an aggressive and repetitive film formula, rather like variety shows in the early days of ITV. There must be a strong dramatic theme, a song and dance sequence, colourful backdrops, extravagant acting, exciting music and swashbuckling violence. There is plenty of sex, but no bare flesh. Even kissing is taboo.

Few cinemas show foreign films. There is no Gate, no Electric, no NFT, no Ritzy. One rare chance to see international cinema is at the film festival and there are not enough seats to go round. This rarified climate has an effect on Indian film makers. They must cater for an audience which is only used to watching long, noisy films. An Indian director of quality films must either adapt the formula to his own ends or work for a small audience.

Film directors may also be handicapped by their ignorance of foreign films. Apart from those who have worked abroad or the few lucky students at the film school at Pune, the film maker must start from scratch and make his own mistakes. Without access to foreign films, they must base their work upon the popular epics and the films of the Indian masters, principally Satyajit Ray, Mrinal Sen and Shyam Benegal, whose work is more in demand and on show abroad than it is in India.

The International Film Festival of India presents a good, comprehensive selection of the best of world cinema, hence the high demand for seats. More interesting to a European eye, however, is the Indian Panorama, a collection of the most accomplished Indian films which largely ignores the Bombay/Madras output in favour of the extraordinary and original.

A film like B. C. Bharathan's Lorry, for instance, has all the clichés of the standard commercial epic—musical interludes, dancing and a love affair between a lorry driver and an under-age girl with a bust like Jane Russell—but is eligible because it portrays one of India's most embarrassing problems: the kidnapping of children and their mutilation by beggar kings.

K. Viswanath's Sankarabharanam (The Jewel of Shiva) also lifts itself above its popular devices by attempting to introduce a mass audience to classical Indian music instead of the usual treacly, mucous songs. It does not entirely succeed, not least because the music is still horribly popular compared to genuine classical music, but it is a step in the right direction.

Other films, more appealing to the intellect, dispense with the Indian popular form and confront contemporary issues. The links between politicians, big business and the trade unions in Bombay are revealed by Saeed Mirza's What Makes Albert Pinto Angry and Jabbar Patel's Simhasan (The Throne).

Mirza's film is ambitious, explaining by popular means a complex political thesis about the maintenance of the status quo. His sharp observations of the vanities and self-delusion of a young worker and the pressures on a family during a strike of Bombay mill workers are convincing and entertaining. Left at that, the film would would have provoked enough questions to satisfy its aims. But some bald political statements, particularly a series of sham interviews with strikers, diminished the strength of his argument.

Simhasan also takes corruption in Bombay and applies to it the dubious critical tools of the comedy thriller. It condemns insider dealing between selfish politicians and no less selfish trade union leaders by ridiculing the way they do business with each other. Dr Patel is determined to keep the message of his films accessible to a wide audience, which sometimes means diluting his purpose by too light a touch.

Rabindra Dharmaraj confronts a far more intractable problem in Chakra (Vicious Circle) when he sets a domestic drama in the slums of Bombay. By making the characters warm and understandable, in the tradition of a soap opera, he runs the risk of making life in those gap-site packing-case suburbs appear more tolerable than it is.

The dangers of insanitary conditions, poor food, no medical assistance, no education and the arbitrary violence dished out by the bestial police are made clear and the film instils anger about the institutionalization of poverty and contempt for the impotent politicians who claim to be saving slum-dwellers from it.

The usual concern of the most acclaimed Indian directors has been life in the Indian countryside. The model laid down by Ray, Sen and others is one which state funding for film makers prefers to encourage. But this trend has its shortcomings.

One young film maker, on being refused money to make a film on a subject he knew, cynically chose a story set among tribals in Kerala, with Hindi actors, blacked up to ape the darker skins of the south, acting the lives of people they neither appreciated nor understood. But many of the best films shown in Delhi this year concerned themselves with rural India and its simple population.

It came as no surprise that Aakrosh (Cry of the Wounded), by Goving Nihalani, should look better than most others. He was an advertising cameraman before photographing all of Shyam Benegal's films since Ankur. And he is currently the second unit director on Sir Richard Attenborough's life of Gandhi.

His film explores at length the injustice dealt out to an ignorant, frightened tribal, framed for the death of his wife, who was raped, then murdered by a trio of local dignitaries. It brings home the horror of rape and the diminution of the sexual crimes against women which are reported in the Indian press daily. The popular Indian cinema repeatedly portrays this routine domestic violence, but, to its shame, seldom condemns it and tacitly condones it by using it as a spicy addition to a tame story.

Also well constructed, though flawed by visual gimmickry, is Dilip Roy's Ghosts for Sale, a Bengali version of Sunil Gangopadhaya's book Shodh, about a man who returns to his village to expurgate the superstition behind which the killers of his father are hiding.

But the most satisfactory, both visually and in content, was Utpalendu Chakraborti's Moyna Tadanta (Post Mortem), a splendidly photographed film about a man who refuses to be employed to subjugate his own kind and, for his pains, is imprisoned, maltreated and finally dies of starvation.

It is good looking, has a strong narrative drive and has an authenticity explained by the three years Chakraborti spent in the West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa border area as a self-appointed worker among the tribals. The fine quality of this feature debut rests upon Chakraborti's thorough knowledge of his subject and a confident mastery of photography, learnt apparently from his father, a cinematographer.

Nicholas Wapshott


Bhola Shabar, grown up into a Santhal rebel, in Utpalendu Chakraborti's Moyna Tadanta (Post Mortem)

Book review

Clouds and constellations

The National Front
By Nigel Fielding
(Routledge & Kegan Paul, £12.50)

Prospective readers attracted to this book by the striking photograph on the cover of Union Jacks at a National Front Remembrance Day parade would be well advised to take heed of the note on the front flap that it is aimed primarily at students of the sociology of deviance.

Those unfamiliar with that particular academic speciality will find the book heavy going. Two sentences in the first paragraph give a taste of the style to come:

Attempts have been made to reconstruct the perceptual world in which the deviant moves in order to appreciate more fully his deviance. Such an interpretative sociology is informed by such analytic insights as Schutz's distinction between first and second order constructs.

Similar obfuscations cloud much of Dr Fielding's analysis of the National Front. He talks, for example, of "constellations of lay belief" when he means what ordinary members of the movement are thinking. If such language is normal among lecturers at Hendon Police College, where he taught until recently, it is not surprising that our poor constabulary find it so hard to express themselves in simple English.

It was inevitable that the National Front would sooner or later find themselves the object of serious academic study. In fact, Dr Fielding's book is a curious mixture of reportage, based on his own attendance at meetings and demonstrations, and sociology.

The result is not very successful. Dr Fielding's personal observations do not give as vivid a picture of the National Front's style and membership as Martin Walker's more journalistic account published in 1977. They also suffer from being out of date. The interviews on which the book is based were conducted in 1974 and 1975 when the Front was arguably at the height of its power and before it had succumbed to the factionalism which has since seriously weakened it.

There remains a need for a major sociological study of the National Front. It would be interesting to know more, for example, about the motivation of the young "skinheads" who joined in its heyday and about the class distribution of its membership. Dr Fielding touches on this latter area but he does not have enough data to provide a comprehensive picture of the movement. Perhaps others will now follow.

Ian Bradley

Peter Grimes
St John's

William Mann

Thirty-five years on, Benjamin Britten's Peter Grimes must be counted a popular favourite. So I judged from the queue at the box-office and the full house in St John's, Smith Square, on Saturday night for a concert performance by Abbey Opera, which is proud of its amateur basis, though casts are regularly strengthened with young professional opera singers, and the title role in this Peter Grimes was being sung by Alberto Remedios.

The performance confirmed, if anybody doubted it, that Grimes is a stage work, a real part of whose quality is missed in concert presentation. We wanted to see the Boar Inn, lashed by the storm whenever somebody opened the door, and the latecomers to matins eavesdropping on Grimes "at his exercise", and the fisherman's hut on the cliffs. Only in the theatre do we appreciate how the drama proceeds inexorably from one episode to the next.

Remedios, too, needs the stage. His Grimes was beautifully sung, especially "Now the Great Bear and Pleiades", never in danger of being swamped by the large chorus and full orchestra immediately behind him. It did lack dramatic impact: I would guess that on stage his Grimes is closer to Vickers than to Pears, but could not be sure from the dinner-jacketed, well-behaved singer, one eye on his music-desk.

There was recompense in the full, clear sound of chorus and orchestra, galvanized by Anthony Shelley as conductor to surmount the many taxing passages. The interludes, and the dance music in the third act, and "Old Joe has gone fishing", all made their effect, but not without crossed fingers from my seat.

The large cast had been intelligently chosen for vocal aptitude; Keene, Swallow, the Rector, the nieces, Boles, for example, sounded perfectly in character. Nuala Willis, predictably, shone as Auntie; Alexander Gauld sang an impressive Balstrode, and for Ellen Orford I would even now recommend Suzan Bingemann's rich, affecting, even-scaled voice and winning personality.

Giselle
Gaumont, Southampton

John Percival

Sherilyn Kennedy's first Giselle, which she danced at the Gaumont, Southampton, on Saturday, had the sweet clarity she has consistently brought to her roles. Perhaps there seems, at present, slightly less individuality than she showed, for instance, as Lise or Swanilda, but that could be primarily because Peter Wright's production for Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet is so logically laid out that it needs no gloss from its heroine.

The virtues of her performance, then, were almost as much negative as positive: they lay in avoiding exaggeration and letting the ballet make its own points: no coyness about her trusting behaviour at the beginning, no hamming in the mad scene, but every note struck firm and true. Her own contribution lay in giving it all a sure focus and phrasing.

That is something which Michael Corder needs to develop for his Albrecht. He supports her well but without making a positive enough impact yet. Consequently he tended to be overshadowed by another newcomer in the third leading role, Denis Bonner giving an unusual and sharp interpretation of Hilarion.

Bonner makes him quicker-witted than most, but with a timidity that holds him back at first. Once he does screw himself up to act, he does so with a ferocity and incisiveness which make him entirely frightening. Susan Crow's kindly but firm playing of Giselle's mother was notable, too.

The production, restored to the repertory for the tour just beginning, is in good condition, with the corps de ballet making a particularly fine impression in their ensembles of the second act. Stephen Lade conducted a sympathetic account of Adam's romantic score.

Except for the soloists, the company's men have little to do in Giselle, so David Bintley's Polonia makes an apt curtain-raiser, with its vigorous entries for an individualized group of eight men. For once, the women have to accept second place, but they make their contribution with a pleasing gravity, including June Highwood on this occasion in the featured role.

The programme cover bears a reminder that Sadler's Wells and the Royal Ballet both celebrate jubilees this year. Happy the company so mature and so youthfully fresh.

Desperado Corner
Citizens', Glasgow

Ned Chaillet

A while back a play like Desperado Corner would have made its first appearance at the Sheffield Crucible Theatre; not that it seems out of place in the midst of the Gorbals. The playwright, however, writes with a Yorkshire voice and that was once noticeable at the Crucible.

What the Citizens' Theatre has done with the play is also unusual, at least for the Citizens, and it is distinctly unusual to find a new play by a new writer joining the classics, curiosities and home-grown scripts of the company. But the strengths and attractions of the play are very visible, though it is roughly finished, harshly phrased and violent.

On second thought, those probably are prime attractions. Shaun Lawton is writing about teenage violence in the 1950s, about random, unfocused anger and frustration in what have come to be called deprived circumstances. Most of the speeches are authentically vulgar and rarely have the decorum to bear reprinting. Spoken, they have the vitality of street life, with obscene adjectives masking any heartfelt sentiment, and Mr Lawton's special achievement is to signal the deeper feelings through the obscenity and joking.

On the occasions when he dispenses with the veneer of crudity and inclines to poetic statements of despair, as when the unwed mother, truthfully played by Johanna Kirby, speaks to her wailing infant of class antagonism, the baldness of the statement, "and who wears these shiny shoes?" disrupts the momentum and internal consistency of the play.

Pianist/conductor's tough choice

ECO/Ashkenazy
Festival Hall/Radio 3

Paul Griffiths

Vladimir Ashkenazy's seriousness of purpose in transforming himself from pianist into conductor was made evident in his concert with the English Chamber Orchestra on Saturday night when he chose two of the toughest pieces in the string orchestral repertory, Beethoven's Grosse Fuge and Schoenberg's Transfigured Night. That he is still equally serious at the piano was proved by his performance of what is superficially one of Mozart's more lightweight concertos, the C major K.415.

Mr Ashkenazy would not let it get away with being merely pleasant. In the first movement he kept the rhythm tight to bring an urgent, worried air that overshadowed any feeling of festivity. Then in the andante he made much of the rich orchestral texture and perhaps too much of the piano part, where the odd hesitation or way of tripping out a row of equal notes gave the music a thoughtfulness it could hardly bear. However, such care was not amiss in the finale. The intense, withdrawn feeling of the C minor episodes was beautifully pointed, and the close was a conjuring trick executed with perfection.

Beethoven's great fugue was done with no less complete involvement right from the start, so that the opening sounded as if it already had a wealth of experience behind it, as if it were a postlude thrust to the front. Unfortunately, however, the ECO's band of two dozen was just not right for the work. One wants either the heroism of single combatants or the grandeur of masses, not a compromise that inevitably seemed puny despite the force expended.

The Schoenberg, by contrast, gained a quite particular character from the same moderate resources, losing its opulence and dynamic charge to become fragile, pale and nostalgic. It almost sounded like Delius but was no less moving for that.

A time to write 'dichotomy'

Rugby International
BBC 1

Miles Kington

Fran Cotton, the burly England forward who limped off in the first half of the England-Wales match, sat stolidly by the touch line. Dusty Hare kicked a penalty. The camera closed in on Cotton. "Fran Cotton is absolutely thrilled by Dusty's three points!" burbled Bill McLaren. Cotton's impassive face opened into a huge yawn.

I don't think I've ever used the word "dichotomy" in print before, but there is no other to describe the split between what we were seeing and what the English and Welsh thought they were seeing. As a sporting event, the game was a dreary series of blunders, infringements, kicks and spoiling tactics, enlivened once every 15 minutes by a flash of talent. As an international encounter, the similarity of two mediocre sides ensured a constantly changing score-line which gave it all the excitement of six months in the Great War during which the trenches went forward and back 100 yards at a time. The Welsh victory was about as significant as the capture of a tree in no-man's land.

So star of the match was undoubtedly Mr Anderson, the Scottish referee, who had most of the play. By applying rules stringently he was forced to halt the game whenever one side looked like getting the limelight, and engineered most of the scoring with eagle-eyed observation of infringements. "The referee must have spotted something there," said Bill, every time another three points were notched up and the crowd roared their approval, as if something talented had just happened.

The game should have been perfect for me, as I wanted both sides to win. After living 20 years in Wales, I ended up a Welsh supporter. Being English, I hoped England would win too. As an admirer of rugby I couldn't have cared less who won. The trouble with rugby, as with British Rail, is that both set themselves wonderfully high standards but do not have the tools for the job. At its best rugby is fast, flowing and exhilarating (so is British Rail); but its best is way beyond it at the moment, and most of the available talent is channelled into using the laws of rugby to its own advantage, even down to off-side traps. God save us. I think I shall remain an adopted Welsh supporter but only of the national soccer side. At least they run with the ball and pass the whole time.

Rock should 'stand for something'

Boomtown Rats
Hammersmith Odeon

Richard Williams

There is something deeply implausible about the Boomtown Rats. A harsh judgment, perhaps, particularly after seeing them whip the Odeon into a frenzy on Saturday night, but their performance renewed old doubts.

It might be thought to be asking too much from a rock group that it should "stand for something". Nowadays, however, almost every worthwhile artist in the field has a discernible and distinctive view of the world: only the Sheena Eastons and the Cliff Richards can get away with the old pure-pop innocence. Bob Geldof, the Boomtown Rats' singer and composer, loudly insists that he belongs in the bigger league, alongside the Costellos and the Morrisons, the Byrnes and the Springsteens. The evidence appears to rest on his say-so.

The Boomtown Rats have no musical originality, therefore they can have nothing to say. A message breeds a medium of its own, but all Bob Geldof wants is an idealized mixture of Jagger's raffishness, Costello's acuity and Springsteen's big heart. What he achieves is the artificiality of a Steve Harley. The elements are juggled, never synthesized; to whom, exactly, are we listening?

Their reductions of Springsteen's urban dramas are particularly odious. Listening to the concert version of "Rat Trap", which topped the charts a couple of years ago while the nation was ignoring Springsteen's incomparably finer "Badlands", reminded me of Woolworth's old Embassy label, on which dance-band hacks purveyed instant re-creations of the early masterpieces of pop. They saved you a couple of bob, but they always missed the point. Now the catchpenny philosophizing of "Banana Republic" reaches the top five while "Hungry Heart" stalls and dies.

Oh, the Boomtown Rats put on a show all right, and the hyped-up run-in earned the encores efficiently, but their turgid, stereotyped arrangements are all that five faceless musicians can deliver, and Bob Geldof's voice remains a puny, bleating instrument. In the end, even his Irish charm seems thoroughly bogus, the calculated product of his craving for media stardom. The Boomtown Rats are a cartoon of a modern rock group; they have no heart.


Mr Begin, tired and lacking concentration.

From Camp David on, one long series of crises for Mr Begin

Jerusalem

Elected in May 1977 as the first non-Labour government in Israel's history, Mr Begin's right-wing Likud coalition has always suffered from internal strains. These became progressively harder to conceal in the succession of crises which have marred the Government's performance since it reached the peak of popularity in March 1979, with the signing of the Camp David treaty.

In the event, it was the relatively mundane issue of teachers' pay which caused the final collapse. But in the past two years the topics which have threatened to bring the downfall of the coalition have ranged from attempts to prevent the sale of pork in residential districts to a bizarre Bill limiting the rights of Israeli doctors to perform autopsies.

In recent months, opinion polls have demonstrated that the Likud has become dangerously isolated from the mass of the electorate. Its ability to provoke bitter resentment among many respected Jews was illustrated recently in a scathing article written by Mr Gideon Rafael, a former Director-General of the Foreign Ministry.

"The country is covered with the debris of the Government's failures", he wrote in the *Jerusalem Post*. "Record inflation and growing unemployment endanger economic and social stability. *Aliya* (immigration) is drying up, and *yerida* (emigration) is flowing. The process of estrangement between Israel and the Diaspora is gathering momentum. The negotiations with Egypt are stalled; and the relations with our friends in the world are in the deep freeze."

The collapse of the coalition's early promise was most clearly marked by the acrimonious departure of the two central figures who had inspired hopes of a change of direction.

Mr Moshe Dayan, the charismatic Foreign Minister and one of the formative influences behind Camp David, was the first to go. He resigned in October 1979 in disgust at the Cabinet's uncompromising stand on the peace negotiations and its lack of flexibility on the key issue of Palestinian autonomy.

The following May he was noisily followed out of the Cabinet by another war hero, his former brother-in-law, Mr Ezer Weizman, who ostensibly left the Defence Ministry in protest at proposed budget cuts. In a savage series of attacks against Mr Begin, he also made clear that he found the Government's approach far too hawkish to stomach.

The loss of the Likud's two most world-respected figures did not prove immediately fatal; but in the long run, it deprived the coalition of credibility and of the only two members with sufficient political weight to stand up against hardliners like the ultra-nationalist Agriculture and Settlements Minister, Mr Ariel Sharon.

But from the start, the economy proved to be at the centre of the Likud's problems. An early visit to Jerusalem by Dr Milton Friedman—whose doctrines were adopted in a random, undisciplined manner—did not help matters. As a result, Israel's self-styled "new economic policy" caused inflation to jump from around 40 per cent to its present record level of nearly 200 per cent.

In November, 1979, the ineffective Finance Minister, Mr Simcha Ehrlich, was replaced by Mr Yigael Hurwitz (one of the ministerial opponents of the Camp David treaty), who took office with an extravagantly worded promise to "cut from the living flesh" to remedy Israel's economic ills.

But as the coalition's final crisis has again emphasized, he found the individual spending programmes of his politically disunited colleagues too jealously guarded to permit the imposition of the necessary fiscal constraint. Ministers' determination to resist his proposed austerity measures increased as the inevitability of a 1981 election struck home.

All signs are that the future of the West Bank will play a key role in the next election campaign. In recent weeks, much energy has been devoted to setting in motion the construction of the final 10 Jewish settlements which will complete the total of 85 outlined in the Likud's master plan. Asked recently if Labour would be able to change the settlement picture, Mr Sharon replied with a smile: "It is too late. I have been working hard during the past three years."

Recently the ill health which has dogged Mr Begin's premiership has begun to take its toll, and visitors to his office, including a delegation of British Conservatives, have found him tired and lacking concentration. He appeared finally to have lost enthusiasm for patching up coalition squabbles.

Discredited at the last by leaks and the strong whiff of scandal in both the Religious Affairs and Interior Ministries, the Likud will not be remembered as one of Israel's most skilful, popular, or internationally admired governments. In its final stages it has been almost reckless in pursuing policies designed to provoke condemnation from friends as well as enemies.

Since last spring the brave achievement of Israel's first peace treaty with an Arab neighbour has been unfortunately tarnished by the inflexible manner in which follow-up negotiations were handled, by the provocative settlement policy and by an unnecessarily harsh military role. This has succeeded in alienating the few remaining moderates among the 1.2 million Palestinians living in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, the area for which a form of autonomy is still being sought under the faltering Camp David process.

Christopher Walker

Mr Carter's final deflating

President Carter's farewell address to America last week was in substance important in its own right. But it and its reception also illustrated a profoundly important and depressing theme about the relationship between political leadership and contemporary journalism, highlighting the way the habits and preconceptions of the latter limit and distort the scope of the former.

The retiring President dealt with four of the most deeply serious underlying issues threatening the future of democracy and the globe, at least over the remaining years of this century.

First he went to the heart of the real dilemmas of contemporary democracy: "Today, as people have become ever more doubtful of the ability of government to deal with our problems, we are increasingly drawn to single-issue groups and special interest organizations to ensure that whatever else happens our own personal views and our own private interests are protected. This . . . tends to distort our purposes because the national interest is not always the sum of all our single or special interests".

Secondly, he analysed with rare talents and wisdom the most sombre threat facing the globe: "The risk of a nuclear conflagration has not lessened . . . the danger is becoming greater. . . . It may only be a matter of time before madness, desperation, greed or miscalculation lets loose this terrible force. . . . That is why the United States cannot neglect its military strength . . . but with equal determination, the United States and all countries must find ways to control and reduce the horrifying danger that is posed by the world's enormous stockpile of nuclear arms"

Thirdly, he emphasized the interdependence and essential unity of mankind: "From that perspective (space) we see our earth as it really is—a small and fragile and beautiful blue globe, the only home we have. We see no barriers of race or religion or country. . . . There are real and growing dangers to our simple and most precious possessions: the air we breathe, the water we drink, and the land which sustains us. . . . If we do not act, the world of the year 2000 will be much less able to sustain life than it is now."

Fourthly, he made no apology for brandishing again the noblest banner of his presidency, the struggle for human rights: "The battle for human rights—at home and abroad—is far from over. We should never be surprised or discouraged because the impact of our efforts has had, and will always have, varied results. Rather, we should take pride that the ideals which gave birth to our nation still inspire the hopes of oppressed people around the world. We have no cause for self-righteousness or complacency. But we have every reason to persevere, both within our country and beyond our borders."

These are, indeed, the true issues for humanity. They cannot be accomplished or even contained without wide public understanding and without visible support for those leaders who try to rise above ephemeral preoccupations and parochial temptations to meet the challenge.

Yet the reception of President Carter's address nowhere matched its significance. Indeed, it gives one to wonder how far serious political leadership is possible if, when leaders do tackle fundamental long-term problems in a deeply serious way, the interposition of the prism of journalism—both electronic and print—between leader and people can so easily deflate its impact, trivialize its motives and disregard its significance.

The point at issue was brought into particularly sharp focus by the television commentary which immediately followed President Carter's address, at least on the CBS network. A peculiarly leaden though familiar person called Mudd appeared on the many millions of screens tuned to this network to tell us, among other things, that the President, whom we had all just seen, appeared to have greyer hair, a deeper voice and a more somore tone (or some such vacuity) than previously and to remind us—after all, almost 10 minutes had elapsed since the start of the speech—that Mr Carter, having no good news to impart, had dwelt upon his fears and hopes for the future.

The general innuendo of these remarks was clear. CBS, or at least the sage Mudd, was telling us that Mr Carter was *an old* has-been, that all this waffle about great issues was a figleaf to cover Mr Carter's nakedness in regard to great achievements to boast about and that come Tuesday all of this agony would be superseded, thank God, by the Californian gaiety and stylish renaissance of the Reagan inauguration.

One fell to wondering what would have been the fate of Britain and of free democracies if Mr Mudd had been plying his craft on BBC radio in 1940 or, indeed, if his journalistic ancestors had been covering Pericles' funeral oration, Henry V before Agincourt or Abraham Lincoln after Gettysburg.

"Mr Pericles was looking older today than he did when he was younger". "The King was not able to point to any intelligence reports indicating that British forces would be victorious in the anticipated battle". "The President appeared to have assembled his remarks hastily and spoke very briefly, confident that people wouldn't notice or, if they did, would not for long remember his remarks about the difficulties politicians face in fooling people to get re-elected".

"The Prime Minister spoke in a deep voice, was unable to say that Britain was winning the war and referred mainly to his anxieties that there would be a lot of injuries, overtime working, bereavement and perspiration in at least the short-term".

Many will say, of course, that this is a portentous fuss to make about a minor episode and ask why should anyone care anyway what a President who is about to leave office in six days says or thinks. But bear in mind that those who argue thus are the very same people who have argued for the past four years that we do not have to take seriously anything that Mr Carter says or does because it is all explained away by the fact that he is running for re-election.

This, indeed, is a basic problem of political leadership in an era of political cynicism: either you are eligible for re-election, in which case everything you say or do is unimportant and insincere for that reason, or you are not, in which case you are a lame duck and everything that you do or say is unimportant and probably ill-intentioned since you are obviously only designing an image for the history books.

None of this proves that effective political leadership is impossible or that political leaders are entitled to blame their failures on newspapers and television (as Mr Enoch Powell has perceptively said, that is like ships' captains complaining that the sea is rough). But it does pose a question for serious political journalists: namely how can you be sure of penetrating cant without puncturing inspiration or, more clinically, how do you observe the world accurately without changing it?

The answer, perhaps, lies not in any statable rules or formulas of the old facts/opinion kind but in the intent and the conscientiousness of the reporter: scepticism yes, cynicism no; persuadability yes, gullibility no; satire yes, cruelty no; analysis yes, propaganda no; subjectivity yes, partiality no; balance yes, "middle-of-the-road-ism" no; truth yes, conventional wisdom no.

There is, in short, a legitimate and proud role which is neither that of the flannelled fool in the lobby nor that of the muddied oaf on the screen.

Peter Jay

Part of the Bayeux Tapestry showing (right) the tonsured priest touching a woman's cheek . . . but how accurate is the doctor's theory?



The strange lady of Bayeux

The Bayeux Tapestry, that stem-stitched repository of facts and Norman fiction about 1066, has drawn like a magnet generations of historians and laymen seeking knowledge about the events leading up to England's first, forcible inclusion in Europe.

The latest recruit to this band of historical sleuths is an American academic preoccupied with the significance of the apparently lewd behaviour of a matron and a priest and a couple of naked villeins in one of the strips of the tapestry.

Dr J. Bard McNulty, of Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, not only claims to have unlocked "the mystery" of a tonsured priest touching a woman's cheek while two rustics lewdly posture at the adjoining bottom border of the tapestry, but implies that it was nothing less than a piece of Norman propaganda underlining William the Conqueror's right to the English throne.

Though Dr McNulty—writing in *Speculum*, the journal of the Mediaeval Society of America—has built a neat little theory on the relation between Aelfgyva, as the woman is named in the tapestry, and the two villeins with the exaggerated genitals, the mystery surrounding her identity and role only deepens.

The legend above the cartoon merely states *Ubi unus clericus et Aelfgyva* (where a priest and Aelfgyva) the "where" clearly referring to Duke William's court at the time of Earl Harold's stay there. However, Dr McNulty asserts, in order to create an atmosphere of mystery, that "the inscription is suggestively broken off . . . the only inscription so treated in the entire Tapestry".

Yet when the tapestry was "discovered" in the eighteenth century, there were empty needle-holes where the lettering had perished, the fabric was disintegrating and there were clear traces of cuts and mending. Dawson Turner, who saw the tapestry in 1818 wrote: "It is much rubbed at the beginning, torn towards the end and some portions of it are even missing."

According to Dr McNulty, the woman is the notorious Queen Aelfgyva, the wife of Canute the Dane, King of England, Denmark and Norway who died in 1035. While he admits that the name Aelfgyva was common at the time, he insists that he has succeeded where generations of historians had failed in identifying her because "the clue lies in the scene's iconography".

In the Aelfgyva scene, a priest touches her face indicating some unspecified sexual impropriety, according to McNulty's theory. "The face-fondling gesture was for centuries charged with sexual meaning. It continued to be used in the art of later centuries where it was sometimes combined with gestures even more explicitly sexual. The designer of the tapestry emphasizes the sexual symbolism of the scene several ways. The mimicking naked figure clearly marks the scene as lewd", Dr McNulty states.

He goes on to claim that the scene reflects a contemporary rumour, recorded by Florence of Worcester, that Queen Aelfgyva, unable to bear a son, acquired the new-born infant begotten by a priest and persuaded Canute that this was his son.

Canute made one of the boys, Swen, King of Norway, and the other, Harold Harefoot, King of England. By discrediting their legitimacy, the Normans implied that any claim to the throne of England by Norway in 1066 would be null and void because Swen was not Canute's son, so the McNulty theory runs.

Neat though this theory may seem, it doesn't bear examination. Dr McNulty seems aware that the face-fondling gesture did *not* actually imply sexual intercourse between Aelfgyva and the priest. The scene merely hints, according to McNulty's "decoding" of the tapestry's iconography, that the bastard of a fornicating priest and the son of *sutor* (cobbler) had been passed off as Canute's sons by Aelfgyva. And this complicated allusion would have been above the heads of the illiterate people for whom the tapestry was made in the decade after 1066 to inform them as graphically as possible of the story of Harold's fall and the victory of William.

But the real problem with this theory is that its constituent facts, unproven in themselves, were arbitrarily linked and presented out of context, breaching the narrative's strict chronological order.

To begin with, the real name of Aelfgyva was Emma, born into the Norman ruling house and described because of her beauty by contemporary scribes as "Emma Normandiae gemma". She took the Anglo-Saxon name of Aelfgyva upon her marriage to Aathelred the Unready but reverted to the use of her Norman name after her first husband's death and her marriage to Canute.

The book she commissioned to praise all her works was duly entitled *Encomium Emmae Reginae* not Aelfgyva and it did not contain a word of rebuttal of the alleged sexual impropriety while encompassing every other issue related to her and Canute's life and times.

Thus the Aelfgyva in the tapestry could hardly have been Canute's widow. But even if, for argument's sake, one is to assume that Aelfgyva-Emma is depicted in the tapestry, her presence at the court of her kinsman William would require a totally different explanation.

Since the Norman draftsman of the tapestry portrayed the events immediately preceding Harold's fall and William's conquest of England in a chronologically continuous succession of scenes, the inclusion of an obscure, 40-year-old rumour in the middle of Harold's enforced stay in Normandy would be totally out of place.

Nor is the linking of the face-fondling scene in the main narrative with the sexual posturing of the two naked rustics in the tapestry's bottom border well founded. The borders along the top and bottom of the Bayeux Tapestry are full of grotesque animals, motifs of fables and scenes of everyday life in eleventh century England; ploughing, sowing, hunting, bear-baiting and love-making. No amount of "iconographical" explanation could possibly link these cartoons with the historical narrative in the main section.

Even more significantly, Dr McNulty's decoding falls down on a most elementary point—the trade of the changling's father. The rumour of the substitution of the cobbler's son for Canute's is central to his theory. He bases his claim on Worcester's Latin account that the boy was begotten by a *sutor* (cobbler). Yet the naked rustic under the Aelfgyva scene is wielding an adze as the symbol of his trade.

After some years research I believe that the scene of the licentious priest and Queen Aelfgyva has no significance for the royal succession. It cannot discredit, as Dr McNulty would have it, the Norwegian claim to the throne of England because—apart from the fratricidal war between Harold and his brother Tostin backed by the Norwegians at Stamford Bridge—there was no such claim.

The struggle for the crown of England on the eve of 1066 was a three-cornered fight involving Earl Harold, William of Normandy and Edward the Exile, the compromise choice of the Witan and the country. Having unearthed in the annals of Northern and Eastern Europe fresh material evidence about Edward's exile years and the role allotted to him in thwarting the Norman takeover, it became possible to piece together the life and times of the only claimant to the English throne who worried the Normans. But his 40-year Continental odyssey and subsequent murder in London is another story.

Gabriel Ronay

A decade of the rascal on his hobby-horse

The Times is a paper of record, and we take our responsibilities seriously. We note anniversaries and other waymarks in the passage of time. There have been 19 centuries since the death of the Emperor Titus, and nine since the Byzantine Emperor Nicephorus III abdicated in favour of his 33-year-old general Alexius Comnenus, who proceeded to reign for the next 37 years. A century ago the Tsar of All the Russias Alexander II and President Garfield of the United States were assassinated within a few days of each other.

Today at a less pompous level we celebrate an anniversary of our own at New Printing House Square. It is 10 years to the day since Bernard Levin wrote his first column for *The Times*. If one says: "Archons of Athens, it seems longer", that is not as rude as it sounds. Bernard's opinions and volubility on any subject under the sun (except education and Northern Ireland) and a great many subjects over the moon have been so profuse that it has been calculated that his columns, if stapled end to end, would stretch from Peking to Peru, causing epidemics of snorts, giggles, vexation, apoplexy, and joy all along the route.

That first column of January 19, 1971 was on about the postal strike, and introduced a number of characters whom we were to come to know better over the next decade, including A. Spokesman, Sir Malby Crofton, Mr Anthony Barber, the Post Office, and Bernard's faithful bearer, Abdul the Fleetfooted, putting dubbin on his sandals even as he wrote the words.

It was the beginning of a 10-year campaign to startle us out of the reasonable gravity that must be the habitual frame of mind of *Times* readers. But Man/Woman, not even *Times Reader* or *Homo Temporum Lector*, cannot live by gravity alone. *The Times* is mainly a serious, objective newspaper that takes itself seriously. Young Bernard on his chevachee of hobby-horses and white chargers, cantering all over the centre page three times a week, brought a refreshing breath of subjectivity, passion, irreverence, humour, and mischief to those stately columns. In a way he replaced something that had been missing since we dropped the Fourth Leader and the Court Page causerie on such subjects as the Lepidoptera of the Lower Himalaya. But Bernard did it in a sharper and more personal style.

Over the 10 years we have learned the remarkable geography of Bernard's mind, on everything from cats to the Gas Board, and from lawyers to tyranny in all its forms. He has helped to form the tastes of his readers, because one of his most vivid gifts is to convey a sense of joy in music, painting, even *haute cuisine*. I understand and enjoy Wagner more, thank's to Bernard's amateur enthusiasm.

He too has changed over the years, from coming to like *The Tales of Hoffmann* to taking an increasingly gloomy view of politics and the approach of the Dark Ages. He has not carried me with him into the wilder realms of mysticism—those alarming and distasteful gurus. His role is not to persuade but to stimulate, entertain, and provoke.

Considering his astonishing productivity, week in week out, over 10 years, the quality remains astonishingly high. He is the most professional of entertainers and prophets. On occasion I think his pieces could be improved by being sub-edited down a mite. But in the same way that, as reader, I cannot conceive civilized existence without *The Times*, so I cannot imagine *The Times* without the rascal on his hobby-horse of the day trotting down the centre page.

Philip Howard

A PIECE OF UNFINISHED BUSINESS

As it looks optimistically to the new Reagan era, America is still wiping up the leftovers from four presidences ago. Some 400 miles south-east of the inaugural pomp in Washington, the only man accused of treason in the Vietnam war sits glumly in a small military courtroom lined with mock wood panelling, expecting the jury's verdict within a month.

Many prisoners of war in Vietnam signed statements criticizing American policy, more or less under duress. The Administration decided not to prosecute, partly to avoid reigniting the passions excited by the war.

The alleged offences of Marine Private First Class Robert Garwood were, according to his military prosecutors, of a different order. The charges are that, after his capture in 1965, he wore enemy uniform, carried enemy arms, urged Americans to lay down their arms, accepted a commission in the North Vietnamese army and illtreated two American prisoners by striking and spitting on them.

The marine authorities felt obliged to prosecute because of the ferocity of the accusations made against Garwood by returning prisoners of war, who had resented his close association with their captors—even speaking their language. Garwood stayed in Vietnam after most other prisoners had been repatriated, returning only in 1979, after delivering a note to a visiting businessman indicating his desire to go home.

Though a pathetic figure now, he is unpopular with other marines at the large base of Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, where his court martial is taking place. Many make offensive gestures as he drives through the camp in his scarlet 1956 Chevrolet. He is at liberty during the court martial, living off base with a family that has taken pity on him.

Garwood's lawyers have not seriously challenged the facts as stated by prosecution witnesses, mostly former prisoners. His defence is that he acted under duress and that a mental illness prevented him from recognizing that he was doing anything wrong.

Because the state of his mind is the main issue, much important evidence for the defence has been of a psychological nature. Last week the prisoner, five lawyers, the judge, the five-man jury and about two dozen observers and reporters sat in the stuffy courtroom and listened to Garwood's mental condition being defined in such words as "atypical dissociative reaction" and "coercive persuasion" and "post-traumatic stress syndrome". There was discussion of the significance of the fact that, when one of Garwood's feet was rubbed with a blunt instrument, his toes splayed out rather than curled in.

It is therefore a low-key, clinical trial, with none of the histrionics associated with old-time court-martials as depicted in Hollywood pictures. The main defence witness was Colonel James Corcoran, chief psychiatrist at the Air Force School of Medicine in Texas—a dapper, fast-talking, owl-like man with rimless spectacles.

He testified that factors including Garwood's impoverished childhood, his backwardness at school, family difficulties and, later, injuries and brainwashing at the hands of the Vietnamese had made him incapable of knowing the significance of his actions when he collaborated with the enemy.

"We're not talking about a moral issue here, a moral code;



we're talking about somebody who had an illness", he said. "I don't think he was aware at a conscious level what was happening to him."

Equally, one wonders whether he really knows what is happening to him now. He sits next to his lawyers with a flat, sullen expression that scarcely changes, occasionally lowering his eyes to examine his clasped hands. He has a fleshy, sallow face and thinning jet-black hair.

On his uniform are the stripes of his rank, his long-service stripes, a row of ribbons and a silver sharpshooter's medal. He sits at the apex of a V, with the five lawyers on his left and the five marine officers who make up the jury on his right.

The jurors' medal ribbons stretch half way up their shoulders. Two are bald, three wear glasses and one bears an unsettling resemblance to the accused.

There are seldom more than half a dozen reporters in the public seats, with two or three more watching the proceedings on closed circuit television in the press room in an adjacent building, speculating casually on how much Garwood might get paid for the film rights to his exploits. The American press has not reported this case in as much detail as its unique quality would suggest it deserves, and overseas reporters have been seen scarcely at all.

Another surprise is that no committees have been formed in support of Garwood. Remnants of the anti-war movement still exist and this might have been a cause they could espouse: they have not, however. Perhaps they could not see Garwood, who is not trying to justify his actions morally, as a true anti-war hero.

It is impossible to judge how the psychological intricacies of the defence case are impressing the five jurors who sit impassively, yawning occasionally. The junior of the two prosecution lawyers, Captain Teresa Wright, was doing a clever job of cross-examining Colonel Corcoran when I was there. She has a homespun yet doggedly persistent interrogatory style.

"I'm a Texas-born and bred young lady myself", she told him when he mentioned a Texas college where he had studied. Several times she used the Southern construction: "I want to visit with you about . . ." meaning: "I want to talk to you about."

Her early questions seemed directed at making the point, for the benefit of an all-marine jury, that Colonel Corcoran was from the Air Force, a different service. Why, she wondered, had it been necessary to go outside the Marines to find a psychiatrist willing to testify that Garwood was unable to tell right from wrong?

From that fairly cheap attempt to exploit inter-service rivalry, her cross-examination improved when it reached the core of the defence case. She went through the charges one by one, asking the psychiatrist how Garwood thought he had acted, whether what he thought he did was wrong, whether he now thinks what he did was wrong, whether he now thinks that the acts he is accused of are wrong, and whether, if he had done the acts he was accused of, he would at the time have thought them wrong.

Although cross-examining a psychiatrist ought, on the face of it, to be among the more difficult tasks for a trial lawyer, Captain Wright did succeed in confusing Colonel Corcoran once or twice to the extent that he gave opposite answers to the same question.

The most recent similar case to have received wide publicity was that of Patricia Hearst, the newspaper heiress who helped rob banks while under the control of guerrillas who had kidnapped her. Her defence, though, rested more heavily on the argument that she was coerced into committing crimes than that she did not appreciate that they were crimes. Garwood's lawyers do say he was coerced on some occasions, but they are relying more on the defence of mental incapacity.

Patti Hearst lost her case, and if Garwood's sceptical demeanour during the trial is any guide, he does not have much confidence in winning his. Assuming he is capable of any such logical reasoning, he must know that a jury of five marine officers are likely to take little account of medical mumbo-jumbo, preferring the simplistic view that he did it and ought to be punished, if only as a warning to prisoners in future wars who might be tempted to succumb to enemy blandishments.

"Does he now believe that what he is accused of is wrong?" Captain Wright persisted. She received another equivocal answer, but the question brought to mind a larger and more interesting issue which is not being addressed at all at the court martial.

Does the United States now believe or acknowledge that its adventure in Vietnam was a costly and foolhardy enterprise in which thousands of American lives were needlessly lost? A five-man jury might find that one even tougher to rule on.

Michael Leapman

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DR OWEN ON THE BRINK

He did not quite commit himself to making the break if Saturday's special Labour Party conference goes as expected, only to initiating discussions with others of like persuasion; but it was plain enough from all Dr David Owen said on television yesterday that the question has become for him when and how, not whether. The timing and manner of any rupture present problems, and the potential defectors from Labour to a separate social democratic future do not all see the problems in the same way. Yet if they are to move at all they had better make a concerted move.

In the context of the thirty-five years of post-war political history the prospect for a new party formed out of elements of established parties looks forlorn. The carapace of the party whether Conservative, Labour or Liberal remained hard and thick, whatever may have been happening to the organs within. Only the smallest splinters have become detached, and then lost sight of in the undergrowth. But during the previous century or more of party politics in Britain the state of things was much more fluid. Great issues like the tax on corn, the union with Ireland, tariff reform, coalition, split parties and precipitated strategic alliances. The post-war experience of the tough mould of parties is the exception on a longer view, and it ought not to be assumed that it is permanent.

The outcome of the conference on Saturday, summoned to amend the rules for electing a party leader, will offer a convenient pretext for breaking with the Labour Party for any who now judge it to be irreformably dominated by a malevolent left. The issue before the conference is of less weight than those issues over which the social democrats have been battling with diminishing confidence of success: unilateralism, membership of the EEC, programmes of state ownership. A provision which admits others than members of parliament to a share in the election of the party leader cannot be denounced as anti-democratic in principle in view of the instances of it to be found working satisfactorily abroad—not to mention the Liberal Party, the putative ally of the new social democrats. But in the present state of the Labour Party and with the admission to the election, through trade union block votes, of people who may not even belong to the party or have its interests at heart, the change is objectionable enough and the occasion formal enough to trigger revolt.

There is much to be said for moving quickly and decisively now if a move is seriously intended. Mr David Steel will find it more not less difficult as time goes by to deliver from his party the kind of electoral arrangements that the social democrats will need for their survival in the first election fought under their own banner. Also 1981 is likely to be a good year electorally for the Labour Party not just in seats won in the local elections but in the contest for shifting political opinion; mounting unemployment and at best a sluggish recovery of output is good ground for a Labour Opposition and for Mr Michael Foot's style of politics. Whatever their doubts, active members of the Labour Party will be less inclined to jump clear if the party appears to be on a rising trend; and when the next general election begins to cast its shadow before it the argument for staying put will be more persuasive still.

Unless the Labour Party lurches off the rails again immediately, this would appear to be as good an opportunity for a social democratic defection as there is likely to be. There is now further confirmation in an opinion poll of the reservoir of support for the idea of a Liberal and social democratic alliance: the latest, for London Weekend Television, makes it the most popular hypothetical political option, an advance on a similar poll published in *The Times* a year ago. And Mr Roy Jenkins is back with time to spare from merchant banking, and that event contributes to an air of expectation. Above all the new men and women of the centre cannot afford to appear to dither. If they do they will fulfil doubts which are entertained about the enterprise.

EXTRAVAGANCE REWARDED

Look now upon this council and on this—neighbours in London, sharing similar problems. In the past two years, Lambeth has increased its staff by more than 1,000; in the same period, Wandsworth has cut its staff by 1,700 (exclusively through voluntary redundancies). Three years ago the rates in Lambeth were lower than they were in Wandsworth; today they are twice as high. Wandsworth, by dint of their third round of spending cuts in three years, hope to prevent next year's rates from rising more than 30 per cent; Lambeth vaunt their intention of raising theirs by twice as much.

Let it never be said that there is too little room for local discretion in our system of local government, when two such different solutions to problems closely similar in kind, if not in degree, can be put into effect on opposite sides of the street. The effects of these politically determined decisions follow naturally, and have been much publicised—in Wandsworth, sharp cuts in services to the disadvantaged and increases in council rents, and in Lambeth wasteful spending on forms of provision little used or appreciated, and indiscriminate subsidy of the needy and those able to pay alike.

If these differences reflected the will of local voters bearing the costs of their choices, the wider public interest in them should go little further than concern at the effect on overall public expenditure if many authorities spent as much as Lambeth. It is the essence of local democracy that councils should be left as free as possible to justify themselves to their own electors. But the reality of this situation is different in several ways.

Members of both councils are loudly resentful (those in Lambeth more loudly with less reason) of the effects on them of the Government's new block grant system, which comes into effect in the next financial year. The new system, hurried into law before its consequences had been sufficiently studied, appears to be failing in practice to achieve the excellent aims it had in principle. In particular the attempt to reshape the grant to give each council less of an incentive than before to overspend seems to have gone astray. A majority of English councils will still get more grant the more they overspend, while a few with high resources find that, if they do so, their grant falls to nil so rapidly that they are contemplating foregoing it altogether. The Inner London Education Authority, sheltered from a direct relationship with the electorate, is expected to justify its critics by taking a similar irresponsible course.

The political paradoxes of the system are illustrated by Wandsworth and Lambeth. The former, like some similar Tory London boroughs, is unfavourably treated by the formula, in spite of all its thrift. The latter is in a position to propose extravagant increases in spending, and incur a relatively small loss of grant. The paradox may have some justification in social terms, for Lambeth has the third highest volume of assessed need per head of any council in the country. But the chagrin of Conservatives who founded their expectations on the impression the Government gave of its plans is understandable.

Lambeth's good fortune with its grant reinforces the problem of accountability. The new system imposes little restraint on a policy of gross overspending, and the influence of the electorate remains weak because so many households in the borough either enjoy rate rebates, or are tenants whose rates are collected almost unnoticed along with their rents: perhaps half the borough's domestic ratepayers are in one or other of these categories. A growing council payroll swells the number of those with a vested interest in existing policies.

A disproportionate burden of the cost falls on the commercial ratepayers, who have no vote but are able in the last resort to take their jobs and their contributions to the rates elsewhere, to the detriment of the borough's economy. It is even reported that the leader of the council is now urging its employees to strike against government policies and withhold the services supplied at such inordinate cost. This exercise of political caprice financed by national grant and taxation of the disenfranchised is a travesty of local democracy.

David Wood

Tories face an electoral paradox

Most Conservative backbenchers, like most Conservative party workers, would reason that Mrs Thatcher's winning of a second general election in 1983 or 1984 must turn principally on three factors. First, suicidal constitutional and ideological disputes from top to bottom of the Labour Party, which may lead to rival candidatures and split votes. Secondly, the remapping in good time of constituency boundaries in England, which may be tantamount to a gift of 15 seats or more to the Conservatives. Thirdly, above all, the visible proof in election year that the Government's economic policies have worked.

This article, which may be likened if you wish to a military staff appreciation, deals with the all-important third factor. Some members of the Government, and those who advise them about what lies on the other side of the hill, begin to propound a paradox. It may be summarized thus: That the Government's industrial troubles will intensify, rather than fade away, in proportion to the degree of economic success achieved giving the third and fourth years of the life of the present Parliament.

Let me develop the current thinking. The Government's economic record is so far patchy. On one side of the balance sheet the inflation rate shows a consistent fall, exports do surprisingly well in terms of volume despite an uncompetitively strong pound, and month after month the trade balance keeps in the black. On the other side, money stays dear and inhibits investment, several big industries plead to be saved from Carey Street by the Government, and unemployment steadily rises towards three million.

This rising unemployment and almost daily factory closures have tamed the trade unions, whose leaders increasingly prefer jobs, or pay awards below the rate of inflation, to unemployment and short-time working for their members. At last the message preached at some point by all governments since 1945 has begun to get through, without the Government intervening with a statutory pay policy.

It is a question for argument within and outside the Government whether, on present mixed indications, Mrs Thatcher's electoral timetable to prove her economic strategy for nation regeneration is on course, and will be seen by most voters to be on course when they turn up at the polling booths to pronounce judgment. Yet assume the timetable, which should be fairly clear in any prime minister's mind from the first parliamentary session onwards, is being kept broadly to the target dates.

In those favourable circumstances Mrs Thatcher, her ministers and her party ought to be able to spend more than a year before the election saying they have demonstrably rebuilt the bankrupt country they inherited from Labour in May, 1979, and have turned it into an economic success, however nasty some of the earlier medicine may have been. At that point the troubles of presenting a plausible election cry begins. Trade unions, or many of them, will no longer be tamed. They will run wild again to pay off old scores. They will say Mrs Thatcher claims success, and that therefore the workers want their dividend on the nail—or else.

The fact that there will still be a level of unemployment much higher than any figure that would have been reckoned politically and socially tolerable even so late as the mid-1970s will make little or no difference, except in sharpening TUC demands for a shorter working week and options for early retirement.

For, like politicians, trade unionists now know that the 1930s are dead and done with, and that in the brave new world of higher technology and industrial rationalization no government will ever again be capable of battening down unemployment to the Butskellite, two-three per cent of the work force. Mr Michael Foot, a 1930s man, will unceasingly make vehement emotional appeals, but he will probably make them to the deaf.

In short, today the boom and gloom economists and polemicists, whatever their motives, have helped Mrs Thatcher and the Government to hold in check most central leaders of trade unions, as well as the trade union rank and file, where they are syndicalist in factory powers or tactics. Yet it would be a mistake to think they will have forgiven or forgotten. They await the day of the Government's electoral dilemma—when ministers have to say either that they have succeeded and then run straight into militant wage demands, or that they need another five years to ensure success and then run straight into militant strikes and obstruction.

As a tailpiece, let me quote from a pamphlet written by Professor Alan Walters, the Prime Minister's new economics adviser. Called *Money and Inflation*, and now out of print, it was published in 1974 by Aims (formerly Aims of Industry) and is much to the point. A short example:

"The evidence shows that if the Government reduced the rate of growth of the money supply there would be a reduction in the rate of growth of real output for approximately nine to 20 months later. This would be associated with some increase—and perhaps a substantial increase—in the level of unemployment. However, the rate of inflation would begin to go down only after a period of two years, and the substantial effects would be realized only after about four years . . .

"Any politician who wishes to put before the electorate a policy of monetary restraint can only offer a very hard time for two years; after those years have passed, the economy will begin to grow again, and the rate of inflation will substantially fall. A party that has just secured the reins of power will find it difficult to implement such a policy for at least one year and very probably two. Clearly this is electoral suicide. The electorate have been schooled to expect results 'at a stroke'."

Professor Walters wrote that the only cure was the long and temporarily painful one. The public would become disillusioned; and he calls disillusionment the most fertile ground for the breeding of violent reaction. In 1974 he ended more gloomily than we must hope he felt when he reported the other day to Mrs Thatcher at No 10: "British democracy and freedom have never been in greater peril". *Money and Inflation* now counts as essential reading for politicians for and against monetarism.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Equality as strand in 'Croslandism'

From Mrs Anthony Crosland

Sir, Tony Crosland would turn in his grave if he knew Labour right-wingers have begun to use his name to justify actions that he deplored.

The Times today (January 16), reporting Mr Ian Wrigglesworth MP's disaffection with the Labour Party, ascribes to Mr Wrigglesworth the view that David Steel's 10-point programme is "entirely social democratic" and "very much in the tradition of the late Mr Anthony Crosland".

When *The Future of Socialism* was first published, "social democratic" and "democratic socialist" were interchangeable phrases. In the 1970s, however, "social democratic"—like "moderate"—came to mean whatever the speaker wanted it to mean. For that reason, in his last years Tony Crosland insisted on the designation "democratic socialist". This phrase too is now being fought over. Therefore I shall use the incontestable word for his brand of democratic socialism: Croslandism.

Two strands of Croslandism are liberty and democracy. The third—crucial—strand is equality: "*Socialism is basically about equality.*" In vain have I searched David Steel's 10-point programme for a mention of equality.

Nor is equality conspicuous among priorities of some Labour right-wingers, wringing their hands, unable to decide whether they will or will not abandon the Labour Party. Their priorities are their own affair. What is impertinent, however, as well as unattractive, is appropriating Tony Crosland's name to support actions which were anathema to him. From his standpoint a few of these people years ago "moved so far to the right that they've disappeared from sight."

Yours faithfully,
SUSAN CROSLAND,
Adderbury,
Near Banbury,
Oxfordshire.
January 16.

Practical steps to aid Zimbabwe

From Sir Martin Le Quesne

Sir, Between May, 1979, and March, 1980, Lord Carrington and his collaborators, against all the odds, plucked the flower of an orderly transfer of power in Rhodesia out of the nettle of civil war. But the news these days from Zimbabwe makes it difficult not to fear that, having "won the war", as it were, we are on the way to "losing the peace".

Many, perhaps most, of the problems facing Zimbabwe must be solved by the Zambabweans themselves. But it begins to seem that the combination of Zimbabwe's own efforts and the conventional aid-giving procedures of her friends (including us) are simply not achieving enough quickly enough. Unless some imaginative new effort is brought to bear quickly by someone on the related problems of demobilizing and resettling the guerrillas, reactivating the rural areas, and making a start on training the African craftsmen that industry is going to need to fulfil its potential, Mr Mugabe may not achieve his brave objectives.

These are problems that call for men rather than money for their solution. But they are outside the experience of Zimbabwe's present leaders and administrators and it is doubtful whether Zimbabwe simply has enough men of the necessary experience and qualities to tackle them within an acceptable time scale.

We and our friends and allies do have them. Is not this the moment for us to offer to Mr Mugabe to take the lead in mounting a crash cooperative programme for a limited period—not more than three years—aimed at reinforcing what his Government and other organizations in the country are already doing?

It is difficult for an outsider to be specific about details. But here are some suggestions for a start:

1 From time to time formed units of the Royal Engineers have carried out works of civil engineering in African countries, to the advantage both of themselves and of the inhabitants. Could we not produce eight small teams of sappers (one for each province) who could direct and control formed groups of guerrillas in the multitude of small-scale civil engineering works that need to be done? The guerrillas would be commanded by their own officers and they could, if they wished, carry their arms.

2 I believe that the return of the peasants to their own old homes and villages is proceeding slowly because of their inability to cope unaided with the practical and bureaucratic problems involved. What is lacking is leadership. Could we not find 400 people (50 per province) willing to put their energy and experience to constructive use in this way for a defined period in one of the most beautiful countries in Africa?

3 There are many British companies operating in sub-Saharan Africa who have on their staff in Africa people with qualifications that fit them to tackle these jobs and practical experience of the continent. Could they not make the services of some of them available on a short-term secondment basis?

4 Among the victims of our present recession are there not 100 who would welcome the opportunity of putting their skills and experience to constructive use in the development of schemes and centres to train Africans to take their place in Rhodesian industry, until things look up again at home?

5 If we cannot afford to finance such a programme singlehanded I believe that there are some in Brussels who would look favourably on such an initiative. There are, too, British firms with substantial funds blocked in Zimbabwe. Surely it should be possible to devise a way of mobilizing them for a purpose that would serve the interests of Zimbabwe, ourselves and the owners all at once?

Anyone who was in Rhodesia in the early part of last year knows that we bridged the gap between Lancaster House and the transfer of power by our willingness to tackle a unique problem by unconventional procedures. I believe that, with the same willingness, we could now help Zimbabwe to bridge the gap between independence and a reasonable prospect of stability and prosperity.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
MARTIN LE QUESNE,
Beau Desert,
St Saviour,
Jersey.

How Soviet icon smuggling works

From Mr C. M. Martin

Sir, The last couple of weeks have seen a spate of articles written about icons and icon smuggling. Having bought and sold many hundreds of icons over the last 10 years, I would like to clarify some points.

1. The majority of icons entering Britain are destined for the auction houses of Sotheby's and Christie's, who sell about five thousand pieces per year.

2. A very small percentage from Russia are fakes. Most of these come from Poland and the Middle East.

3. The Soviet Government under its company, Novoexport, sells packing cases of icons unseen, only for Western currency. This is from their store of an estimated one million pieces in a Moscow warehouse.

4. It must be remembered that after the 1917 Revolution religion was banned and all people were ordered to throw their icons on to piles in the town centres and village squares, where they were collected by trains, to be delivered to warehouses or destroyed. Many large pieces were used in the repair of houses and barns.

5. To keep an influence in Africa and Latin America, the Soviet Union freely educate two to three million students in their universities. A daily compulsory subject for all students is communism.

6. The usual links in the Soviet Union to the West chain begin with a Russian offering icons to a Third World student. Some students will buy these and some will become a go-between with a diplomat. The students owner will pay a diplomat an agreed amount per case, to carry these pieces out to the West for him. The majority of these cases travel by train to the nearest market, West Berlin, whereupon the diplomats and students are met by dealers and their agents at the station.

Usually a deal is made that day, either in currency or in jeans, scarves or records, for which the student again has to pay the diplomat a fee to take the cases back into the Soviet Union. These goods can then be sold for up to 50 times the official exchange rate of the rouble.

7. Some Russians receive copies of London auction catalogues and have agents searching villages for pieces. They usually have arrangements with more prominent diplomats who will bring the better icons to the London auction houses, to fetch the highest possible price.

8. The future scandal of the supposed fakes from the Hann sale is likely to continue for many years. It is well known that many of these pieces for which record prices were achieved had been heavily restored and repainted. The problem is what percentage of an original panel is repainted to classify that piece as genuine or fake.

I feel more regard should be taken by auctioneers and dealers in their descriptions regarding restoration. The scandal can only be resolved by the expert cleaning of every piece from the Hann collection.

Yours faithfully,
C. M. MARTIN,
Zacheim,
32b Kensington Church Street,
London, W8.

Case for economy?

From Mr Philip Holland, MP for Carlton (Conservative)

Sir, The Department of Employment has transferred to the Manpower Services Commission its functions pertaining to unemployment, recruitment, training and the related statistics.

It has handed over its industrial relations advisory, conciliation and arbitration responsibilities to ACAS and the Central Arbitration Committee, and its industrial safety and health regulatory, monitoring and enforcement activities to the Health and Safety Commission.

The department now exists mainly to act as a parliamentary public relations officer for the quangos it has spawned and to issue work permits to immigrants from outside the EEC area.

For the performance of these two duties it employs a Cabinet minister, three junior ministers and 22,240 civil servants. The quangos performing the former functions of the department do so with the aid of an additional 28,672 civil servants.

If the quangos are to be retained, then the department can be abolished and its remaining minimal responsibilities taken over by a minister of state at the Department of Industry with a small secretariat to deal with MPs' letters and parliamentary questions.

The plain fact is that all government activity touching the subject of employment was handed over lock, stock and barrel by the last Labour Government to trade union-dominated quangos. It was the price paid for trade union support for Labour's successive pay freezes.

Sadly the Conservative Government has not yet realised that the Department of Employment has been effectively phased out. A golden opportunity to reduce the size of the executive and the number of bureaucrats has so far been missed.

Conversely, the department could retrieve its raison d'être by abolishing the quangos.

Yours truly,
PHILIP HOLLAND,
House of Commons, SW1.
January 7.

The Pope in Britain

From the Reverend Dr A. C. J. Phillips

Sir, I entirely agree with the Bishop of Guildford's assertion (January 5) that "the hospitality of the cathedral's altar is surely a hospitality to be shared with all Christians who are present at a service of Holy Communion". But if the Pope celebrates Mass at Canterbury, will all present be permitted to communicate?

When, in 1977, the college sought to celebrate the four hundredth anniversary of the martyrdom of St Cuthbert Mayne with a Mass conducted by Bishop Christopher Butler (an honorary Fellow), the Roman Catholic Bishop of Birmingham refused non-Catholics permission to communicate.

This year, in order to avoid hurt to any member of the Christian community in college, we shall commemorate the martyrdom of another college saint, Edmund Campion, with Anglican choral evensong at which Fr Frederick Copleston, SJ (another honorary Fellow), will preach.

Unless all who are present at a service of Holy Communion can share in it, the celebration cannot become a means of reconciliation but an affront to those denied participation. The issue for Canterbury is not who will celebrate, but who will communicate.

Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY PHILLIPS,
St John's College,
Oxford.

From Mrs Diana Hughes

Sir, I am sorry that I have to inform the Reverend A. P. Baker and others that their statement in *The Times* on January 14 has appeared too late. A Mass was sung in Canterbury Cathedral on Sunday, April 30, 1978.

The clergy of Clifton diocese were invited to concelebrate Mass on this memorable occasion.

Also on January 21, Mass will be offered in Bristol Cathedral for the first time since the Reformation. Again the choir of Clifton and people from the diocese will be present.

Yours faithfully,
DIANA HUGHES,
29c Downs Park West,
Westbury Park,
Bristol, Avon.

Stained reputation

From the Chancellor of Chichester Cathedral

Sir, It is bad enough to be libelled in a painting (Bernard Levin, January 13) but the situation must be painfully aggravated when the libel occurs in a picture or stained-glass window inside a consecrated church.

History records that this has indeed happened on at least one occasion. An eminent divine, Dr White Kennett, later to become Bishop of Peterborough, had originally been a stout High Church Tory, but found his way to becoming a fervent supporter of the Whigs at the time of the Revolution of 1688. He was consequently portrayed as Judas Iscariot in an altarpiece of the Last Supper placed in St Mary's Whitechapel by a Rector who was undeviatingly hostile to the Whigs.

One day Mrs Kennett visited the church and "recognized her husband with indignant astonishment"; eventually the Bishop of London, acting through his Chancellor, had to order the picture to be removed. At the beginning of this century (and perhaps still to this day) there could be seen apparently in the library of the Society of Antiquaries in Burlington House an engraving of the altarpiece with some unflattering lines in Latin underneath; they ended with the words: *Non similis Judas est tibi; poenituit*—"Judas differs from you; he repented".

"There seems to have been almost a fashion in political altarpieces in London at the time; an angel in a picture over the altar of St Clement Danes bore, it was said, an uncanny resemblance to the Princess Clementina, wife of the Old Pretender; and the Bishop of London had to order its removal.

Yours faithfully,
ROGER GREENACRE,
4 Vicars' Close,
Chichester,
West Sussex.
January 13.

Palestinian refugees

From Mr John Stebbing

Sir, A passage about the Palestinian refugees in your leading article of December 23 gave a less than fair impression of the present circumstances of these people. It declared: "They are unusual in being still in camps 32 years after the defeat of Arab forces by Israel, not because it was impossible to settle them elsewhere but because their cause was considered more important than their own individual lives." It is extremely important to correct this impression.

The 1979 report of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA (United Nations Relief and Works Agency) stated that the registered figures of refugees in the West Bank, Gaza Strip, Jordan, Syria and Lebanon totalled just over 1,800,000 (it also estimated that this probably represented about half the world total of Palestinian refugees). The report went on:

The image still persists of UNRWA providing basic relief services, such as temporary shelter, and food and clothing, to Palestine refugees living in camps. However, only 34.8 per cent of the registered refugees live in camps, while the rest are scattered among the original inhabitants of the Arab host countries and the occupied territories. Many thousands of Palestinians, whether registered refugees or not, have emigrated to more distant countries in order to make a living.

The 688,000 refugees still in the camps are the least mobile element of the very much larger refugee community, perhaps only 17 per cent of the world total: many have the responsibility for Palestinian children and their education; many are old:

In the Arab host countries refugees have been resettled. In Jordan, more than 500,000 are outside the camps and large numbers have been acceptably reestablished. The opportunities in the West Bank and Gaza Strip camps are at present far more restricted, and it is here that attempts to achieve a Middle East peace will succeed or fail.

If secure and recognized boundaries for Israel could be agreed upon, involving the least possible reduction of the West Bank, with an equitable sharing of water resources: if fair compensation and generous financial support could be negotiated, there is no limit to the Palestinian reconstructive abilities in both urban and rural areas. The first step must be a proper understanding of this highly capable and essentially peaceful people.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN STEBBING,
Fair Beeches,
Burcot,
Abingdon, Oxfordshire.
January 13.

Experiments on animals

From Mr Colin Smith

Sir, Not surprisingly Dr David White (letter, January 10) is annoyed at the recent daubing of his home with red paint, but his annoyance cannot be allowed to justify his lack of logic or his seeming indifference to the suffering of laboratory animals. Before commenting on his letter, however, I must stress that the National Anti-Vivisection Society, as you reported recently, dissociates itself completely from these acts of vandalism by extremist groups and seeks reform of the situation only by legal means.

Dr White alleges that we anti-vivisectionists only object to the use of cats, dogs and horses during experimental procedures and infers that we care nothing for those species which he classes as "vermin". The fact is, of course, that mice, rats and other rodents are bred in huge numbers specifically for laboratory use, as are most of the approximately five million creatures used each year in British laboratories.

As Dr White rightly points out, society does indeed require at present animal tests under various pieces of legislation. That however does not minimize the pain and suffering endured by the animals, and the morality or otherwise of the issue is not affected.

Many anti-vivisectionists do not accept the alleged "benefits" of the vivisection laboratory and prefer to seek treatment from those forms of therapy not based on laboratory cruelty. And before Dr White rejoins that we shouldn't eat animals either, let me tell him that we don't! Our attempt, as far as it is practically possible, is to lead a way of life not based on the exploitation of other species and to leave animals as free from fear and pain as we wish to be ourselves.

Yours faithfully,
COLIN SMITH,
General Secretary,
The National Anti-Vivisection Society Ltd,
51 Harley Street, W1.
January 12.

Criminal procedure moves

From Mr Cyril Carr

Sir, Many practising lawyers will have grave misgivings about the restriction upon the right of an arrested person to see his solicitor in precisely those cases (matters of gravity) where it is most important that he does so as soon as possible, which is amongst the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure. As we study the growing erosion of civil liberties, including the slow death of *habeas corpus*, perhaps the time has come for a major parliamentary initiative. Lord Wade's Bill of Rights would be a useful vehicle but successive governments have jibbed at such a radical proposal time and again.

Bearing in mind the resources devoted to the offices of the Director of Public Prosecutions and the law officers of the Crown it would be only at small cost if defendants were given the protection of a defence director's office, which could work in liaison with the Law Society and the Bar Council, and utilize and expand the duty solicitor schemes which have been of considerable help to people who have become entangled with the law for the first time.

Sincerely,
CYRIL CARR,
The Bridge,
Ibbotsons Lane, Liverpool 17.

Calamansack Woods

Sir, Your report of December 29 and Mr Rawnsley's letter of January 14 have given the conservationists' point of view. Like them I have no wish to see a beloved landscape deadened by a conifer forest; but for as long as I can remember conifers have stood in harmonious contrast to the oakwoods along the shores of Helford, for example at Bosahan, Bosloe and Gillan Creek.

Clara Vyvyan wrote of the macrocarpa and *Pinus insignis* around her home at nearby Trelowarren that they were the "self-appointed guardians of the house." The type of conifer to be planted would be as important as the site and number of the stands. If only to strengthen the conservationists' hand let us first know the case for planting and the landowner's plan.

Yours truly,
CHARLES WELLS,
38 Church Road,
Whitchurch, Cardiff.
January 14.

A letter on Afghanistan on Saturday was attributed in our early editions to Mr Ron Brown, MP for Hackney, South and Shoreditch (Labour) and others instead of to Mr Ron Brown, MP for Edinburgh, Leith (Labour) and others.

Doleful cry

From Mr P. O. G. White

Sir, We have recently advertised a vacancy for an assistant porter. One would-be applicant came along to find out the hours and the pay. When given the facts, he took out his pocket calculator, did a few sums, and announced: "I'd be only £10 per week better off, and I'd have to get out of bed for 7 am every other week. You must be joking. I'm staying on the dole."

Yours faithfully,
P. O. G. WHITE, Senior Tutor,
Wellington College,
Crowthorne,
Berkshire.
January 13.



COURT CIRCULAR

SANDRINGHAM
January 18: Divine service was held in West Newton Church this morning. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of Norwich.

The Duchess of Kent will visit St Anthony's Hospital in North Cheam, Surrey, on February 3.

A service of blessing and remembrance for the lives of Joe and Flora Laycock will be held at Chelsea Old Church today at 3.

Birthdays today

The Right Rev S. F. Allison, 74; Major-General Raymond Briggs, 86; Mr Michael Crawford, 39; Lord Glentoran, 69; Sir Alexander Jarratt, 57; Colonel Terence Maxwell, 76; Mr Nigel Nicolson, 64; Sir Joseph Patron, 85; Sir Victor Raikes, 80; the Earl of Wemyss and March, 69.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr P. M. Maynard and Miss B. E. Lyster
The engagement is announced between Peter, son of Air Chief Marshal Sir Nigel and Lady Maynard, of Manor House, Piddington, Oxfordshire, and Bryony, daughter of Mr and Mrs John Lyster, of Great Prestons, Stock, Essex.

Mr M. T. F. Briggs and Miss B.-A. Rogers
The engagement is announced between Michael, son of Captain and Mrs J. W. F. Briggs, of Emsworth, Hampshire, and Beverly-Ann, daughter of Mr and Mrs G. A. Rogers, of Highcliffe, Dorset.

Mr H. S. Kenth and Miss N. Punja
The engagement is announced between Hardev, youngest son of Mr and Mrs S. S. Kenth, of Ealing, and Nalini, youngest daughter of Mr A. Punja and the late Mrs K. Punja, of Slough.

Mr R. F. Maitland and Miss P. A. Drummond
The engagement is announced between Robert, youngest son of Mr and Mrs Adam Maitland of Dundrennan Cumstoun, Kirkcudbright, and Pamela Ann, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs George Drummond, of Glidden, Saskatchewan, Canada.

Mr J. G. Y. Radcliffe and Miss F. H. Thompson
The engagement is announced between Julian, only son of Major and Mrs G. L. Y. Radcliffe, of Lower Stanway, Much Wenlock, Shropshire, and Frances, twin daughter of Mr and Mrs E. J. Thompson, of Greenhills, Oaken, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire.

Mr R. L. Richards and Miss J. E. Rathbone
The engagement is announced between Roderick, younger son of Mr and Mrs W. D. Richards, of Midhurst, West Sussex, and Jacqueline, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs B. K. Rathbone, of Montevideo, Uruguay.

Churches are united in opposition to Nationality Bill

By Robert Nowell

It is not just from groups concerned with the rights of immigrants that there is strong opposition to the British Nationality Bill published last week. It is also from the British churches, which are showing a remarkable unanimity that spans the ecumenical spectrum.

Shock and disappointment was the initial reaction of the community and race relations unit of the British Council of Churches, which expressed the fear that under the Bill Commonwealth citizens settled in Britain might in future lose their civic rights. It found six points in the Bill open to objection.

They are: The division of the citizenship of the United Kingdom and colonies into three; the invidious distinction between British citizens "by birth in the United Kingdom" and other British citizens; the removal of the *jus soli*, the automatic right to citizenship resulting from birth in the United Kingdom; the phasing out of registration for Commonwealth citizens settled in Britain; the maintenance of discretionary powers for the exercise of which no explanation need be given; and the failure to outline the rights of citizens.

Those objections have their roots in a document originally issued by the Roman Catholic bishops of England and Wales in July, 1979, a year before the Government published its White Paper outlining the proposals it is intending to make law. That statement was subsequently welcomed and endorsed by the British Council of Churches' executive committee and by the Church of England's board for social responsibility. It provided a rare example of the Roman Catholic hierarchy being the first to articulate the concerns of the entire Christian leadership of this country.

The bishops were concerned to try to establish the moral framework within which a new nationality law would have to be worked out and judged. Such a new law "would represent a historic moment when obligations to the past and expectations of the future are crystalized". It would give a new answer to the definition of what it is to be British: "Our conception of who we are will condition our whole future conduct of affairs".

On that basis the bishops put forward nine points, very few of which are reflected in the present Bill. Most of them underlie the British Council of Churches' criticism. Their first point was a call for an explicit recognition of the multiracial nature of British identity.

"Through a long and constant process Britain has become irreversibly a multi-racial, multi-cultural society", the bishops wrote.

"Any new nationality law should state as a matter of principle that our national identity is multiracial, thereby avoiding any potentially racialist conception of national identity which could lead to racial discrimination in the law or its interpretation."

Their second point provided the key issue on which opposition to the Bill is likely to be fiercest, the principle of *jus soli* that "anyone born in Britain should thereby acquire British nationality regardless of race or cultural background".

One can of course see why the Government has decided to tinker with that principle. In an age of easy communications it is clearly afraid of people flying in to have their babies in Britain, in the same way that cricket-mad parents are said to arrange for the birth to take place in Yorkshire.

But the anomaly of an extremely tiny minority of people who are only, as it were, British by accident hardly justifies tampering with the more general principle. Ultimately, it is the essential link between the individual and the larger human community of the nation that is involved.

As it is, under the pressure of successive immigration Acts British nationality law has developed in a way that threatens some people with being left out in the cold. East African Asians have been the most glaring example.

The fear now is that the law *will be codified in such a way* as to perpetuate that kind of threat.

If British nationality is made to depend on what is ultimately the arbitrary criterion of having parents deemed to be legitimately settled in this country, that could not merely unsettle some people's allegiance to the nation by making them wonder whether they were really wanted. It could also provide the thin end of the wedge for future manipulation of the nationality law to restrict the possession of British nationality still further.

It may seem fanciful and far-fetched to quote the example of South Africa. But that country provides an example of how changes in the nationality law can be used drastically to affect people's basic rights. Blacks had few enough rights in South Africa anyway, but they have even fewer as citizens of one of the new bantustans rather than of the Republic of South Africa.

It is unlikely that any future British government would discriminate in such an explicit and overt manner. But as present experience shows, covert and unacknowledged discrimination affecting small minorities on the fringes of society is quite possible.

What underlies the churches' concern is a recognition of the fundamental importance of the network of reciprocal obligations that link an individual and the community to which he or she belongs, coupled with a passionate desire to ensure that people are treated as people and not as dispensable objects that can be disposed of when they become seen as a nuisance.

Marriages

The Hon H. B. Plumptre and Miss S. Payne
The marriage took place on Saturday at Waverley Station, Scone, New South Wales, between the Hon Henry Plumptre, second son of Lord and Lady Fitzwalter, of Goodnestone Park, Canterbury, Kent, and Miss Susie Payne, only daughter of Mr and Mrs F. T. Payne, of Waverley Station, Scone, New South Wales, Australia. The Rev Campbell Brown officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Katrina Payne, Mrs Christopher Gosselin and Miss Jenny Riches. The Hon W. G. Plumptre was best man.

A reception was held at Waverley Station and the honeymoon is being spent in the New Hebrides.

Mr P. A. S. Boxer and Miss P. I. Real
The marriage took place quietly on January 17, in Sedona, Arizona, between Mr Peter Alan Sword Boxer, elder son of Air Vice-Marshal Sir Alan and Lady Boxer, of Lymington, Hampshire, and Miss Patricia Irene Real, daughter of Mr and Mrs Jack Real, of La Crescenta, California.

Commander J. W. R. Thompson, RN (rtd) and Miss D. F. Swan
The marriage took place on Saturday, January 17, in Sussex, between Commander John W. R. Thompson, RN (rtd), and Miss Dorothy Fraser Swan.

Premium bond winners

The winning numbers in the weekly Premium Savings Bond draw for the £100,000, £50,000 and £25,000 prizes, announced on Saturday, are:

£100,000, 14VZ 810505 (winner lives in Cheshire); £50,000, 9KZ 395889 (Hull); £25,000, 6SW 347095 (Solihull).

Dinner

Old Kelleian Club
The Old Kelleian Club held its annual dinner and dance at Quaglino's banqueting rooms on Saturday. Mr D. W. Ball, president, was in the chair. The guests of the club were:
Captain and Mrs D. T. Smith, Mr and Mrs D. G. Fletcher Rogers, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs E. L. Rogers, Mr and Mrs C. J. Kirwin and Mr and Mrs R. H. Bishop.

Carmel College

Spring Term began on Tuesday, January 13, and ends on Tuesday, March 24. The school drama productions are on February 9, 10 and 11. Half-term is on February 12, the Old Carmeli and exeat day is on March 8 and the house drama festival is on March 23.

Schweitzer hospital

The new Albert Schweitzer Hospital at Lambaréné, Gabon, was opened on Saturday. Mr Frank Schweitzer, representing the Dr Schweitzer's Hospital Fund, with Mrs Schweitzer, was among those present.

Latest wills

Latest estates include (net, before tax paid):

Bye, Mr Ronald Victor, of Brixham £130,589
Coals, Mrs Jessie Ida Maud, of Bath £167,302
Davies, Marian, of Creigiau, Gwent, intestate £158,488
Goddard, Mr Cecil Joseph, of Alvechurch, Hereford and Worcester, intestate £217,245
Hutton, Mr Walter, of Scarborough, farmer £199,719
Laurie, Mr John Paton, of Chalfont St Peter, actor £41,212
Mattinson, Mrs Dorothy Gertrude, of Merton, London .. £240,057
Price, Mr Henry Evan, of Solihull, company director £274,917
Woodrow, Mr John Stanley, of Reading, intestate £236,712

Auction for erotic work by Alma-Tadema found in Oslo

Lost Victorian nude painting reappears

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

The National Gallery of Oslo has been acting as custodian for about 30 years of an important painting by the great Victorian, Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema, which aroused contemporary controversy for its eroticism.

It is not, and never was, the gallery's property and will be auctioned at Christie's on March 6. The auctioneers expect it to sell for more than £30,000.

The painting belonged to Sir Lawrence Collier, whose artist father was an admirer of Alma-Tadema. Sir Lawrence, named after the Victorian painter, was appointed British Ambassador to Norway in 1940, but never reached his post.

In 1945, however, he travelled to Norway to take up that appointment. Among the packing cases of pictures and chattels he sent ahead to furnish the British Embassy was one containing the Alma-Tadema; but it was apparently lost in transit. It was assumed that it had been stolen or destroyed.

How and when it was deposited at the National Gallery of Oslo remains a mystery. It was never put on display, but it was seen, quite by chance, by Philip Hook, a director of Christie's on a behind-the-scenes visit to the gallery.

Intrigued, he checked the work in Vern Swanson's *catalogue raisonné* of Alma-Tadema's work. The painting, entitled "A sculptor's model" or "Venus Esquilina", was illustrated by an old reproduction and recorded as lost.

Professor Vern Swanson, now director of the Springville Museum in Utah, tracked down its early history. Gladstone's Attorney General, the first Lord Monkswell, had attempted to place his son, the Hon John Collier, as a pupil with Alma-Tadema. The artist did not take pupils but the young John Collier, was allowed to watch him at work on the painting and it was later bought by Lord Monkswell. Collier became a noted portraitist and subject painter. He inherited the painting

It caused some furore at the time. The Bishop of Carlisle was to write: "My mind has been considerably exercised this season by the exhibition of Alma-Tadema's nude venus . . . (there might) be artistic reasons which justify such public exposure of the female form . . . for old masters, it might be assumed, knew no better . . . but for a living artist to exhibit a life-size, life-like, almost photographic representation of a beautiful naked woman strikes my inartistic mind as somewhat, if not very, mischievous."

Tadema was apparently moved by that criticism to make an adjustment of the painting. He replaced the sculptor's off-the-shoulder toga with a conventional sculptor's smock, but he did not interfere with Venus.

The painting is being sold by Mr William Collier of Richmond upon Thames, Sir Lawrence Collier's son. Until recently contacted by Christie's, via Professor Swanson, he had been unaware of the picture's survival or location.

Stemming the decline of milk consumption

Farming and food

Hugh Clayton

Most people think of milk as a drink which arrives on the doorstep in the morning. In fact, more bottled milk is used in food than is drunk straight from the bottle. A growing proportion reaches the consumer by means other than the traditional doorstep delivery.

In England and Wales only about one pint in seven is consumed on its own, while almost one in three is used in food. Slightly more than a third of all bottled milk sold is used in tea and coffee.

While just over three-quarters of bottled milk reaches consumers through the doorstep delivery, in Scotland the proportion has fallen to slightly less than half. Almost as much is sold through shops there as is delivered to homes.

Such figures are scrutinized minutely by the five British milk marketing boards as they try to think of ways of stemming the decline in consumption and satisfying the pressing demands of farmers for higher prices.

The British dairy industry has enjoyed years of steadily rising demand. It has naturally been hard for the industry to adjust to a fall in consumption. Mr Peter Davis, assistant managing director responsible for buying and marketing with the Sainsbury supermarket chain, believes that the milk industry has yet to show that it can adapt to change.

"The dairy industry is in danger of doing what the bakers did in concentrating on selling white sliced bread, and what the beer trade did in concentrating on keg beers", he said in a speech at the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester.

The milk market is being chipped away from several directions. More coffee is being drunk without milk, and more households are using instant custard powder, which is mixed with water, instead of the traditional powder which is cooked with milk.

Mixtures of milk powder and vegetable oil have also arrived in recent years, together with coffee whiteners. Most ice cream is made from vegetable oil and pig fat rather than dairy fats. There is a small market for "slimming" milk in which some of the naturally occurring fat is removed.

The experts in the milk marketing board have been studying their consumption charts with increasing alarm. Their investigations have disclosed that about 4 per cent of milk sold is used in flavoured milk and hot beverages such as cocoa, and that about 6 per cent goes for what are described delicately in official documents as "miscellaneous uses". They include washing with milk, taking baths in milk, and feeding milk to pets.

There are a few avenues through which milk consumption is increasing, but they offer little scope for development. More than 160 million gallons a year are poured on breakfast cereals. This year about 16 million gallons will be used on cereals eaten at other times, for example by children after school. That is one of the few parts of the market where growth in milk consumption is expected.

The milk boards have found a cunning method of increasing milk consumption at little cost to themselves or to farmers. They have persuaded three grocery companies to spend almost £750,000 on buying and promoting milk. The milk they buy will be given free to householders in return for coupons cut from the labels of the products sold by the companies.

The products have been chosen because milk is used with them. The theory is that a custard company which joins the scheme will benefit by selling more custard. One of the rules is that the coupons which qualify for free bottles of milk must be used for extra pints and not to cut the cost of the normal household bill for milk deliveries.

The marketing boards believe that the scheme is foolproof, because milkmen will be penalized if they do not demonstrate to their dairies that the coupons they have received on their rounds tally with extra pints sold.

The rule which states that the coupons must be used for extra pints distinguishes the milk scheme from other grocery promotions. If you cut a coupon from a toothpaste packet it can be used to reduce the cost of the toothpaste you would have bought anyway. The milk coupons must be used for milk that you would not otherwise have bought. The test of the scheme will be the desire of householders to use more milk.

Appointments in the Forces

Royal Navy
CAPTAINS: B. C. Foyston for duty inside MoD as Asst CSSE, in rank of capt, Jan 7; C. H. D. Cooke-Priest for duty inside MoD as ADNAW, June 19; D. Hart-Dyke to Coventry in cmd, June 30; G. F. Laslett for duty with MoD (Central Staffs), March 16; J. F. Grant for duty inside MoD as ADNMP, Feb 27; G. Jaques to be Capt 2nd [illegible]

Royal Marines
[illegible]

The Army
[illegible]

Royal Air Force
[illegible]

OBITUARY

THE REV H. H. FARMER

Notable theologian and teacher

The Rev H. H. Farmer, formerly Professor of Systematic Theology in Westminster College and Norris-Hulse Professor in the University of Cambridge, has died at the age of 88.

Herbert Henry Farmer was born in London on November 27, 1892 and went to Peterhouse as a Scholar from Owens School, Islington. His first class honours in the Moral Sciences Tripos (1914) laid the foundations of his lucid powers of exposition. He was Burney student in the Philosophy of Religion (1916) and read theology at Westminster College in the days of John Oman, John Skinner, Anderson Scott and Carnegie Simpson—four Presbyterian scholars who helped to form Farmer's mind in the fields of philosophical theology.

After two pastorates in the Presbyterian Church of England at Stafford and New Barnet, Farmer joined in 1931 the professorial staff of Hartford Seminary Foundation in Connecticut, United States, one of the chief New England theological schools. But in 1935 his old college called him to succeed Dr John Oman as Barbour Professor of Systematic Theology, a chair he held until 1960.

In 1935 Farmer's book *The World and God*, dedicated to his revered teacher John Oman, appeared in the Library of Constructive Theology. The University of Glasgow gave him its Honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1936. His Cambridge Stanton Lectures on the Philosophy of Religion (1938-41) were published in 1942 under the title *Towards Belief in God*.

Herbert Farmer combined in a rare degree a capacity for profound thought in his own fields of work and ability to expound his conclusions. Quiet in manner and choosing the simplest illustrations to give point to his views, Farmer was an effective apologist for the Christian faith, both for general and student audiences. He saw clearly that the modern dilemma about religious belief could not be met merely by reiterating the formulas of Christian belief in the orthodox phraseology. His freshness of approach allied to a solid foundation of doctrine gave him a rare power of persuasion. His lectures were always well attended by students of all theological schools of thought.

As a preacher, too, Herbert Farmer combined the knowledge of the scholar with that of pulpit exposition, and his collection of sermons *Things not Seen* (1927) and *The Healing Cross* (1938) are amongst the best examples of modern preaching.

In 1942 Farmer gave the Warrack Lectures at Edinburgh and St Andrews (*The Servant of the Word*) and in 1942 the Lyman Beecher Lectures at Yale (*God and Men*), presenting a real theology of preaching. In 1950 he delivered Gifford Lectures in Glasgow entitled *Revelation and Religion*, which were published in 1954. It was Farmer who wrote for the twelve-volume Interpreter's Bible (1952) the fine introductory article on *The Bible: Its Significance and Authority*.

On the retirement of Dr C. H. Dodd in 1949, Farmer was elected to the Norris-Hulse Professorship of Divinity in Cambridge. He became a Fellow of his old College, Peterhouse, and was a diligent member of its governing body. He continued to reside in the Bounds of Westminster College and to take an active part in its life and work, in the guidance of candidates for the Presbyterian ministry, and in the supervision of Tripos and Research students from churches in the United States, the Dominions, Europe and Asia. He retired from the Norris-Hulse chair in 1960.

The Presbyterian Church of England was greatly indebted to Dr Farmer, not only for his 25 years' service in its College, but also for his chairmanship of its Doctrine Committee for 15 years. He represented the Church at important Ecumenical conferences at Oxford in 1937 and at Tambaram, Madras in 1938; and he was greatly valued as a preacher and teacher by wide circles in all the Churches. (In 1972 the Presbyterian Church in England united with the Congregational Church to form the United Reformed Church.)

Farmer was most happily married in 1927 to Gladys Sylvie Offord, and they had two daughters and one son. Colleagues as well as students were always sure of their friendship; and Farmer's "ghost stories" were regularly in demand as part of the hospitality of their home. On his retirement in 1960 they resided in Hove; but Farmer continued to travel and lecture. *The World of Reconciliation*, an examination of the conflicts within Christianity, appeared in 1967.

LADY DELIA PEEL

Lady Delia Peel, who was Lady in Waiting to Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother from 1939 until 1952, died, aged 91, at her home Barton Turf Norfolk on January 16. She was the eldest child of the 6th Earl Spencer and his wife Margaret Baring, daughter of Lord Revelstoke.

The early death of her mother in childbirth in 1906 put Delia in charge of three younger brothers and two younger sisters, in addition to being hostess for her father as Lord Chamberlain in the then Liberal Government, first at their home at Dallington, and then, when Delia's uncle "the Red Earl" Spencer died, at Althorp itself. Delia was fond of saying later how she had as a young girl been kissed by Queen Victoria, but her real baptism into the grandeur of the British Court before 1914 can be captured from a photograph at Althorp, which shows a royal party assembled there for Army manoeuvres. The figure of Delia stands out as at least 20 years younger than anybody else in the party.

In 1914 she married Sidney Peel, later to become well known for his pioneering work with the Export Credits Guarantee Department. When his work as Financial Adviser to the Foreign Office took him to China, India and the Versailles Conference, Delia accompanied him. Sadly their marriage was childless and when Sir Sidney—he had been made a Baronet—died in December, 1938 Delia accepted an invitation to become the Queen's Woman of the Bedchamber. She served in this position all through the war, the post-war tour of South Africa and for the closing years of King George's life, endearing herself to all members of the Royal Household, not least the two young princesses as they grew up.

Delia brought many talents with her. She played the piano and cello, had studied at the Royal College of Music, and her conversation crackled with impish family allusions and Baring inventions culled from her mothers' side of the family. Although she and Sidney had no children, Delia was always the centre of a rollicking family circle, first when she adopted her husband's nephew David who was killed in the war, but whose widow Sarah brought up her four children in Delia's house at Barton Turf, and, more recently, with her great nephew Jonathan's family in the same house.

To this was added an untiring effort with the Girl Guides, Women's Institute, county choirs and all aspects of Parish business, recognized triumphantly in June, 1979, when her 90th birthday was celebrated by a glorious and friendly concert in Barton church.

She was created CVO in 1947, and DCVO in 1950.

MR BERNARD LEE

Bernard Lee, the character actor who was well known for his many film and television appearances, died on January 16 at the age of 72. Lee featured in more than 100 films in a long career, often playing stolid, dependable characters such as policemen, serving officers or officials. However, he was latterly known for his role as the gloomy, acerbic "M", the director of operations in the James Bond films.

Bernard Lee's acting career had begun at the age of six when he took part in a sketch with his father at the Old Oxford Music Hall in London. Later he worked as a fruit porter to pay for his fees at RADA. After several years in rep, and a period as a non playing understudy in the West End hit play *Ten Minute Alibi*, he played comedy with Arthur Askey. Subsequently he gained a reputation as a "character juvenile".

During the war he served in the army and then began a new career in the cinema where he was to play notable character roles in many well-known films such as *The Third Man*; *The Gift Horse*; *Odette*; *Father Brown*; *The Purple Plain* and *The Battle of the River Plate*. Later came the Bond films, all of which he featured in as "M". He also appeared in innumerable television plays and series.

Lee is survived by his second wife and a daughter of his first marriage. His first wife died in a fire at their Kent home in 1973.

Science report

Medicine: Viruses in Antarctic

By the Staff of *Nature*

A remarkable laboratory experiment carried out in the Antarctic has disclosed qualities that so far could be suspected only in a group of viruses that causes the common cold. The work, reported by Dr H. G. Muchmore of the University of Oklahoma and his colleagues, may provide new clues for scientists trying to understand the behaviour of those viruses.

They were working with the parainfluenza viruses, which constitute the least common cause of colds. Two other groups: the rhinoviruses and coronaviruses, are by far the main causes. Nevertheless parainfluenza viruses can cause colds in adults, and they also have the perplexing property of occasionally causing more serious illnesses in children, chiefly bronchitis, pneumonia and croup.

It has been a mystery how children could pick up such infections. Although some viruses, such as herpes, which causes cold sores, can persist for a long time in the body, there has been no firm evidence that parainfluenza viruses survive for longer than a few days after the clinical signs of infection have died down.

So the *puzzle* has been to discover how, in an environment where nobody has had a cold for some time, children could acquire parainfluenza virus infection.

In normal circumstances such a problem cannot be investigated thoroughly because a completely isolated environment is required. A few years ago scientists from the Clinical Research Centre in London picked up a clue when they noticed colds among isolated workers in the Antarctic. Perhaps parainfluenza viruses could persist beyond the end of an infection and then flare up again.

They lacked the facilities to follow up that clue. But more recently a physician working at the American Antarctic Research Station noticed that since 1974 members of the staff had been suffering from colds, beginning at least two to six months after the start of the isolated winter period.

In *spite* of the difficulty of manipulating cells and viruses in an Antarctic research station, the Americans were able to set up adequate facilities to mount an investigation.

They worked in their laboratory through the whole of one winter, eight and a half months from mid-February to October when no contact was possible with the rest of the world. The 20 members of the station staff provided throat swabs and specimens of serum, which were processed in the usual way to recover any viruses present.

Specimens were then inoculated into cultures of living cells, the only material in which viruses will proliferate so that sufficient can be obtained for identification.

As a result of those efforts, many parainfluenza viruses were recovered from the cultures. Thus the viruses had indeed persisted for several months in the apparently healthy staff of the isolated research station. That information, obtained in such difficult circumstances, is likely to provide an important impetus for scientists concerned about the pattern of infection by parainfluenza viruses.

The opportunity for such an investigation does not arise often, and many people will be as impressed by the pioneering approach of the American team as by their valuable results.

Source: *Nature*, January 15, 1981 (vol 289, p 187).

Royal engagements

The following engagements for February have been announced from Buckingham Palace:

3: The Prince of Wales will attend a performance of Donizetti's *Belisario* at the Royal Academy of Music, Marylebone Road.

4: Princess Anne, president of the Save the Children Fund, will attend a reception to launch the new *Stop polio* film at the British Academy of Film and Television Arts; the Prince of Wales will visit the Institute of Indian Culture, 4a Castletown Road, West Kensington; the Prince will attend an exhibition of the Daumier Collection of the Armand Hammer Foundation at the Royal Academy, Piccadilly.

5: The Prince of Wales will visit HMS Invincible at sea.

7: Princess Anne, president of the Save the Children Fund, will attend *The Fiddlers' Rally* at Kelvin Hall, Glasgow.

9: The Duke of Edinburgh will visit the Species Conservation Monitoring Unit at Cambridge; the Duke, as Chancellor of Cambridge University, will deliver the inaugural Earl Mountbatten Lecture to the Union Society in the union building.

10: The Queen will hold an investiture; the Prince of Wales will visit Leicester.

11: The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will attend a dinner at the Mansion House given by the Lord Mayor to mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme.

12: The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will give a reception at Buckingham Palace for the winners of the Queen's Awards for Export and Technology; Princess Anne will attend the world première of *Little Lord Fauntleroy*, in aid of the British Red Cross Society and Princess Anne's Charities, at the Classic Cinema, Haymarket, London.

13: The Queen will open the two millionth house built, under the National House-Building Council's 10-year purchaser protection scheme, at Buckingham Road, Hampton, Middlesex.

17: The Queen will hold an investiture; the Prince of Wales will visit the offices of *The Economist*, 25 St James's Street; the Duke of Edinburgh, as president of the Royal Society of Arts, will preside at a meeting of the committee for the environment at John Adam Street, Adelphi; Princess Anne, patron of the National Union of Townswomen's Guilds, will attend the BBC national embroidery competition at Debenham's, Oxford Street; the Prince of Wales, president, will attend a reception in aid of the Mary Rose Trust at the Porter Tun Room, Whitbread's Brewery, Chiswell Street, Islington; the Prince, patron, will attend a concert given by the English Chamber Orchestra at the Festival Hall.

18: The Queen will visit the stables and shire horses of Young and Co's brewery to mark the company's 150th anniversary.

20: The Duke of Edinburgh, as Admiral of the Royal Naval Sailing Association, will attend the commodore's dinner of the association at HMS Dolphine, Gosport, Hampshire.

23: The Prince of Wales will visit HMS Bronington at sea.

24: The Queen will hold an investiture; the Duke of Edinburgh, as an honorary fellow of the Plastics and Rubber Institute, will present the institute's Prince Philip Award at Buckingham Palace; the Duke, as an honorary fellow of the Plastics and Rubber Institute, will lunch with the council members of the institute at the Royal Thames Yacht Club, Knightsbridge; the Prince of Wales will visit the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

25: The Queen will attend a reception given by the Association of Lancastrians in London at the Middle Temple; the Duke of Edinburgh, as patron of the Conference on Human Value, will hold a reception at Buckingham Palace; the Duke, as president of the Naval and Military Club, will attend the club's annual dinner at 94 Piccadilly; the Prince of Wales, Colonel-in-Chief, will dine with officers of the 2nd King Edward VII's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles) at Queen Elizabeth Barracks, Church Crookham, Hampshire.

26: The Prince of Wales will present the awards of the Scottish Council Development and Industry "Enterprise Scotland" business competition at the City Chambers, Glasgow.

27: Princess Anne will open the new maternity and gynaecology unit of the Royal United Hospital, Bath; the Queen, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, will open the new Royal Surrey County Hospital at Guildford.

Today's engagements

Exhibitions: Coromandel and lacquer furniture and accessories, Hamilton's Gallery, 13 Carlos Place, Mayfair, 9.30 to 5.30; paintings by Ten Hoeve and Lyall Watson, Woodstock Gallery, 16 Woodstock Street, off Oxford Street, 10.15 to 6; "The New Spirit in Painting", Royal Academy, Piccadilly, 10 to 6; Eva Lockey, wax sculptures, Whitechapel Art Gallery, Whitechapel High Street, 11 to 6.

Talks: "Head of Adam", National Gallery, 1; "Early Collon, British Museum, 11.30; "Picasso's women", by Carole Conrad, Tate Gallery, 1; "A Walk through interiors of the English baroque", by Gervase Jackson-Stops, Purcell Room, 6; "Beethoven's Choral Fantasia", by Hans Keller, Waterloo Room, Festival Hall, 6.15

Lunchtime music: Rudolf Firkusny, piano, St John's, Smith Square, 1; lower-school choir of American School in London, Church of St Anne and St Agnes, Gresham Street, 1.10; Robert Meunier, Renaissance lute recital, St Andrews-by-the-Wardrobe, 1; Paul Berkowitz, piano, St Lawrence Jewry, 1; Pisa Opera Group and Massenet Society, St Martin-within-Ludgate, 1.15; Andrew Millington, organ Southwark Cathedral, 1.10.

Parliamentary diary

Houses of Parliament

Jan 12: Statement on seamen's dispute. Fisheries Bill read a second time. Adjournment debate about rate burden on Lambeth ratepayers. House adjourned, 10.25 pm.

Jan 13: British Nationality Bill read a first time. Transport Bill read a second time by 312 votes to 255. Motion on National Ports Council agreed to. Motion to annul the Heavy Goods Vehicles (Drivers' Licences) (Amendment) Regulations rejected by 118 votes to 75. Adjournment debate about role of Scottish Office in maintaining educational standards. House adjourned, 12.9 am (Wednesday).

Jan 14: The following private members' Bills all read a first time: Indecent Display (Control); Gaelic (Miscellaneous Provision); Freedom of Information; Shops; Horserace Betting Levy; Zoo Licensing (No 2); Safety of Children in Cars; Industrial Diseases (Notification); Countryside (Scotland); Disabled Persons; Development of Tourism (Scotland); Aircraft and Shipbuilding Industries (Amendment); Licensing (Alcohol Education and Research); Control of Disconnections; Landlord and Tenant; Smaller Businesses (Ministerial and Other Functions); Local Government and Planning (Amendment); Homeworkers (Protection); and Football Crowds (Control). British Steel Corporation (Complaint of Privilege) Motion agreed to. Rate Support Grant Report (England) carried by 304 votes to 240. Rate Support Grant (Increase) Order; Rate Support Grant (Increase) (No 2) Order; Rate Support Grant (Principles for Multipliers) Order all agreed to. Welsh Rate Support Grant Report carried by 287 votes to 221. Adjournment debate about British prisoners in Iran. House adjourned, 1.51 am (Thursday).

Jan 15. Opposition motion on economic policy rejected by 304 votes to 244 and Government amendment agreed to. Motion to take note of European documents on steel industry agreed to. Adjournment debate about problems facing Glasgow's housing associations. House adjourned, 12.15 am (Friday).

Jan 16: Companies Bill Small Firms Expansion (Inquiry) Bill and Access Bill read a first time. Motion on powers of select committees withdrawn. Adjournment debate on Barnstaple urban relief road. House adjourned 2.55pm.

House of Lords

Jan 13: Social Security (Contributions) Bill read a second time. Firearms (Northern Ireland); Road Traffic (Northern Ireland); Road Traffic (Northern Ireland Consequential Amendments) and Clean Air (Northern Ireland) Orders all agreed to. House adjourned, 4.45 pm.

Jan 14: Bishop of Southwark introduced. Debate on International Year of the Disabled. Bill of Rights Bill passed the committee stage. House adjourned, 11.56 pm.

Jan 15: Sheep Variable Premium (Protection of Payments) (No 2) Order agreed to. Contempt of Court Bill, considered in committee and adjourned. House adjourned, 8.29 pm.

Parliamentary notices

House of Commons

Today at 2.30: Criminal Attempts Bill, second reading. Motions on Local Authority Grants (Termination) (Scotland) Order and on the undertakings related to Highlands and Islands Shipping Services. Greater Manchester Bill, second reading.

Tomorrow at 2.30: European Assembly Elections Bill, remaining stages. Water Bill, second reading.

Wednesday at 2.30: Debate on Opposition motion on energy policy. Motions on Rate Support Grant (Scotland) Order and on Housing Support Grant (Scotland) Order.

Thursday at 2.30: Debate on Welsh affairs. Northern Ireland orders.

Friday at 9.30: Private members' motions.

Select committees

Today: Education, Science and Arts. Subject: Private and public funding of the arts. Witnesses: Sir Arthur Drew, Chairman of the Standing Conference on Museums and Galleries; Dr David Wilson, Director, British Museum (at 4.00 pm); Mr Hugh Leggatt, Secretary, Heritage in Danger, Adviser to the National Portrait Gallery; Sir Michael Levey, Director of the National Gallery (at 4.30 pm): Mr Peter Rees, Minister of State, Treasury (at 5.00 pm) Room 6.

Tomorrow: Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration. Subject: Non-departmental public bodies. Witness: Sir Leo Pliatzky. Room 5, 5 pm.

Wednesday: Education, Science and Arts. Subject: The secondary school curriculum and examinations. Witnesses: Secondary Heads Association. Room 6, 10.30 am. [illegible]

House of Lords
[illegible]

Select committees
[illegible]

£12,466 paid for Hiroshige landscape prints

By Our Sale Room Correspondent

Japanese prints are increasingly taking the public's fancy, to judge by a two-session Sotheby auction in New York on Saturday totalling £137,346, with 2 per cent, or 14 lots, left unsold.

The top price of $30,000 (estimate $8,000 to $12,000), or £12,466, was paid by a Tokyo dealer for an album containing fairly good impressions of Hiroshige's set of 55 landscape prints entitled *Hoeido Tokaido*.

A New York dealer paid $7,250 (estimate $2,000 to $4,000), or £3,012, for an early hand-coloured print of a young woman holding a theatre programme by Nishimura Shigenaga, again only a fairly good impression.

Sotheby's said that three times more people than expected attended the sale and many had left commission bids. They were after individual prints to hang on the wall; the illustrated books did not sell so well.

Sotheby's sale of furniture and rugs in New York on Friday totalled £69,094.

25 years ago

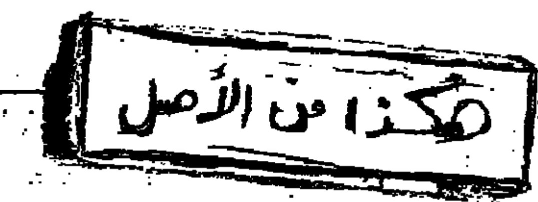
From The Times of Wednesday, January 18, 1956

Offices of profit

"Archaic, confused and unsatisfactory," a select committee 15 years ago found the law governing the disqualification of members of the House of Commons. There has been ample reason since the last general election to endorse that view. Five members at Westminster have been found to be invalidly elected on the ground that they hold technical "offices of profit under the Crown". And in the fifth case, that of Mr Charles Beattie who had been declared elected for mid-Ulster after a petition before the High Court, the decision not to introduce a validating Bill has prolonged the electoral comedy in that constituency by at least one more act. Now the Northern Ireland Parliament, which has to pick its way through the same jungle of statutes and precedents, has been put in some confusion.

Correction

P. A. Antrobus who, as reported on December 23, was awarded an open scholarship in chemistry at Exeter College, Oxford, attended Repton School.



THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS

Economic facts of life for Mr Reagan, page 15

Lessons of the Massey-Ferguson affair, page 15

■ **Stock markets**
FT Ind 451.9
FT Gilts 68.05

■ **Sterling**
$2.3930
Index 80.0

■ **Dollar**
Index 87.3
DM2.0050

■ **Gold**
$561.50

■ **Money**
3mth sterling 14$\frac{7}{16}$-14¼
3 mth Euro $ 19⅛-18⅞
6 mth Euro 17\frac{9}{16}-17\frac{7}{16}$
Friday's Close

IN BRIEF

14.5pc drop in volume of rail freight forecast

British Rail's share of the *freight business will fall from* 20,000 million tonne/kilometres in 1979 to 17,900 million this year and 17,700 million in 1982, a drop over the four years of 14.5 per cent.

According to Cambridge *Econometrics, the outlook for* road freight is less discouraging. Last year the volume of road freight was estimated to have fallen by 5 per cent from the previous year's record level of 104,600 million tonne/kilo-*metres. In the four years to the* end of 1982, the forecasters expect road freight to decline by 8.5 per cent.

Demand for road freight is expected to revive in 1983, but the 1979 level will not be re-*gained until 1989. The figures* suggest that for road freight the worst of the recession is over. For rail freight, the key questions are the poor outlook for the steel industry and whether the National Coal *Board can produce more coal* to satisfy growing energy demand.

Investment in new road vehicles is expected to fall by 9.3 per cent this year compared with the Cambridge group's forecast of a drop *in total indus*try investment of 7 per cent.

Glaxo redundancies

Management at the Glaxo vaccine plant on Speke industrial estate at *Liverpool are to* meet union officials this week over their plan to cut 92 jobs which was announced at the weekend. The plant employs 330 staff and redundancies would be spread across the board.

Shares plan attacked

The Burroughs Machines factory in Cumbernauld, which has cut more than 440 jobs, has asked *its workers to show faith* in the *company* by buying shares. But union officials at the plant say the scheme is a "sick joke".

Wrong factories

Despite receiving 122 inquiries from industrialists last year, the Inverclyde *industrial* development unit officer in Greenock—one of Britain's worst unemployment black spots—could only provide premises for six companies, because there were not enough *of the right kind of factory.*

Spanish finance

The Spanish cabinet has *approved a package of measures* designed to liberalize further the country's financial system ahead of European Economic Community membership, planned for *1984.*

Dearer homes

House prices are likely to rise *this year by an average of* 15 per cent, according to the Woolwich Building Society. House sales should improve but the effect on prices of increased demand will be cushioned for some time by the backlog of homes *already on the market,* the society says.

IMF triples loans

The International Monetary Fund last year more than tripled its lending to poor countries to $9,144m (£3,810m). *The total for 1979 was $2,838m.*

£5m Metro deal

A £5m deal between BL and Granada TV Rentals means that all Granada's fleet of 1,300 Vauxhall cars *will be replaced* with Mini Metros.

Datapost to Qatar

A new Datapost service to Qatar, beginning today, brings the number of countries linked to the system to 19.

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	2.11	2.03
Austria Sch	35.80	33.80
Belgium Fr	80.25	76.75
Canada $	2.92	2.84
Denmark Kr	15.40	14.70
Finland Mkk	9.75	9.30
French Fr	11.50	11.05
Germany DM	4.99	4.77
Greece Dr	127.00	120.00
Hongkong $	12.78	12.18
Ireland Pt	1.34	1.28
Italy Lir	2410.00	2300.00
Japan Yn	510.00	484.00
Netherlands Gld	5.41	5.18
Norway Kr	12.97	12.42
Portugal Esc	135.00	127.00
South Africa Rd	2.10	1.97
Spain Pta	196.50	183.00
Sweden Kr	11.10	10.60
Switzerland Fr	4.53	4.32
USA $	2.45	2.38
Yugoslavia Dnr	84.00	79.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Unions urged to demand £1,000m pension fund backing for industry bank

By David Felton
Labour Reporter

Trade unions should insist that pension funds make available at least £1,000m to a proposed national investment bank *to provide capital* for manufacturing industry, and should seek 50 per cent representation on the boards of trustees of pension funds.

Those recommendations will be put to a special TUC conference on Thursday when more than 200 union delegates will discuss the role of pension funds in economic and industrial policy.

The TUC is confident that the principle of a national *investment bank will* be accepted by the unions. It was proposed in a note of dissent to the report of the Wilson committee of inquiry into the City and its institutions, and was signed by Sir Harold Wilson and the four union members of his committee.

A policy document produced by TUC staff for Thursday's conference says: "The urgent *need for new investment in* British industry to meet the competitive challenges of the 1980s and beyond cannot be met by conventional means *since poor prospects of demand* and profitability, together with high interest rates, prevent finance coming forward."

It says that by 1984 public sector revenue from North Sea *oil and gas* are expected to reach £15,000m, and it proposes that the Government should contribute £1,000m to the investment bank from those revenues to match the pension funds.

The report says that pension funds' assets have risen from £2,000m in 1957 to about £40,000m now and argue that the increasing importance of *the funds has serious implica*tions for the Stock Exchange.

"The Stock Exchange will be dominated more and more by purchases and sales of large blocks of securities between the institutions themselves. This will tend to reduce the ability of individual institutions to exceed the average performance and may lead to greater volatility of share *prices,*" the *report* says.

The TUC is strongly critical of the *rapid* increase in institutional involvement in investment and property overseas. It *says that in* the year to *June* 1980, after the relaxation of exchange controls, institutions invested £1,400m in overseas company securities, which was more than they invested in United Kingdom securities.

The report stresses that the tripartite nature of the proposed investment bank, with the involvement of government, *employers' organizations* and the unions, would have wider benefits and would assist in meeting the challenges industry will face in the next decade.

"The increasing dependence of British industry on external sources of finance will necessitate a widening of the existing tripartite framework of the National Economic Development Council to include the financial *institutions.*

"The tripartite basis of the bank would provide a firm institutional link between the financial institutions and the investment priorities identified by economic development committees and sector working parties", the TUC says.

On the question of trade union membership of pension funds' boards of trustees, the TUC *reiterates its aim of 50* per cent representation and suggests that unions might consider ways of achieving this through collective bargaining.

The TUC would like to see the 50 per cent membership enshrined in legislation. This was proposed in a Labour government White Paper, although the present administration is opposed to such legislation.

£100m jobs plan to aid steel towns

By Peter Hill
Industrial Editor

Investments worth some *£100m to provide more* than 2,000 jobs in areas hard-hit by steel closures will be announced within the next few weeks. The projects are receiving substantial backing from the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) which is planning a loans scheme directed specifically at helping small businesses.

Later this week ECSC offi*cials will consider* formally about half a dozen loan applications for United Kingdom projects which have been coordinated by BSC (Industry), *British Steel's job creation sub*sidiary.

BSC *is ready to embark on* a further huge retrenchment involving at least 20,000 redundancies on top of the 50,000 jobs already lost.

The first of two substantial aid projects is expected to be *announced early next month. It* will involve a £44m total investment by an American-based micro-electronics company at Newport, South Wales, and will be backed by a £16m ECSC loan. The company expects to employ about 1,300 workers, rising to 1,700 in three years' time *and 2,000 by the end of* the decade.

The second project under consideration is understood to involve Dunlop, which has embarked on a big rationalization of its United Kingdom activities over the past 18 months. Dunlop is thought to be seeking a £20m ECSC loan to support a £40m-£50m venture which initially would create about 350 jobs.

The company has narrowed *down the options for the loca*tion of the new plant, which will be engaged in a new process geared to significant reductions in manufacturing *costs,* to *either* Bridgend *in* South Wales, or Corby, Northamptonshire.

So far, BSC (Industry), headed by Sir Charles Villiers, the *former* steel corporation chairman, has assisted in creating more than 14,000 jobs in steel closure areas. Company officials believe that by the end of March that level will have been boosted to about 16,000.

But the company is faced with more pressure because of *renewed cuts in BSC operations* under its survival plan.

Later this week the job creation company will begin preliminary studies into alternative employment prospects for workers who are scheduled to lose their jobs at the corporation's Scunthorpe works on south Humberside.

Amid fears that its £20m proposed budget for the new financial year may be reduced because of BSC's rising losses, *executives are developing* closer links with the ECSC in Luxembourg aimed at tapping extra finance from Europe.

Britain has been a major *beneficiary of cheap loans and* grants from the Community. Last year it received almost 60 per cent of all ECSC reconversion loan allocations for new employment in hard-hit steel towns.

Over the weekend, Mr John Dunbar, chief executive of BSC (Industry) urged companies in those areas to apply for the £1.4m of training grants available from the European Social Fund.

Meanwhile, the ECSC which previously has negotiated a substantial loan facility with the Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation acting as its agent, is hoping to launch a new £20m loan scheme geared *to the needs of very small* businesses.

Officials have been involved in Whitehall discussions on a scheme which would include the main banks, the National Enterprise Board and the Scottish and Welsh Development Agencies.

The idea is that loan facilities would be provided for sums up to £50,000. The existing ECSC *scheme is considered* a success. Community officials believe that if agreement can be reached, the new scheme—similar to one being operated *in France—would have strong* appeal to very small companies.

Private sector urged to buy British

By Bill Johnstone

Sir Derek Ezra, the chairman of the National Coal Board, and *Mr Gordon Brunton, managing* director of Thomson British Holdings, have privately taken the initiative to encourage leading private sector industrialists to buy British goods whenever possible.

They have been holding a series of informal lunches at the Thomson headquarters since September for leading industrialists and distributors and Whitehall representatives.

Sir Derek stresses that the purpose of the scheme is not a subtle form of protectionism on *behalf of British suppliers, but* to provide an incentive for *British industry* by evolving a purchasing policy through the private sector which will "get Britain on the move".

He said that purchasing was *divided* between the public sector, the nationalized industries and the private sector which together had a potential of £50,000m a year.

At present *the public sector* and the nationalized industries selected British goods but the initiative was meant to encourage the private sector to follow *their example.*



Mr Gordon Brunton: private initiative.

Mr John Biffen, the Secretary of State for Trade, will be the principal guest at the March lunch, by which time more than 100 industrialists and commercial purchasers will have taken *part in four meetings.*

Members of the Government, who have included Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State for Industry, Lord Trenchard, Minister of State for Industry, and Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, have been discreet about their presence at the meetings

The theme of the campaign is *consistent with the feelings of* the Government which, although not wishing to stifle free enterprise nor wishing to create trade barriers in retaliation, *wishes to see the country's pur*chasing power used to benefit its own manufacturers and suppliers.

Inflation accounting deferred

By Philip Robinson

The 45-member Stock Exchange Council is expected to *vote tomorrow to put off for* a year the requirement that companies must now produce current cost figures to take account of inflation.

Originally, the Council wanted inflation-adjusted figures in *half-time and full-year state*ments this year covering the 1980 trading period.

But a number of private protests from industry, notably GEC, and the Inland Revenue's statement last November that *tax relief on stock appreciation* would not be assessed on a current cost basis because it was too subjective, have caused a rethink.

On November 18, the Council approved a wording of rules which would require companies to produce inflation-adjusted figures in their half time statements.

Although it was understood *that the rule would have applied* immediately, the Stock Exchange issued a statement the next day saying that the plan had been shelved.

In a statement the Exchange said: "The Council has approved the wording of the rule. It has deferred implementing it because of the Inland Revenue's consultative document in order to give companies time to assess *the implications*".

At that time, requirement for current cost figures for full time statements had already been approved. Now both are expected to be put back and start in 1982 to cover the *current trading period.*

However, some in the City feel that inflation adjustment is essential for a much more significant picture of what is *happening to companies during* a period of inflation.

Recovery may only be brief, forecast says

By Frances Williams

The economic recovery eagerly expected in recent weeks by the Government may *be short-lived,* according to a gloomy medium-term forecast from Phillips and Drew, the City stockbrokers, published today. The forecast says that if government policies remain unchanged, unemployment will *rise continuously over the next* five years and the balance of payments will run into a huge deficit, while the inflation rate will stay in double figures.

The trough of the present recession will be reached in the first half of *1981,* with the growth of gross domestic product *(g.d.p.) surging* after a slow start to between 2 and 2½ per cent in 1982.

But subsequently the annuals rate of growth of g.d.p. is expected to decline to a sluggish ½ to 1 per cent between 1983 and *1985.*

This will leave g.d.p. in 1985 *about 2 per cent lower than it* was six years earlier at its peak in 1979. Manufacturing output may be as much as 10 per cent below the 1979 figure.

Inflation is unlikely to abate significantly and demand will remain depressed because of low export growth, restricted *government spending, a slump* in investment as a result of the recent severe fall in output, and stagnant consumer spending as real incomes grow only slowly and the savings ratio remains high.

The slow growth in output means a grim prospect for unemployment, which is expected to rise steadily to top 2.75 million in 1985, excluding school leavers and seasonal adjustments.

Phillips and Drew are more optimistic on unemployment than most of the other leading economic forecasting organizations, *at least in the short term.* They expect the adjusted average in 1981 alone to exceed 2.5 million.

The *moderation seen* in the present wage bargaining round is largely a response to rising unemployment and tight company finances, according to the *stockbrokers* who believe pressures will weaken once output *starts to recover.*

As a result, inflation is expected to be well into double figures in the years 1983 to 1985, after dipping below 10 per cent in 1982.

Despite North Sea oil, the balance of payments is predicted to swing into deficit in 1982, as *worsening competitive*ness and declining markets depress exports and economic recovery stimulates imports. The current account deficit could average about £2,000m a year between 1983 and 1985. *This is likely to weaken the* sterling exchange rate.

The *forecast* envisages that on unchanged policies the public sector borrowing requirement will fall in money terms until 1983, only to rise again rapidly as North Sea *oil* revenues level off.

The report concludes that the Government may face an overwhelming temptation to adopt a more expansionary fiscal policy in advance of the next election.

This course of action is advocated in the latest *Economic Policy Review published* yesterday by the Cambridge Economic Policy Group, whose director is Professor Wynne Godley.

It stated that the developed countries must revert to expansionary policies to combat *endemic recession* induced by oil price rises.

More power in engineers' council for employers

By *Derek Harris*
Commercial Editor

Industrial employers have been given more power in a controversial final draft of a charter for the Government's proposed new watchdog body for engineering.

The new watchdog body is to be *called the Engineering* Council, and will have a chairman, general secretary and governing council of not more than 20, says the draft by the Department of Industry.

The proposed charter allows the *Council to dispense titles* like Chartered Engineer (C Eng), Technician Engineer (T Eng) and Engineering Technician (Eng Tech).

But as the Department of Industry admits in a covering *letter to the draft charter,* this power depends on conceding the titles to the Council by the Council of Engineering Institutions (CEI) the profession's present watchdog body.

This is the final key hurdle, now *looking increasingly diffi*cult, in a credible launch of the new watchdog body by Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, who had looked to broad agreement for the new charter by the pro*fession, industry* trade unions and academic opinion.

By laying down that at least half of the governing council should be employers—earlier drafts suggested a third—the charter is likely to be more *acceptable* to the Engineering Employers Federation (EEF) and the Confederation of British Industry (CBI). The EEF campaigned for a majority industry *representation.*

The department obviously hopes it may also have met the demands of the profession for strong representation by insisting that two thirds of the council members should be *qualified and experienced* engineers, whether or not they are also employers. But this is unlikely to meet the demands by many in the profession for a greater measure of self-regulation.

Although the 16 institutions which are members of CEI earlier gave general support to setting up a new watchdog body there appears to be a growing *threat* that the *smaller* institutions may qualify their support.

The attitude of the four larger institutions covering civil, mechanical, electrical and *chemical engineering* will be critical. With probably less than a fortnight for consultations on this final draft, a meeting of CEI on Thursday could be *crucial, in deciding whether the* profession turns against the new chartered body.

But the Institution of Electrical Engineers (IEE) has been *strongly in favour of a* new body to supersede CEI.

Both CEI and the big four institutions are studying a section of the proposed charter which might lay the basis for the Engineering Council to be tied tightly to Whitehall despite the body being set up *under the Privy Council.*

Fraser board confident of victory

By Philip Robinson

The House of Fraser board is unlikely to get any firm indication of its shareholder support in the battle with Lonhro over the D. H. Evans *£29m property deal* until almost the eleventh hour of the special shareholders' meeting at the Merchants' Hall in Glasgow tomorrow.

When the Clydesdale Bank, Fraser's registrar collecting *the proxy votes,* closed its doors at 11.30 am yesterday, it had just received a large batch of proxies from Lonrho, Fraser's largest shareholder with 45 *million votes. The bank said it* would take a "very long time" to sort out who has voted for whom.

The last time Lonrho attacked the Fraser board six months ago, to get more of its directors *on the board and force* Fraser to raise the dividend, it took Clydesdale almost 48 hours between the deadline for proxies and the start of the *meeting, to count the votes.*

At that time 128 million of the total 150 million votes were cast. Such a high percentage poll is not expected this time, but each side sent out three proxy forms giving shareholders *six chances to change their* mind and a theoretical 900 million proxies to authenticate before votes can be counted.

The Fraser board will be able to test the temperature of the votes today, simply by asking how many of its *large institu*tional holders, which account *for 40 per cent of the total* shares, have cast their votes. But it could be Tuesday morning before firm figures are available.

Before *the* weekend, Lonrho claimed it had the support of 5,000 shareholders *(15 million* votes) to add to its own giving *a total of 60 million.* Fraser claimed to have around 63 million.

However it is understood that Fraser has already compared the state of the current poll with the voting at this stage last time and is fairly confident of winning.

Ford unions set to accept 9.5 pc offer

By David Felton and
R. W. Shakespeare

Union leaders at Ford are expected to tell the management this week that its 9.5 per cent pay offer is acceptable despite some sections of the 57,000-strong manual workforce voting for rejection.

A meeting of workers in the *transmission plant at Halewood,* Merseyside, which employs 2,000 people, voted on Saturday by a three to one majority for rejection.

The big test of Halewood's traditional militancy will come *today when the rest of the* 10,000 workers have been called to a meeting to consider their response to what the management has said is its final offer.

Union leaders are awaiting the results of that meeting before deciding whether to notify the company of acceptance. But Mr Ronald Todd, national offi*cer of the Transport and* General Workers Union and the chief negotiator for Ford workers, said the unions would work on the basis of the offer being accepted by the majority of the workforce.

More than 40,000 employees have indicated their acceptance and, in addition to Halewood transmission, only two other plants were marginal. The vote at *Swansea was carried by a* very small majority, while Woolwich in south London also rejected the plan.

Escort car production at Halewood has been halted because of a dispute, and with *4,000 workers laid off, this* means that a big proportion of the men who are due to take part in today's vote on the pay *deal* are laid off and losing wages.

The latest troubles began when 38 workers in the paint shop refused to carry out a change in working arrangements involving what the management called "a minor additional task". They were sent home, and 40 others walked out.

Under Ford's tough new disciplinary procedure, the strikers were told they would be suspended without pay for a full shift.

At nearby Ellesmere Port 7,500 Vauxhall production workers will meet at Tranmere Rovers football ground tomor*row night to discuss the com*pany's plans for a 20 per cent cut in the labour force at its three plants, including the loss of 2,900 jobs on Merseyside.

Vauxhall's cutback plans have come as a devastating blow to the Ellesmere Port area where the car plant is by far the largest employer.

Local MPs have already demanded talks with senior company management (Vauxhall is owned by General Motors of America). There is also a growing *lobby* urging the Government to step in and try *to persuade the car company to* reconsider its plans for the British plants.

However General Motors seems committed to policies that will concentrate much of its production in other European centres.

Software group chairman resigns

By Kenneth Owen
Technology Editor

Mr Alex d'Agapeyeff, the chairman of the Computer Analysts and Programmers group which he helped to *found in 1962,* is to resign to become chief executive of Micro Products, a new independent company which is to take over the microcomputer-related activities of the group. Mr Barney Gibbens, deputy *chairman, will succeed him as* chairman of Computer Analysts, whose full company title is CAP-CPP.

In recent years Mr d'Agapeyeff has promoted the importance of microprocessor software and in particular his company's MicroCobol language. This is a "portable" language which can be used on a wide selection of micro-computer hardware.

Its development proved expensive and in the 1979 financial year the group's pre-tax profits slumped to £13,000 from more than £1m the previous year. This was partly because of the long delay in obtaining a return from the *MicroCobol investment.*



Mr Alex d'Agapeyeff: new company is a logical step.

Mr d'Agapeyeff said then: "I in particular had underestimated the gestation period the *manufacturers required to* box the micro suitably for retail sale; the software enhancements we had to make to match the power of the latest micros; and the closeness of our competition. The investment has, as a consequence, been greater than expected and totals some £2.5m of which some *£600,000 was funded by* the National Research Development Corporation and the National Computing Centre".

He described the new company as "a very logical development", and said: "We are beginning to notice that some users are not keen on accepting both consultancy and their entire range of system software from the same source.

The National Enterprise Board holds a 29.5 per cent stake in the CAP group which last month sold its CPP mainframe software products company to Computer Associates, an American computer services company.

In other recent software company changes, the National Enteprise Board last week disposed of its 26 per cent holding in Systems Designers *International* to the private sector; Scicon, BP's computer consultancy subsidiary, acquired Systems Control of Palo Alto, California; and the Hunting Gibson group bought 50.1 per cent of Systemsolve (Computer Services) from BOC and company *directors.*

European doubts on reliability of Russians as suppliers of energy

Western deal on Siberian gas hits problems

A sudden cold snap in the Soviet Union, a squeeze on banking profits in West Germany and Mr Ronald Reagan's coming to power in Washington, have combined to cast a cloud over plans for a huge deal that would make Western Europe more dependent on Siberian natural gas.

Negotiations have been under way since last summer to bring 40,000 million cubic *metres of natural gas a year for 20 years* from the Yamal Peninsula in northern Siberia to western Europe. It would be carried along a 5,000 kilometre pipeline to be built with western equipment, know-how and credits.

Original expectations that the talks would be concluded by the end of *last year* proved optimistic. Instead Ruhrgas AG—*the West German utility which is playing* a key role in the negotiations—is reported to expect no result before the end of February at the earliest.

One explanation for the sluggish progress is that the Soviet Union is negotiating with several countries which are inter*ested in buying its gas, whereas in earlier* deals of this kind West Germans played the dominant role.

The complex negotiations with gas distribution companies, pipeline and equipment manufacturers and banks in West Germany are made all the more difficult because interests in Austria, Italy, France, Holland and Belgium are involved.

But the delays have also exposed other problems surrounding the planned deal. Earlier this month, the Soviet Union cut back its existing natural gas deliveries

The cuts, which according to Ruhrgas, amounted to about one third of contracted amounts, appear to have followed a sudden cold spell in Russia which increased domestic demand on a rather ramshackle *pipeline system* which serves not just the West but main Soviet cities as well.

Although the planned pipeline from Yamal would serve the West only, the news of the cuts casts doubts on the reliability of the Russians as suppliers of energy.

The passage of time has not helped the Soviet side in the quest for low cost bank credits to finance the deal. Representatives of a German banking consortium which is negotiating a Deutsche mark 10,000m (£2,000m) credit to finance the purchase of pipeline and compressor equipment meet in *Dusseldorf* on Thursday for discussions which are expected *to centre on the Soviet wish for* preferential interest rates.

The attitude of Mr Reagan remains a mystery and that is a potential problem as there is *now* a strong opposition to the scheme in the United States. President Carter approved deliveries of American equipment to help with building the pipeline and so, effectively, disqualified himself from opposing the deal.

Little remains today of the initial euphoria that greeted the prospect of the new East-West "super deal" last summer.

Peter Norman

MANAGEMENT

Edited by Andrew Goodrick-Clarke

Profiting from the rules of the game

It is hard to believe that all businesses grow or die in accordance with a clearly defined set of business rules. Yet this is the claim of a team of researchers at the Strategic Planning Institute just down the road from Harvard University in the Cambridge suburb of Boston.

They say a business in Birmingham or Bonn will perform the same way as another similarly constituted business in Texas or Tokyo—*in spite of* the differences in culture and environment and even if they make a different product.

Businesses generally behave in a regular and predictable manner whether they make cars or thimbles, fasteners or shoes, because beneath the striking differences they have much more striking similarities.

The common factors which govern this performance, in a rough order of importance, are things like investment intensity, productivity, market share and the pace at which the market is growing. It follows that a Chrysler would learn much more about survival looking at a weak number three in another business, than by looking at General Motors—the giant in its own sphere.

Not only does the Strategic Planning Institute say what these "rules" are; it has also put them to the test in 200 of America's top companies—many of which pay $15,000 (£6,250) or so depending on their size to take part and gain access to the computer model.

It follows that these rules put limits not so much on what management can achieve but on how it reaches its goals. If it takes the right strategic decisions the business will hold its own with any in the world. Management skill and creativity work only if they lead to the right strategic decisions at the right time, and the best manager, proven track record notwithstanding, will come unstuck if he tries to fly in the face of these rules.

SPI's Pims (Profit Impact of Market Strategy) programme is a vast computerized bank of information provided by Pims clients. These include more than 100 of the *Fortune* 500—America's largest companies—as well as many smaller businesses including a few from Europe. As many clients have segments which supply data as if they were separate businesses, the total data bank has details on well over 1,500 units.

One gets a clue from the way the institute thinks from its definition of a business. It is "a division, product line or profit centre selling a distinct set of products or services, to an identifiable group of customers, in competition with a well defined set of competitors and for which meaningful separation can be made of revenues, operating costs, investments and strategic plans".

The form needed to get this information on each business contains of about 100 items, goes far beyond what is in the annual report and takes about three man-days to supply. However, though time-consuming SPI says it is relatively simple for companies to complete provided they have established accounting systems. Because ratios matter more than numbers it can handle differing accounting procedures.

Completing the form establishes the characteristics of the market, the state of the competition, the strategy being pursued by the business, and the operating results obtained. The next move is then fairly obvious.

"In essence you compare yourself statistically to a company similar to you", said one user. "It points out your strengths and weaknesses, shows what profis you should be making, and the moves which have worked for other people."

All this smacks very much of the scientific management theories which were first so fashionable and then so reviled a few years back. But whereas those suffered by being developed in the academic world and were then transferred, not to say imposed, on business, Pims came the *other* way. It had its origins in the American General Electric Company, one of America's most intensively and it must be said, most successfully managed corporations.

In 1960, Mr Fred Borch, then at the head of General Electric, noticed that the bigger the market share of a particular product, the bigger its profits. He wanted to know if he could apply this rule across the board, and he plucked Mr Sidney Schoeffler, a little-known economist from the University of Massachusetts to do the work.

It was Mr Schoeffler who thrashed out the logic, methods and application of the system throughout the 1960s. Only later in 1972 was the programme taken on board by the Harvard Business School where its applications were widened and the computer work made more sophisticated.

Then perhaps sensing that it was in danger of becoming an academic toy, Mr Schoeffler took the decision to separate from the school and establish SPI as a non-profit organization governed by its member companies. That is how it exists today.

In its refined form, the programme helps businessmen answer basic but crucial questions. What profit rate is normal for a given business in its particular market, with its competitive position, technology and cost structure? If the business continues on its present track what will its future operating results be? What strategic changes in the business would bring about a change in these results? Once a strategy is adopted what will the short and medium-term effects be on profitability and cash flow?

The rules are valid because they have been derived from observing what happens when management does certain things and because the data bank is now large enough to embrace all the possible actions. Knowing what has been tried by others with your problems and what has been known to work is of great benefit to management, and that is what Pims tells you.

Anthony Hilton

It is not only production costs that have to be cut in the face of recession. Sir Kenneth Bond, a leading industrialist. argues that in today's conditions there can be no sacred cows: central expenditure (even the audit fee) should come under scrutiny

Keeping the costs of accounting within bounds

Managers engaged in manufacturing industry do not need reminding that their well-being is dependent on the value they give to thtir customers. And this has equally to be matched by a determination to ensure they get full value for their own expenditure.

Giving and getting value is what business is really about. When business is bad and prices are being cut, failure to get at least a pound of value out of every pound of expenditure can make the difference between solvency and bankruptcy.

The endeavour to achieve value for money is not restricted to the factory floor but extends to every facet of business, from the cost of engaging employees right through to the costs of the annual general meeting.

There can be no sacred cows in today's conditions. And, in particular, functional services should be screwed down even tighter in order to provide a little more for such necessary activities as research and development or production engineering. The questions to be asked are: why do we do this? How much does it have to cost? And what is it really worth?

It is a salutary exercise for any business to calculate what sales have to be made and how much capital employed merely to make enough money to cover the audit fee. It is also interesting to compare the cost of the audit fee with the dividend. The auditors are there to protect the interests of shareholders. But shareholders should be aware of the price they pay for this protection.

The proper function of company finance departments is to provide accounting services to enable the business to be run smoothly, for money to be collected, for payments to be made and all this recorded in such a manner that managers can check whether their expectations are borne out by figures.

But a study of what they actually do will reveal that what managers need in order to perform their tasks promptly, efficiently and effectively accounts for only a part of the total costs they incur. These days, there is a large and growing cost related to externally imposed obligations. The cost of satisfying statutory requirements includes accounting for VAT, for national insurance contributions, for calculating PAYE, for making corporation tax returns, for statistical returns to government departments and so on, not forgetting the need to comply with the Companies Acts and the extra obligations imposed by the EEC. Further, there is a growing number of obligations imposed by the Stock Exchange and the accountancy profession.

In this latter category, while the motives may be unquestionable, the way in which these obligations are discharged, and the costs involved, certainly need to be questioned. It is, perhaps, ironic that as profitability has declined, the burdens imposed on manufacturing industry have risen and so has the cost of their fulfilment.

It is right that investors and others should be kept reasonably promptly and accurately informed about the financial affairs of a business, but, all the same, the provision of this information is a cost which has to be measured in terms of value and must be recovered in selling prices. Do those who so readily call for more and more information count the cost of the effect of providing it?

Many managers say that the costs of accounting and audit fees have grown too much for manufacturing industry to bear. Should not the accountants and others listen to them and see what can be done to bring the costs down?

The private sector complains of the bureaucratic practices of the public sector, but is it not slowly but surely being pushed in that direction itself? There never was a more appropriate time for a review of the obligations placed on companies, to consider the costs of them and to quantify their value.

Churning out figures as an end in itself is not going to help produce the wealth the country needs and every pound saved in functional tasks is a pound needed in industry to aid its survival.

Only by constantly challenging what is being done will development of our management and reporting techniques be kept efficient and cost-effective. Let the relevant authorities pay more attention to the managers as to what can and should be afforded, and what cannot.

For example, managers are questioning whether they can afford the expense of current cost accounting. The Inland Revenue has effectively rejected the doctrine for tax purposes and an important reason for its adoption has thereby been eliminated. The Inland Revenue's view of right or wrong in this matter is largely subjective and theoretical; for the competent manager it is a question of what is the cost and what is the benefit.

The author is a chartered accountant and Deputy Managing Director of the General Electric Company.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

'Development boards' for local business

From Mr John Pearce

Sir, John Heddle (January 5) suggests that representation of industry in local government would be greatly improved if more senior businessmen put themselves forward for election to local councils. I feel that the improvement would be marginal for three reasons.

First, your businessman would have to spend a lot of his time on subjects such as housing, health, amenities, and the like, which are not of direct relevance to the local business community. Secondly, his reelection depends entirely on the domestic ratepayer, the majority of whom have jobs and are not intimately concerned with problems of industry, and this will, and does, condition his response. Thirdly, local government has very little money to spend on developing the economy of its area.

Today, central government's job and industry creation departments spread right into the heart of local communities with considerable duplication of cost and effort, without necessarily providing the right assistance. In Cornwall we have some 40 different bodies concerning themselves with these problems.

The way ahead would appear to be to reduce the extent to which these bodies act locally and to use the resultant savings in administration and staff to finance a "local development board". This board would contribute to economic development by helping to allocate priorities for infra-structure development, funding site and factory buildings schemes, marketing agencies, skill development, and the like.

It would consist of representatives from industry and local government, be staffed by local government, and would determine how the money allocated by central government could be be used to further the economic development of the area. This would give local government a forum to keep in touch with the needs of the business community. It would enable the business representative to devote all his time to the economic problems and would result in a much more effective use of the government funds at present available. It would also devolve power from the centre, which should be acceptable to Mr Heddle and his colleagues.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN PEARCE,
President,
Port of Falmouth Chamber of Commerce,
28 Market Street,
Falmouth,
Cornwall.
January 9.

Credit card surcharge

From Mr A. H. Fell

Sir, I have been following with interest the correspondence regarding surcharges on credit card use. There is another charge which readers who are card users may be unaware. It is potentially expensive and certainly irritating for being well concealed.

If the card—in this case Visa Barclaycard—is used overseas (as the card companies are encouraging us to do) then the user will find his account being debited with two rates of exchange, rather than the one which might be reasonably expected. All transactions it seems are reduced to a dollar figure and then converted to sterling.

To illustrate. We bought goods and services in France. Our eventual account showed an unusual rate of exchange and on querying it I learnt that the practice is to convert from franc (or whatever) to dollar, dollar to sterling. Thus you incur a double risk of weak exchange rates and conversion charges.

This is an additional and no where heralded charge.

Yours faithfully,
A. H. FELL,
21 Gascoigne Gardens,
Woodford Green,
Essex, IG8 9NT.

Engineers as salesmen

From Mr Hubert Carr

Sir, In his letter (January 9), Mr Wood pinpoints the need for engineer salesmen. As a chartered engineer who has spent some years in technical selling—with success, I am appalled by the technical ignorance and lack of professionalism by many of the sales "reps" with whom I come in contact.

The Finniston report *Engineering our future*, repeated the complaint by non-technical managers that engineers are not sufficiently commercial. The solution was suggested to lie in academic education rather than in the employer's post-graduate training. However, it is the predominance of non-engineer managers who do not give commercial training to their engineering graduates who have brought about the present sorry state of engineers and British manufacturing industry.

It is just as sensible, and obvious, that every designer should understand the client's requirements, as it is for the salesman to understand his company's technical ability and limitations. Consequently, any company which has backroom boys who are not on their sales force is bound to be pushed out of the market place eventually.

Furthermore, a little more respect by managers for the concepts of ethical responsibility towards society which the senior engineering institutions stand for in their royal charters, would result in a substantial lessening of the workload of the consumer protection organizations. And since these are essentially non-constructive, their reduced activity would be a national saving.

Yours faithfully,
HUBERT CARR.
Hubert Carr & Associates,
23, Parkwood Road,
Wimbledon,
London, SW19 7AQ.
January 10.

Tennis shoe as a Chinese laundry aid

From Miss J. Plumpton

Sir, Mr Dawson (letters, January 14) is not alone with his Chinese puzzle.

My son's new sleeping bag, manufactured by the Chinese National Native Produce and Animal By Products Import and Export Corporation: Shanghai Animal By Products Branch (the bag contains duck down), also has the advice to "tumble dry on lowest heat with a clean tennis shoe".

Yours faithfully,
JOAN PLUMPTON,
70 Pine Hill,
Epsom,
Surrey.
January 14.

From Mr R. W. Prior

Sir, There is no puzzle about using a tennis shoe when drying a down-filled jacket (Mr R. H. Dawson, January 14). I have made several such items of clothing (from kits purchased in the United States) and this is a standard method of restoring the down filling to condition after laundering. The drying should be carried out at gentle heat—if you have not a clean tennis shoe, use a soiled one in a polythene bag.

Yours faithfully,
R. W. PRIOR,
17 Capel Road,
East Barnet,
Barnet,
Herts EN4 8JD.

Public and Educational Appointments

ALSO ON PAGE 8

AUSTRALIA

Applications are invited for the following posts, for which applications close on the dates shown. SALARIES (unless otherwise stated) are as follows: Professor $A33,637; Senior Lecturer $A24,753-$A28,851; Lecturer $A18,449-$A24,235. Further details and application procedure may be obtained from The Association of Commonwealth Universities, (Appts), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF.

La Trobe University Melbourne
VACCARI CHAIR IN ITALIAN STUDIES

Applications are invited for the post of foundation professor in Italian to fill the Vaccari Chair in Italian Studies which is to be established at La Trobe University from the beginning of 1982 through a generous endowment provided by the Gaultiero Vaccari Foundation. Courses in Italian have been offered at the University since 1974 in a division attached to the Department of French, and the number of students enrolled in Italian has increased greatly during that time. It is expected that, following the appointment of a professor, a Department of Italian Studies will be established and that the foundation professor will be its chairman at least for an initial period of several years. The University already has Departments of French and Spanish, and it is the only university in the state of Victoria in which the three main romance languages (French, Italian and Spanish), together with Portuguese and Catalan are available in undergraduate courses.
In view of the special importance of the Italian language and culture in the Australian community the University wishes its Italian studies programme to cover a broad field going beyond the traditional areas of language and literature and allowing for collaboration with other disciplines. Several other departments already offer courses and conduct research in areas of Italian culture such as history, art history and cinema students specialising in Italian studies which are available to students specializing in Italian. The new department will be well placed for research in fields related to the language and culture of migrant groups as well as in the fields mentioned above.
Applicants for the chair should have native or near-native proficiency in Italian, hold a higher degree and have a record of published research in appropriate areas of Italian studies together with considerable experience of university teaching and research. They should also be competent to give lectures and handle administrative matters in both Italian and English.
16 March 1981

University of Western Australia, Perth
LECTURER IN MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

Department of Mechanical Engineering
The vacancy has arisen following the resignation of Dr. J. J. Blair to take up a position in industry. It is expected that the successful applicant will have an appropriate higher degree and will have had experience in teaching or research and in industry. Applicants with interests in Control Engineering and Computers will be preferred but applications are also invited from people with general interests in Dynamics.
The successful applicant will be expected to contribute towards the research activities of the Department which presently include studies in the following areas: fluid mechanics; applied mechanics, including dynamics and control manufacturing technology; and solar energy. Detailed information on the teaching and research activities of the Department may be obtained.
Benefits include superannuation, fares to Perth for appointee and dependent family, removal allowance, study leave and long leave and housing loan scheme.
10 February 1981

The University of New South Wales, Sydney
LECTURER DEPARTMENT OF THEORETICAL AND APPLIED MECHANICS SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS

Applicants should have a PhD or equivalent qualification and have teaching and research interests in the application of mathematics to the physical or biological sciences or engineering.
Salary (Rates under review): $A17,739 range $A23,303. Commencing salary according to qualifications and experience.
13 February 1981

Deakin University Geelong
LECTURER/SENIOR LECTURER COMPUTING

The Division of Computing/Mathematical Sciences has a major commitment to undergraduate programmes in the School of Sciences and the School of Management and is currently actively involved in the development and studies for a Graduate Diploma presentation of off-campus in Computing and a Master of Business Administration. Candidates should preferably have a higher degree in Computing and show evidence of capability and experience in tertiary teaching and research. The successful applicant should be prepared to undertake a leading role in teaching, course development and student supervision, and demonstrate initiative in developing new forms of educational provision.
The appointment will be for an initial term of three years with a review for continuing tenure after two years service.
13 February 1981

SENIOR LECTURER FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING

School of Management (Finance and Accounting).
The School of Management offers an off-campus Master of Business Administration and an on campus Bachelor of Commerce.
The appointee will be expected to make a contribution at both the postgraduate and undergraduate level. Applicants should preferably have a higher research or evidence of research degree, evidence of successful potential and be members of or qualified for admission to a recognised body of professional accountants.
The appointment will be for an initial term of three years with a review for continuing tenure after two years service.
20 February 1981

THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY
RESEARCH SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY
RESEARCH FELLOWS

Applications are invited for appointment as postdoctoral Research Fellow in the Research School of Chemistry. Appointments will be for two or three years and may be made in any area of chemistry. Current major research interests in the School are:

Organic Chemistry: (Professor A. L. J. Beckwith, Professor L. N. Mander, Mr R. W. Rickards, Dr. J. K. MacLeod): including free radical reactions; mechanistic and synthetic organic chemistry; organic chemistry of biologically active compounds. (Professor Beckwith is expected to join the School in mid-1981 and appointments to his group will be considered.)

Inorganic Chemistry: (Professor B. G. Hyde, Professor A. M. Sargeson, Dr. M. A. Bennett, Dr. S. B. Wild): including solid state inorganic chemistry; synthesis, structure and reaction mechanisms of transition metal complexes; biomimetic chemistry; organo-transition metal chemistry; resolution and reactions of chiral arsines and phosphines.

Physical and Theoretical Chemistry: (Professor D. P. Craig, Dr. J. Ferguson, Dr. R. Bramley, Dr. T. R. Welberry): including molecular and crystal theory; spectroscopy and photochemistry; photophysics and EPR; disordered materials.

Theoretical Organic Chemistry: Dr. L. Radom.

Mass Spectrometry: Dr. J. K. MacLeod: organic and biological applications; ICR spectrometry.

ESR Spectroscopy: Professor A. L. J. Beckwith.

X-ray Crystallography: Dr. G. B. Robertson.

Analytical Chemistry: Miss B. J. Stevenson.

Appointments will be made primarily within these research groups, but proposals for independent research in areas which complement existing programmes will also be considered.

The School is non-departmental and is well equipped to contemporary standards.

Salary on appointment will be in accordance with qualifications and experience within the range of $18,449-$24,081 per annum, Australian currency. Current exchange rates $A1: 49NP: $US 1.16.

Reasonable travel expenses are paid and assistance with housing is given for an appointee from outside Canberra. Superannuation benefits are available.

The University reserves the right not to make an appointment or to make an appointment by invitation at any time.

There is no application form. Applicants should supply to the undersigned by 17 March, 1981, a curriculum vitae, list of publications and statement of research interests, together with two passport-sized photographs, the names and addresses of three academic referees and the probable date on which the postdoctoral Research Fellowship, if awarded, could be taken up. G. E. Dicker, Registrar, Box 4, P.O. Canberra, A.C.T., Australia 2600.

HEADSHIPS (Independent Schools)
HEREFORD AND WORCESTER
THE DOWNS SCHOOL, COLWALL, NR. MALVERN

The Governors invite applications for the post of Head which becomes vacant in September 1981. The Downs is an I.A.P.S. boarding school with about 120 pupils aged 7 to 13, including 20 girls. Applicants should be married, University graduates, and practising Christians.

Applications supported by a full curriculum vitae and the names, addresses and telephone numbers of three referees, should be sent by 7th February to Mr David Judge, Whatley, Weston & Fox, Prior's Croft, Malvern, Worcestershire WR14 3EZ, from whom further details may be obtained.

EXETER COLLEGE, OXFORD
BURSARSHIP

The College proposes to appoint a Bursar-Fellow responsible for the finance, domestic affairs and estates of the College, to take up office on 1 September, 1981. Further particulars may be obtained from the Rector to whom applications, with the names of not more than three referees, should be sent not later than 28 February, 1981.



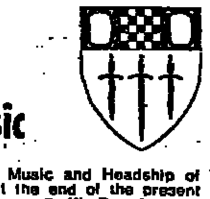
REGISTRAR DESIGNATE

Applications are invited for appointment as Registrar-Designate with effect from 1st September 1981. Initially the appointment will be in the vacancy caused by the retirement of the Deputy Registrar, Miss G. M. P. Wortley, and the person appointed will become Registrar not later than 1st September 1982 on the retirement of Mr. A. Plumb, the present Registrar.

Extensive experience in University administration will be expected. The initial appointment will be in the Grade IV salary range for University administrative staff.

Forms of application and further particulars, returnable not later than 9th February, 1981, from the **Staff Appointments Officer, University of Nottingham, University Park, Nottingham NG7 2RD. Ref. 766.**

UNIVERSITY OF SURREY



Professor and Head of Department of Music

Applications are invited for the Chair of Music and Headship of the Department, which becomes vacant at the end of the present session following the translation of Professor Smith Brindle from this post to a University Professorship.

The person appointed will be committed to the teaching of music to the highest academic standards and will have a sympathy towards the applied work in the department on the application of modern technology to the reproduction of music. The appointee should have a wide range of musical experience and a commitment to encouraging a high standard of musical performance as well as extending the research activities of the Department.

Salary, in the professorial range, will be not less than £14,275 p.a. with USS benefits.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Academic Registrar (LFG), University of Surrey, Guildford, Surrey GU2 5HX or Tel. Guildford 71281 Ext. 616. Applications, in the form of a curriculum vitae, together with the names and addresses of three referees, should be sent to the same address by: 23 February, 1981, quoting reference (1)T.

EASTBOURNE COLLEGE
HEAD OF BIOLOGY

Eastbourne College requires a Head of Biology for September 1981. Strong Department with up-to-date Biology Centre. Accommodation available. Own salary scale. For further details apply to the Headmaster, Eastbourne College, Eastbourne, E. Sussex BN21 4JX to whom applications should also be made (enclosing curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of two referees).

University of Exeter
LECTURESHIP IN CLASSICS

Applications are invited for a post of Lecturer in Classics, tenable from 1 October, 1981. Commencing salary within the range £5,505-£6,615 p.a., on the salary scale £5,505-£11,575 p.a.

Further particulars from Mrs Doreen Birch, Northcote House, Queen's Drive, Exeter, EX4 4QJ, to whom applications (6 copies, overseas candidates 1 copy) should be sent by 13 February, 1981. Please quote reference No 3261.

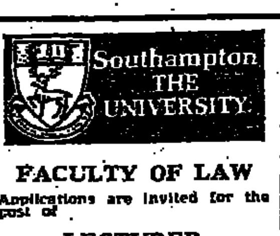
CAMBRIDGE TUTORS
EDUCATIONAL TRUST LTD.
APPOINTMENT OF PRINCIPAL
to take effect from September 1981

CAMBRIDGE TUTORS is one of nine independent Colleges of Further Education recognised as efficient by the D.E.S. for general education and specialises in preparing students for university entrance. The founder of the college intends to retire because of ill health. Salary about £16,000.

Further particulars from:
Secretary,
Cambridge Tutors Educational Trust,
Water Tower Hill, Croydon, CR0 5SX

HEAD
MERCHANT TAYLORS' SCHOOL
NORTHWOOD MIDDLESEX

The governors of Merchant Taylors' School invite applications for the post of Head which will become vacant during 1981/2. Particulars of the appointment may be obtained from: The Clerk to the Governors, Merchant Taylors' Hall, 30 Threadneedle Street, London EC2R 8AY.



FACULTY OF LAW
Applications are invited for the post of
LECTURER

In the Faculty of Law to commence on 1 October, 1981. Candidates should have a good honours degree in law. The appointment will be made on scale £5,505 by £375 (10)—£11,575.

Further particulars can be obtained from Mrs. P. Vaughan-Smith, The University, Southampton SO9 5NH, to whom applications, giving date of birth, qualifications and experience and the names of three referees should be sent not later than 16 February, 1981. Please quote Ref: 713/A/T.

University of Southampton
CHAIR OF ARCHAEOLOGY

Applications are invited for the Chair of Archaeology which will become vacant in September, 1981, when Professor A. C. Renfrew takes up a Chair in the University of Cambridge. Further particulars are available from the Secretary and Registrar, the University, Southampton SO9 5NH, and applications (one copy from candidates overseas and nine copies from others) should be submitted by 16 March 1981. Please quote ref: TT.

The University of Manchester
LECTURERS IN MATHEMATICS

Applications are invited for two posts, one in Applied and one in Pure Mathematics. Duties commence October 1st. Initial salary within the range £5,505-£6,615 p.a. Particulars and application forms (returnable by February 9th) from the Registrar, The University, Manchester M13 9PL. Quote ref: 11/81/T.

UWIST
University of Wales

HALLS OF RESIDENCE WARDEN/MANAGER
(Male or female)

with wide administrative, professional, or managerial background. House available or assistance with house purchase.

Salary (under review): £9,220-£11,575 or £11,165-£13,980 according to qualifications and experience.

OPTOMETRY LECTURER

Salary: £5,505-£11,575 (under review)

THE TOP OF THE SCALE IS AVAILABLE FOR OUTSTANDING CANDIDATES

LAW RESEARCH ASSISTANT

in Public International Law or Law of the Sea, Maritime Law or Conflict of Laws.

Salary: £4,795-£6,985 (under review).

Requests (quoting POST and REF T) for details and application form to Personnel Section (Academic), UWIST, Cardiff CF1 3NU. Closing Dates: Lecturer and Research Assistant—20 February; Warden/Manager—2 March 1981.

University of Durham
LECTURESHIPS IN FRENCH

Applications are invited for one established Lectureship and one Temporary Lectureship for two years in French from 1 October, 1981.
The initial salary will be at an appropriate point on the Lecturers' scale (£5,505-£11,575 per annum) together with normal pension arrangements.
Applications (three copies), together with the names of three referees, should be submitted not later than Monday, 16 February, 1981, to the Registrar and Secretary, Old Shire Hall, Durham DH1 3HP, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

International bankers review the damage

For the first time since the Herstatt collapse in 1974, international bankers have started to look more nervously over the last couple of years at the international financial edifice they have constructed, and wondered if it could all fall about their heads.

There was at one stage talk of a major United States bank going under, and while that always seemed rather far-fetched it does now look as though a number of big international banks are losing their appetite for foreign business.

Over the past week there have been a number of developments in the international capital markets which though too small in themselves to trigger off any collapse do illustrate the new, more worrying, dimension to international banking in the 1980s.

Country risk, of course, has always been the bankers' number one headache and yet again they are having to shore up Turkey *by an agreement again to reschedule* its foreign debt. The effect of rising oil prices on many of the less developed countries has also made bankers less enthusiastic about lending there and Brazil has been finding it more difficult to raise money because of its worsening economic problems.

The Massey-Ferguson crisis must also have brought home to its lending bankers the risks of doing business with what used to be thought a blue-chip multinational.

Meanwhile, the transfer of large sums of money to Iran will be a further test of just how well the international financial machine can handle this problem. The banks themselves have shown markedly less concern about the inherent dangers than some of the regulatory authorities.

In its last annual report, *for example*, the Bank for International Settlements suggested that their relatively good loan-loss experience in recent year has led to a "lowering of the banks' perception of the risks involved in their international lending business".

Country authorities are also now *trying* to get a better feel of their banks' international portfolio risks with the various moves for consolidation of accounts to bring *their offshore subsidiaries* under the same control as the domestic operations.

As it is the strains of the market place are already forcing many of the Eurobanks to draw in their horns.

After their aggressive lending to build up their overseas business in the 1970s, many United States banks are also *finding* themselves up against country limits. The sheer size of the Opec surpluses, and the amount of liquidity in the banking system, is leading to a *false* sense of security leaving less room for normal banking prudence.

Takeovers

A bird in the hand . . .

An indication of the frustration and sometimes helplessness felt in company boardrooms during the present recession *can* be gleaned from the extraordinary way in which a number of recent takeover bids have evolved. Not only are directors finding themselves unable to mount credible defences to bids which they think are *manifestly unfair, but in some cases they* have even felt themselves bound by their duty to shareholders to recommend such offers.

A clutch of companies in the once prosperous *west* Midlands have found themselves in this kind of dilemma. Evered, a small *loss-making engineer*, has recommended acceptance of a 22p a share offer which its board reckons neither fully reflects asset value (probably about 39p) or long-*term* prospects. A Sheffield toolmaker, Record Ridgway, facing a 37p a share bid compared with 97p of assets, felt bound to couch its defence in the most negative terms by saying that it could not unreservedly recommend the offer.

A Birmingham motor trader, Colmore Investments, which *successfully* fended off a bid from T Cowie four years ago, felt morally obliged to tell shareholders that a 30p cash a share bid (against 58p of assets, mostly property) was not unreasonable, although it suggested *shareholders* would do better to take a long-term view.

Central Manufacturing & Trading, a Black Country conglomerate, is one of the luckier ones. It has felt able to defend the opportunistic bid from Hanson Trust, worth 49p a share against assets of 79p, with a forecast return to profits and dividends.

For the cash-rich predator, the depths of the worst recession in manufacturing industry for many years is the ideal time to look for acquisitions on the cheap and the companies being bid for share a number of things in common.

All have been losing money, dividends have been passed or cut and in many cases the painful process of rationalizing, *slimming down and making redundancies* with all the attendant costs has already been gone through.

The problem for these companies in the uncertain climate of 1981 is that it is impossible to say when, if ever, demand will recover and they will be able to resume *paying dividends to shareholders*. Because of this directors, whose first duty is to their shareholders, are naturally loath to advise shareholders to reject cash in the hand when they can scarcely promise jam tomorrow.

Lloyd's Bill

The case for delay

Mr Peter Green, chairman of Lloyd's currently looks like the brave stand-off making a blind run for the line only to collide with his own pack.

Mr Green seems bent on getting a draft Bill through Parliament, which will totally transform the elite underwriting club in London's Lime Street. He rightly sees that the Bill, taking its lead from Sir Henry Fisher's independent report, will greatly tighten the market's self-regulatory procedures in a way which can only be good, if not necessary, for Lloyd's international prestige.

But various factions in the market, not least a nascent association of underwriting "names"—*who provide the market's capital*—have spotted what they regard as dangerous flaws in the draft. Most significant, perhaps, is Clause 11, which would have the



Mr Peter Green, chairman of Lloyd's.

effect of giving Lloyd's proposed ruling council a blanket indemnity, for example *against court action should* a major market dispute occur.

There are other objections of course not least concerning the Fisher Committee's suggestion that insurance brokers should divest themselves of underwriting interests within the market so as to avoid a potential *conflict of interests*.

Not without good reason, the Lloyd's establishment would like to see discussion of such fundamental issues put back for more leisurely debate, presumably under the aegis of a new ruling council set up under the Act. Certain opponents, however, view matters differently and for whatever reason seem prepared to force the issue by threatening an embarrassing row in the House of Commons. Faced with this prospect, Mr *Green does not have too many* options; he could attempt to force the Bill through, meet his protagonists head on and attempt to hammer out amendments or withdraw the Bill altogether and have it redrafted over a longer period.

The last course would be unfortunate in *that it could delay* much needed reforms at Lloyd's for possibly more than a year.

After all it could be years before Lloyd's gets another chance to change its constitution, and its recent history underlines just how important it is that it should get it right this time.

Roman Eisenstein assesses the wider implications for international borrowing

Lessons of the Massey-Ferguson affair

For years "little grey Fergie", as it was known with affection among Canadian farmers, had been a source of *pride to* Massey-Ferguson, the troubled farming machinery group.

In its heyday after the last war it was the best tractor ever developed, light, efficient and cheap, the country's equivalent to the Ford "T" car. Its success helped to make the company something of a symbol of business achievement and a national institution in Canada, a country where Massey-Ferguson is based but which accounts for relatively little of its worldwide manufacturing activities.

Under the impetus of Mr Albert Thornbrough, the president, *who retired in 1978*, Massey-Ferguson became the most international of the farm machinery groups.

Today, with sales of some $2,000m, it trails behind John Deere and International Harvester: its two main rivals are essentially American-based. Massey-Ferguson employs 47,000 people worldwide and runs its operations from 27 factories. Only 6,000 are employed in Canada.

In Britain, the group runs the Perkins diesel engine plant at Peterborough and a tractor factory near Coventry which is the largest in the Western world. There are tractor and combined harvester plants in France and Canada as well as a tractor factory in Detroit in the United States.

This international spread explains why some 250 financial institutions, mainly banks but also insurance companies and other lenders, are involved in trying to rescue the group.

The C$720m (£253m) package, cobbled together at the weekend, still requires formalization with each individual lender. The Canadian government too is supposed to guarantee a C$200m share issue to Canadian financial institutions.

So there are pitfalls and, *theoretically at least, the painfully* built financial structure could yet collapse. But the backing of the Canadian government is almost a foregone conclusion.

Although the industrial base of Massey-Ferguson is spread internationally, its ownership is still largely Canadian. To let it go would be like throwing away national asset and this could have financial repercussion on Canadian credit internationally, and political implications within the country itself.

But the fate of Massey-Ferguson *transcends the problems* of the company and Canadian politics. Never before have the financial affairs of a large multinational group come under such detailed financial scrutiny, in the open at least. The affairs of Chrysler may yet reach that *point but they have not yet* and so far have been confined to the United States.

What this episode shows is that there seem few realistic banking controls on a multinational with subsidiaries spread throughout the world. Within each country banks do consult one another regularly on potential troubled borrowers; in Massey-Ferguson's case this has evidently been lacking.

When the crunch came, the ailing group had as much hold on its lenders as they had on the company. As one banker put it: "Insolvency would have been so messy and complex that we had to come to a deal."

What this illustrates is the difficulty involved in handling the financial commitments of the multinational company, today's dominant form of business enterprise. Such a company carries activities so far-ranging across international borders and with integrated operations that it is almost impossible to keep track of its financial dealings. Because of its size it often carries national implications for the countries in which it operates.

They were always in the minds of the bankers who met at the Dorchester Hotel, London, *last week*. "*We had very* little choice in the end," said one. And not only bankers were involved. Authorities from France, Italy, Britain and other countries were behind the scenes pressing for an arrangement.

This is really why Massey-Ferguson escaped the fate that would certainly have befallen companies with less far-flung interests. Yet its past policies can hardly be regarded as wise.

The problems Massey-Ferguson faced were those of all farm machinery manufacturers. It is an intensely cyclical business which fluctuates as widely as that of farming itself. This is especially true of North America where ups and downs can be particularly steep.

Massey-Ferguson tried to offset the cycle by spreading out geographically and buying its way into new products. The new products move was to cause its present troubles.

From 1959, when it acquired the Perkins diesel business in *Britain, it vigorously moved* into the construction equipment industry. But in that sector the acquisition in 1974 of Hanomag in *Germany proved to be* a particularly costly and ill-timed move.

Plagued by production problems and the strength of the Deutschemark, Hanomag never managed to make any profits for Massey-Ferguson. It has now been sold. Another development was the acquisition of a diesel plant in the United States which turned out to be another costly mistake. Now it has been closed down and Massey-Ferguson is trying to sell it.

The diversification and poor economic conditions for the farm machinery business sealed *the fate of the group*. It had to go to its bankers for help. In doing so it produced a business plan which might work. As Mr Vincecce *Laurenzo*, vice-president of the group put it to shareholders last November, the company has to concentrate on its "core business" of farm machinery and sell most of the rest. The plan has apparently convinced the bankers that it can work.

'The international spread explains why some 250 financial institutions, mainly banks but also insurance companies and other lenders are involved in trying to rescue the group . . . . How many more Masseys are waiting in the wings? This could yet turn out to be one of the key questions facing bankers'

The package worked out last week affects all the lenders equally. Each lender will convert 22½ per cent of its interest into shares regardless of the rate of interest or the size of the loan. This will raise C$280m.

Britain's Export Credits Guarantee Department (ECGD) is guaranteeing C$90m in new shares. The Canadian Imperial Bank, the group's largest creditor, will convert C$150m of *debt* into Massey-Ferguson shares. Finally, the Canadian government is expected to guarantee C$200m of new *shares to be issued in Canada*.

Formal agreement has yet to be worked out with each individual lender. Only 50 institutions were represented at the Dorchester talks and although many stood in on behalf of others, full detailed agreements *have* yet to be signed and this could take another few months.

The most important lesson to be learnt from this affair is the difficulty in dealing with a multinational borrower that gets into trouble. As one of the participants at last week's meetings put it: "How many more Masseys are waiting in the wings?". In a more difficult decade for business this could yet turn out to be one of the more important questions facing bankers.

Caroline Atkinson

The economic facts of life that face Mr Reagan

Washington
Republicans liked to boast after the United States election that the new Reagan administration would "hit the ground running", with an economic plan almost ready to be put into action. But with only one day to go before Mr Reagan is sworn into office, he and his economic team are still far from ready to go.

Moreover, there is growing doubt about whether they will manage to produce a plan which will achieve the apparently conflicting campaign promises to cut taxes, increase defence spending, and hold down the government deficit. To do so they will have to cut deeply into non-defence spending.

Already the campaign promise that cuts would be limited to trimming waste and fraud has been quietly buried. Mr David Stockman, the director designate of the Office of Management and Budget, and thus the man responsible for producing the first Reagan budget, has conceded that real cuts in social programmes such as unemployment benefits, food stamps, and Medicaid (*medical payments to* the poor) will be proposed. The big question is whether Congress will pass them.

President Carter last week sent a budget to Congress that illustrated clearly just how boxed in Mr Reagan will be. Mr Carter managed to cut the projected budget deficit for the next financial year (which begins on October 1, 1981) to about half this year's expected level, and to make room for a 5 per cent real increase in defence spending.

But he did so at the cost of a big tax increase which would take tax revenues to 22.1 per cent of the gross national product, the highest level in American history. Mr Reagan is committed to lowering the tax burden.

American budgets are always to some extent an exercise in make believe. What the President proposes in January for the fiscal year which starts nine months later, usually changes dramatically even when he stays in office. It is clear that Mr Reagan will want to change this budget significantly himself. But, whether he likes it or not, it sets the framework for his decisions on tax and spending policy and, together with the President's economic report, gives a detailed picture of the state of the economy as the new administration takes office.

It is not a very cheerful one. The economy is expected to grow by only 1.7 per cent this year, with all that growth concentrated in the second half of the year. This is below the potential growth rate and so despite marginal improvements forecast in productivity, unemployment is forecast to rise from its present rate of 7.4 per cent of the work force to about 7.7 per cent by the end of this year.

In spite of this second year of little or no growth (gross national product [gnp] fell in 1980 by an estimated 0.3 per cent) inflation is projected to stay at about last year's 10 per cent underlying rate. A sharp rise in Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries' (Opec) oil prices, or the faster decontrol of domestic oil prices *promised by Mr Reagan, would* add to that.

The budget itself is responsible for some of the disappointing growth projections. It is, in the words of Mr Charles Schultze, President Carter's chief economic adviser, "a tight budget aimed at fighting inflation". On a high employment basis, that is after correcting for the effect of recession on spending and tax revenues, the budget "shifts very sharply towards restraint", he said, with the swing equal to about 1 per cent of gnp.

Non-defence spending drops by about 0.2 per cent in real terms, after a 0.9 per cent cut this financial year.

The Carter Administration claims that any less restrictive a budget would ensure higher interest rates—because it would conflict with the Federal Reserve Board's tight money policy—and would also risk more inflation.

Some people may not agree with that, but Mr Reagan is unlikely to want to produce a larger budget deficit than his predecessor whom he accused of excessive spending and borrowing. The financial markets which the new President would like to please are anyway already signalling that they want restraint.

But the President-elect said on the day of Mr Carter's budget that he will scrap the legislated tax increases which *it proposes*, while he is committed to large tax cuts of his own. These will probably only come into effect some time in the middle of this year, once they have passed scrutiny on Capitol Hill.

Their cost in the 1981 financial year will thus be rather small. But by the following year—that is the one at which last week's budget was drawn up—this will have risen to a huge $65,000m (£28,000m) or $70,000m, or close to 10 per cent of total tax revenues.

With no spending reductions the budget deficit would swell to $100,000m in the 1982 fiscal year (October 1981 to September 1982) the first full financial year of the Reagan administration. Hence the somewhat feverish search now underway in the Reagan economic camp for ways of curbing spending.

The 25 *per cent or so of* spending which President Carter planned for defence is safe from the axe. A further 10 per cent is to go on servicing the national debt, and 9 per cent on non-defence spending resulting from earlier contracts and obligations. The former, at any rate, cannot be cut quickly unless interest rates fall. President Carter estimated that more than three-quarters of the budget spending is "relatively uncontrollable", and that figure only includes part of defence spending.

But it does cover all the present "entitlement" programmes such as pensions, unemployment benefits, medical care for the old and for those claiming the United States equivalent of supplementary benefits.

Among these, more than a fifth of the 1982 spending in Mr Carter's budget is planned to go on retirement pensions. This programme has to grow in real terms just to maintain the same level of benefits for old age pensioners as there is an increasing number of retired people. It would be extremely unpopular politically — and therefore probably impossible — to cut into it to any extent.

Mr Reagan is more likely to try to chip away at the $10,000m food stamp programme, the $7,500m aid for dependent families (the principal welfare programme for poor families), unemployment benefits and the Medicaid programmes by narrowing eligibility for the benefits. Mr Stockman is willing to take on other entrenched interests and fight, for example, to reduce the space budget, cut back on cheap loans for rural energy projects, and to lower the grants which the federal government makes to the state and local governments.

An amalgam of all these and much more would be needed to produce the $60,000m to $80,000m shown necessary on the outgoing Administration's figures, to hold the deficit and cut taxes as much as promised.

The odds must be that when his first 100 days are up, Mr Reagan will still be far from winning Congressional approval for his sort of budget and nearer to lowering his sights on both tax and spending cuts.

Business Diary profile: Concorde five years on

Five years ago this Wednesday, *on January 21, 1976, Concordes* of British Airways and Air France made carefully synchronized simultaneous take-offs *from Heathrow and Charles de* Gaulle airports to usher in the age of the supersonic airline. Will Concorde be around to *celebrate its tenth birthday?* There are many in the aviation industry who have serious doubts.

That moment of *lift-off* five years ago was surrounded by euphoria, a condition from which the great white bird has suffered ever since the agreement to build it was signed between the governments of Britain and France as long ago as 1962.

There were world headlines, television showed the scene in *London and Paris on split* screens, and a children's entertainer from the West Country travelled on the BA flight wearing a space suit.

Half a decade later, the verdict on Concorde in service with the two airlines which had to buy it because their governments had spent between them some £2,000m on its development must be that it has been a technical triumph, but an economic disaster.

Like many things in life, Concorde seemed a good idea at the time. What the ministers could not see when they signed their agreements almost 20 years ago was that their dream of a network of supersonic routes criss-crossing the aviation world, and shrinking it to half its size with *speeds* of up to 1,350 mph, would be overtaken by three important factors.

These were escalation of the *cost of fuel, the worldwide en*vironmental lobby which pre*cluded Concordes* from flying over almost every country at supersonic speed, thus producing the sonic boom, and the arrival with *the jumbo jet* in the early 1970s of the era of cheap, mass travel.



Concorde the thirsty: Sir John King, the incoming chairman of British Airways.

The oil crisis proved to be Concorde's biggest bogey. Although neither the manufacturers nor the airlines will give figures, the aircraft is generally accepted as a "gas-guzzler" extraordinary, using as much kerosene to streak across the Atlantic carrying 100 passengers as a Boeing 747 uses carrying 450. When Concorde was conceived, fuel was being virtually given away at 10 cents a gallon. The price now averages a dollar.

Aversion to being "boomed" from on high produced a series of uneconomic dog-legs in Concorde's flight paths as the aircraft twisted and turned to keep *its noisy track over water* or those handful of countries whose governments decided their populations should stand the strain.

BA is now left with routes between London and New York *and London-Washington*—the extension of the latter under a lease deal with Braniff International to Dallas having also *been quietly dropped* because of fuel costs—while Air France flies Concorde to Rio de Janeiro, Caracas, New York, Washington and Mexico City.

The British airline carried 94,536 passengers on its two *remaining supersonic routes* in 1980, 1,529 up on the previous year, and says it makes an operating profit on New York, a classic business route for which the design of the aircraft was originally tailored.

Not that such profits will make the airline's balance-sheet look much better, for in February, 1979, in return for being *allowed to write off £160m* as the cost of buying Concordes and spares, BA had to agree to pay to the Government 80 per cent of any future operating surpluses.

BA also pays a peppercorn *price, reputed to be £100*, for each new Concorde it receives. The full commercial cost of each aircraft could hardly be *less than £50m*. BA *has seven* Concordes in its fleet, although one of them is laid up at Heathrow with hydraulics trouble. *Despite official protestations* to the contrary, there is a strong opinion inside the airline industry that BA would really like Concorde to go quietly away, taking its financial embarrassments with it.

Sir John King, chairman of Babcock International, who *takes over the chairmanship* of BA on February 1 as Mrs Thatcher's nominee, will examine the Concorde figures *minutely*.

Could it be conceivable that he will display a complete absence of sentiment and cancel supersonic services in pursuit of his remit to drag BA back on financial course? (The airline forecasts a loss of £100m for 1980-81.)

Air France remains far more bullish towards supersonic aviation and has been known to refer to Concorde in its annual report as "this magnificent machine". The French see it as a repository of national glory and engineering skill (very few people in the Paris street are aware that the British had a half-share in its manufacture), but even Air France, which carried 82,500 *passengers on supersonic services* last year, has to lean heavily on its government to keep services going.

Concorde's future thus looks extremely clouded, but there is a little time yet to pay the first-class fare plus 15 *per cent* for the undeniable thrill of watching the "speedometer" inside the cabin indicate twice *the speed of sound, or to join* the crowds of schoolchildren of all ages which gather at airports whenever this beautiful, *controversial* and *ruinously* expensive airliner appears.

Arthur Reed

FINANCIAL NEWS

Data processing gives boost to IBM sales

By Our Financial Staff

International Business Machines, the giant American computer group, saw a 22.3 per cent increase in its fourth quarter income after tax, to $1,233m (£515m) in the final months of 1980, aided by $36m of exchange gains; and changes in its tax provisions.

These figures were better than expected. IBM's net income for the full year to December 31 is 18.3 per cent higher at $3,562m (equivalent to £1,489m at current rates of exchange). Exchange gains across the year came to $24m.

Sales of data processing equipment were better in the fourth quarter than the group had expected and helped sales up $487m to $3,746m while a similar rise in income from rental and service agreements brought the fourth quarter's total gross income up 14.3 per cent to $7,805m (£3,262m). Full-year gross income was $26,213m (£10,954m), against $22,863m, with just over two-fifths coming from equipment sales and the rest from rental and service contracts.

In December the group announced price increases of up to 8 per cent on its rental and lease agreements, and up to 5 per cent on equipment prices, in an attempt to improve its margins, which inflation has whittled down.

Earnings per share in 1980 were $6.10 (255p), against $5.16, with fourth quarter earnings 22 per cent up at $2.11 (88p) per share.

Earlier this month the European Commission formally objected to IBM's business practices in Europe, where the group dominates the computing equipment field. IBM has two months in which to reply

Taylor Woodrow in joint venture

Taywood-Santa Fe, a joint venture company 50 per cent owned by civil engineering group Taylor Woodrow, has won contracts from the Gas Council to design, build and operate two platform-mounted drilling rigs and their support modules, for the Rough offshore gas field.

Taylor Woodrow's joint partner in the company is Santa Fe-Pomeroy Services.

United Spring says profits on wane

The chairman of the United Spring and Steel Group, Mr David Westwood, warns shareholders in his annual statement that first half profits to end-March this year are on the wane with no sign of the recession easing.

The group traditionally makes the bulk of its profits in the first half, so Mr Westwood's warning that interim profits are unlikely to be "appreciable" may bode ill for the full year to September 30. In 1979-80 the group made £1.34m pretax.

Acorn's liquidation nears completion

Acorn Securities, the first of the split-capital trusts to be wound up, now has the results of its complicated liquidation scheme.

Acceptances of its proposals have come out with 76 per cent of the capital shares being exchanged for units in the Britannia Shield Trust, with holders of 3.5 per cent opting for shares in the London and Liverpool Trust, and the rest taking 133p in cash per share, after allowing 5p a share for capital gains tax liabilities.

Just over 90 per cent of the income shares are being cashed in, with the remainder being swapped for shares in the London and Liverpool Trust. Capital shareholders taking cash or Britannia units may get an extra liquidation distribution of 5p a share later.

ITEL Corporation

ITEL Corporation of San Francisco whose board of directors are currently meeting to consider bankruptcy proceedings, will have no announcement until today, a company spokeswoman said.

At a recent annual meeting, ITEL said that it might file for bankruptcy because of its financial problems. The company has a negative net of $260m.

Trusthouse Forte may disappoint

Last week's full-year figures from Grand Metropolitan made impressive reading during a week when the market continued its descent after even more gloomy economic news. The market seems to be looking for something along the same lines when Trusthouse Forte reports later this week as its shares were up at the end of last week. However some observers expect the results to be a disappointment.

Other notables reporting include the Rank Organisation, Gestetner and Tate & Lyle.

On the economic front the Department of Trade gets the ball rolling later today when it releases the December sales figures, followed tomorrow by the cyclical indicators for December from the Central Statistical Office.

The Department of Employment publishes the index of average earnings for November on Wednesday and on Thursday the CSO reports on consumer expenditure for the fourth quarter.

Finally on Friday, the Department of Industry reports on sales and orders in the engineering industry during October.

Trusthouse Forte's full-year profits on Wednesday are unlikely to show much change on last year's £68.2m pretax, which would be in stark contrast to Grand Met's glowing figures last week. For this the continuing downturn in hotel reservations in both London and the provinces must take much of the blame. The strength of the pound will have been another damaging factor and played a large part in discouraging the traditionally lucrative United States tourist trade during election year.

Despite complaints of increases in hotel tariffs way above the rate of inflation, made in order to offset higher costs, margins remained squeezed and the tight cash flow has meant less available cash for the construction of new hotels.

On a brighter note, the standstill in dividends is unlikely to be reflected in the dividend, according to most analysts, and a 5 per cent to 10 per cent increase on last year's final of 8.57p gross is expected.

Looking to the current year, conditions are thought to be showing a slight improvement,

This week

but any real recovery cannot be expected until at least 1982.

Tate & Lyle's figures, also out on Wednesday, will be set against the continuing row with the EEC over sugar beet quotas and the problem of overcapacity in the United Kingdom. Nevertheless, analysts are looking for pretax profits, before exceptional items, of £23m compared with £20m last time.

With the group now having withdrawn from most of its problem areas, including glucose, starch and shipping, the remaining division which gives cause for concern is sugar refining. Here the problem of overcapacity remains paramount, with Tate continuing to draw the criticism of being uncompetitive with its biggest rival, British Sugar. The problems of beet sugar sales continue and the current EEC quotas for Britain remain tilted in British Sugar's favour.

As a result, margins are being squeezed and close observers are again speculating that the full-year figures might be accompanied by the announcement of the closure of its refining factory in Liverpool. Such a closure has been on the cards for quite some time.

So once again the bulk of the group's profits will come from the commodity side, which will have benefited greatly from the buoyant sugar price.

However, the balance sheet will have a depleted look following the £22m loss from reserves for the disposal of its starch and glucose interests.

A maintained dividend at 5.7p gross is expected, and while sugar prices in the current year have trailed off, the sale of its three remaining ships for £11m will give the figures an added boost.

The failure to diversify into the plain paper copier market quick enough, and the strength



Lord Thorneycroft, chairman of Trusthouse Forte

of sterling, will be likely to make a dent in the full-year figures from Rank and Gestetner on Thursday.

Analysts predict a downturn of £15m to £115m in the profits of Rank, while Gestetner is expected to shed £1.5m to £17.5m. Despite this both groups should maintain their dividends, which last year stood at 8.57p in the case of Rank, and 3.92p for Gestetner.

In the UK market sales have shown only a slight increase over the corresponding period. As a result extra costs will have squeezed margins still further and little relief is likely to be forthcoming in the current year.

TODAY: Interims: Cray Electronics, Estates Property Invest, G. T. Japan Inv Tst, Howard Shuttering (Hldgs), Peerless, Restmor Group, David S. Smith (Hldgs), Westpool Inv Tst. Finals: Alexanders Discount, Great Northern Inv Tst, Meggitt Hldgs.

TOMORROW: Interims: Avenue Close, Group Investors, Palmerston Invest Tst, Property Security Tst (Amended), Wellman Eng Corp. Finals: Bootham Engineers, Countryside Props, Dunbar and Co, Leda Inv Tst, Trident Television.

WEDNESDAY: Interims: Ashley Indl Tst, James Austin Steel Hldgs, Marler Estates, New Witwatersrand Gold Exploration, Stirling Knitting Grp, Symonds Engineering. Finals: Albion, Anglia Television Grp, Camford Engineering, Lookers, Trusthouse Forte, Union Discount Co, Vogelstruisbult Metal, Warner Estate Hldgs.

THURSDAY: Interims: W. G. Allen and Sons (Tipton), Samuel Heath and Sons, J. Saville Gordon Grp. Finals: Derby Tst, East Daggafontein Mines, Gestetner Hldgs, A. Kershaw and Sons, Lincroft Kilgour Grp, Y. J. Lovell Hldgs, Rank Organisation, Rank Precision Inds, R. Smallshaw (Knitwear), South African Land and Exploration, Southvaal Hldgs, Tate and Lyle, United States and General Tst Corp, Vaal Reefs Exploration and Mining, Watson and Philip, Western Deep Levels, Whatlings.

FRIDAY: Interims: J. and J. Dyson, Burt Boulton. Finals: None announced.

Bright spots among the gloomy forecasts

The latest batch of brokers' circulars hardly makes cheerful reading, with Fielding, Newson-Smith forecasting a fall in institutional investment this year—the first decline in 12 years—and Phillips & Drew saying that low growth and high inflation could continue for up to four more years.

There are a few bright spots, however, with special situations

Brokers' views

and selected food, chemical and energy stocks all attracting buy recommendations.

Uranium stocks are worth a careful flutter, according to James Capel in its latest *World Energy Review*, with Energy Resources Australia cited as the best long-term investment. But holders of Pancontinental Mining should take the chance to sell when it gets the go-ahead to develop Australian deposits, according to analyst Mr David Sheridan. RTZ is another long-term investment on his list as soon as the uranium market improves.

James Capel's Mr Richard Krijgsman expects Lasmo to do well, and he also likes Weeks Petroleum, Coalite, Petrofina and the American group Sohio.

De Zoete & Bevan's chemical analysts, Mr Howard Coates and Mr Robert Lankester, are recommending clients to sell shares in Hickson & Welch, which recently announced a 20 per cent fall in pretax profits to £6.48m for 1979-80. The de Zoete team is looking for a flat first half and no more than £5.6m for the full year.

Fisons and Allied Colloids are also on the De Zoete sell list, but Coalite, Croda, BTR, Brent and ICI are all listed as buys. Croda, Brent and ICI are all expected to show some improvement this year after poorer figures for 1980.

W. Greenwell has come out with a survey of the United Kingdom composite insurance groups and the North American market, which British groups are moving into more and more. With the risk of underwriting losses in the American automobile insurance market this year, Mr Roger Harvey is wary of General Accident's performance there, though he still likes the group overall. Commercial Union and Royal Insurance should now be in line for recovery buying, he argues, but with the Royal Insurance rights issue proving something of a dampener on the sector, he recommends waiting a while before buying them.

Mr Neil Scourse of Fielding Newson-Smith likes the look of some of the smaller brewers, in spite of the difficulties overshadowing the industry. Marston, Thompson is described as attractive for the longer term round the 60p level and Greenall Whitley is expected to hold up better than most.

Bernard Matthews and Ranks/Hovis McDougall are recommended by Sheffield broker J. W. Nicholson & Sons and Capel-Cure Myers respectively. Nicholson's Mr Neil Edwards expects turkey producer Bernard Matthews to announce a £4.7m pretax profit in 1980 against £3.8m, with further growth this year. Capel-Cure Myers expects RHM to more than recover the ground lost during 1980, and make £38m pretax by end-August 1981.

Among the food retailers Kwik Save Discount is good value, according to Strauss Turnbull, but Tesco is a sale.

Pember & Boyle has been looking at the clearing banks and concludes that Barclays and Lloyds are worth buying. Midland and National Westminster Bank shares are not expected to perform as well.

Catherine Gunn

Business appointments

Norcros names its new chairman

Mr J. V. Sheffield, the chairman of Norcros, will retire from the board in July when Mr W. K. Roberts, the managing director, will succeed him as chairman and chief executive. Meanwhile, Mr Roberts has become deputy chairman and chief executive. Mr J. J. L. G. Sheffield will become non-executive deputy chairman in July. Mr J. E. Hopkins goes on to the board of Norcros from January 15 as managing director (UK), Mr T. C. F. Simpson becomes managing director (International) and will continue to carry out duties of finance director until a successor has been appointed to the board.

Mr Peter B. Fisher is now group company secretary and financial controller of Aero Needles Group.

Mr R. V. Stallworthy and Mr G. M. Webster have become directors of Highgate & Job Group.

Mr P. R. Armitage has joined the board of Associated Paper Industries as a non-executive director.

Mr T. L. Farrall and Mr T. R. Goulden have been made joint managing directors of P. W. Kininmonth, the marine broking subsidiary of the Kininmonth Insurance Group.

Mr R. L. Griffiths has become managing director of the consultancy company ISCOL.

Mr Richard Lawrey has gone on to the board of Tillinghast, Nelson & Warren.

Mr Adrian Taunton is now managing director of Mills & Allen.

Mr Martin Rosenhead has become chairman of Nubell. Mr John D'Arcy has been made managing director and Mr Peter Coventry joins the board as financial director.

Lord Robens of Woldingham has joined the board of AMI (Europe).

Mr David R. Stevens, managing director of Drayton Montagu Portfolio Management, has been made chairman and managing director.

Mr W. Major has become a general manager of European Arab Bank London.

Mr Douglas Wilson has gone on to the board of Barton Conduits.

Mr David Easson has become an additional non-executive director of Roche Plant Group.

Mr Paul Bion has become managing director of LogAbax.

Mr Mervyn C. Griffiths is now a director of Alliance Building Society.

Mr J. C. L. Puxley is to be the new chairman of the board of Bisgood, Bishop & Company Limited in place of Mr C. J. K. Bisgood, who has relinquished the chairmanship prior to retirement later in the year.

Mr A. R. D. Tweddie has joined the board of Tweddie French & Company.

Mr Bryan Brown is now managing director of AID (Allied International Designers) Limited.

Mr R. B. Keville has resigned from the board of the Hogg Robinson Group on joining the Willis Faber Group.

Mr R. B. Keville is to join Willis Faber & Dumas shortly as a director and as joint deputy chairman of the marine division.

Lord Ted Willis has joined the board of 20th Century Security Limited as a non-executive director.

Mr R. J. D. Partos has joined Barker Ellis Silver Company, as sales director.

Miss Adrienne Humphreys has been appointed a director of Training and Education Associates, a division of the Talking Pictures Group.

Smith Bros to move dealings

Smith Bros are to conduct their gold share operations from a new dealing room in their offices at Salisbury House, London Wall from March 30.

A statement said: "This decision emanates from an exhaustive study of the way in which business is transacted in the London gold share market and the conclusion that the volume of trade carried out on the telephone has increased to the point where communications on the floor of The London Stock Exchange are no longer adequate to cope with the volume of telephone business."

Mr Anthony Lewis, chairman of Smith Bros, said: "The principal aim of the move is to provide a more efficient and faster market

De Zoete annual review puts investments in perspective

Companies such as Mond Nickel, Neuchatel Asphalte and Explosive Trades may no longer be trading, but they remain the foundation of de Zoete & Bevan's annual review of investment in equities and fixed-interest securities.

To represent the equity market, a theoretical fund of 30 industrial shares was set up and produced in 1956. In order to give a fuller comparison of the long-term progress of investment in British industrial equities with the returns on investment in fixed-interest securities, the indices were calculated back to 1919.

With a wider choice of quoted companies in the post-war days the fund has had to replace constituents to make it as representative of British industry as possible. Few of the original companies—GKN, Harrods (now House of Fraser) and Courtaulds are among the exceptions—remain within the fund because of takeovers, liquidations and so forth.

Surprisingly, in spite of the recession, de Zoete's study shows 1980 as a reasonable year for investors. With inflation declining, investors have earned real returns, whereas 1981 begins against a background of severe recession, increasing unemployment and Government policies under criticism.

Although in the short-term view further reductions in inflation and interest rates are expected, cuts in dividends, some already known and some to come, will restrict dividend income. Any oil price escalations or deterioration in the international scene might induce increases in both inflation and interest which would push investors to quasi-cash holdings.

Despite the depth of the recession, purchasers of equity shares last year were often willing to pay prices higher than ever before. Even though the Equity Fund constituents are industrial and commercial companies, some of the best performances where in other sectors of the market—merchant banks, life assurance and oil companies.

However, there was a wide variation within the fund with great disparities between those who performed well in both capital and income terms and

Briefing

companies reducing dividends, and thus market price. But the Equity Price Index was up 12.3 per cent for the first six months of the year, and a rise of 10.3 per cent in the second half took it to 1,642.4 per cent, 24 per cent up on the year—an all time peak.

However, in real terms, adjusted for changes in the cost of living, the index is just over one-half of the 1946 figure.

The Cost of Living Index is today more than ten times the level ruling in 1946, and over the last ten years it has multiplied 3.65 times, equivalent to an average growth rate of 13.8 per cent annually, making it difficult for investors to have achieved a real return on their money.

The inflation-adjusted Equity Price Index dipped backwards from 1946 to 1952, and improved over the next 16 years. By January 1969, the index had risen 78 per cent above its 1946 level. Thereafter, as the inflation rate began to climb share prices were unable to match the rise in the cost of living.

The collapse in share prices in 1973 and 1974 left the inflation-adjusted index at one-third of the 1946 level. The partial recovery in prices during 1975 restored the index to two-thirds of the 1946 value.

At January 1 the Income Index was 11.7 per cent up from the previous year's level—the second year running where the increase in income has slowed down. The first real dividend cuts came in the last quarter of 1980 and by January 1981 de Zoete's Income Index was affected by three companies reducing interim dividends. These were Guest Keen and Nettlefolds, Turner and Newall and F W Woolworth, and the finals are yet to be declared.

Courtaulds has already announced that it will pass the interim, normally to be paid early in 1981, and with Metal Box halving its interim payable in January, these changes will affect next year's index.

At the top end of the scale, the most successful eight companies granted dividend increases between 20 and 30 per cent. The second and third heaviest weighted constituents, GEC and Marks & Spencer, gave increases of 30 per cent and 28 per cent respectively. The Equity Income Index is now almost nine times its value for 1946, equivalent to a growth rate of 6.6 per cent annually—in real terms about 7 per cent below its 1946 level.

For really long-term investors, such as pension funds, de Zoete's indices and fund growth demonstrate the advantages of equity investment. But, for the medium term over five to ten years, de Zoete is not so sure, pointing to the last ten years when Treasury bills and building societies have outperformed industrial equities. For example, although equities were a more profitable investment last year, building society shares have proved more profitable in 17 out of the last 35 years.

Margareta Pagano

New Life Business

Imperial Life of Canada: Record new business in 1980 is reported by the British organization of the Imperial Life Assurance Company of Canada. Total new premiums from all sources rose to £7.4m, more than 14 per cent above 1979. Included in this total were new annual premiums of over £6m, an increase of 14½ per cent and new single premiums (excluding annuities) of £1.3m, a rise of more than 19 per cent.

Reliance Mutual Insurance reports an increase of 31 per cent in new life business written during 1980. New ordinary branch annual premium income amounted to £1.7m (£1.3m in 1979), while new single premium income rose from £430,000 in 1979 to £545,000 in 1980. The corresponding sum assured within the ordinary branch was £249m, which represents an increase of 50 per cent over 1979.

Friends' Provident: New annual premiums for ordinary life, annuity and PHI policies sold in the United Kingdom in 1980 totalled £9.6m, an increase of 31 per cent over the £7.3m sales in 1979. The most popular policy was the 10-year savings plan Maxidowment, where sales more than doubled to £3.3m. New premiums for executive benefit arrangements increased 28 per cent to £3.5m. Group business increased from £7.5m to £8.8m, but new premium income in the managed pension fund was marginally lower at £2.3m (£2.5m 1979). Overall, new United Kingdom annual premiums amounted to £24.2m, an increase of 21 per cent over 1979. In Ireland, sales of ordinary/life policies increased 45 per cent to £975,000.

Legal and General Unit Assurance: A 91 per cent increase in single premium business is reported by Legal and General Unit Assurance, the unit-linked subsidiary of Legal and General, one of Britain's largest insurance groups. New single premium income totalled £13.25m (1979: £6.9m), while new annual premiums were £2.4m (£2.3m). Unit Assurance, established three years ago, now manages funds in excess of £35m.

Sun Alliance: Thanks largely to a good year for savings-related endowment policies, Sun Alliance's new annual premiums for life assurance and annuities in the United Kingdom in 1980 totalled £18.7m—up by £250,000 on 1979. It was a difficult year for their house-purchase and self-employed/company executive pensions business. New annual premiums for group pensions business, however, increased by seven per cent over 1979.

Hambro Life Assurance's new business for 1980 (which had been 26 per cent up on 1979 at the half-year) ended the year 28 per cent up on 1979, measured by New Initial Commissions, regarded by the company as the best overall index of new business. The figure for 1980 was £27.8m compared with £21.7m in 1979. The greater part of the increase arose from the Whole Life Plan, which accounted for 32 per cent of new business in 1980 and produced new sums assured of over £1,000m. Life assurance business (excluding single premium business) was up 50 per cent, while pensions business (self-employed and executive pensions) was up by 9 per cent. New annual premiums, at £55.3m, were 25 per cent up on 1979, while new single premiums were £72.4m (down 3 per cent). New sums assured totalled £2,255m—an increase of 50 per cent over 1979. Measured by new initial commissions, annual premium plans represented 92 per cent of new business and single premium bonds and annuities 8 per cent.

Hearts of Oak Benefit Society: For 1980, new annual premium income of £1.39m (£1.44m), consisting principally of £655,341 (£689,838) in respect of conventional life business and £735,468 (£757,688) in respect of property-linked business was written. In addition, new single premium income of £29,912 (£27,830) was written.

Scottish Provident announces record rates of declared bonus for the three years ended December 31, 1980, as follows: Immediate profits assurances: £5.00 per cent per annum compounding triennially plus a special additional bonus of £5.00 per cent of previously declared and attaching bonuses (last declaration £5.00 per cent with no special). Self-Employed and "E" type pensions: £7.00 per cent per annum compounding triennially plus a special additional bonus of £5.00 per cent of previously declared and attaching bonuses (last declaration £6.40 per cent with no special). SPI with-profit funding plan: 112½ per cent of guaranteed increments (last declaration 107½ per cent). The special additional bonus of £5 per cent of previously declared and attaching bonuses has the effect for longer-duration policies of making the total bonus effectively declared much higher than the "normal" declared rate. For example, for an immediate-profits assurance in force for 20 years, the effective declared rate equivalent to the actual declared rate plus the special is £5.80 per cent per annum.

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	14%
Barclays	14%
BCCI	14%
Consolidated Crdts	14%
C. Hoare & Co	*14%
Lloyds Bank	14%
Midland Bank	14%
Nat Westminster	14%
Rossminster	14%
TSB	14%
Williams and Glyn's	14%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 11½%, up to £50,000 12%, over £50,000 12½%.

MARKET REPORTS

Gloomy future for tanker trade

With the British seamen's industrial action over pay now a week old certainly the freight margets have, as forecast, not felt any major effect upon their trading activities.

It is understood that as of last Friday just over 100 deep-sea vessels were supporting the dispute including 21 completely stopped in a foreign port and more than 50 others hit by overtime bans or delays to sailing. However, with a 48 hour total stoppage now being planned for this week a greater impact may be felt.

For tanker chartering the overall gloomy picture of late continues with no real prospects of any change in the near future. It is the owners of large tonnage, namely ul and vlcc's that are suffering the most, especially those with vessels in the Gulf awaiting cargoes.

Due to high stock levels, the economic climate and efforts to reduce consumption, world oil demand is low and all these factors have combined to have a negative influence on tanker rates.

The average level for a vlcc slipped back again last week and now stands at worldscale 29.5 for a Western booking with just a small premium available on Eastern fixtures.

At this level an owner is barely covering operating costs and with the large volume of tonnage currently available in the Gulf, so enabling charterers to meet their requirements quickly, the immediate outlook for rates must be a depressing one.

Freight

As to operators of small tonnage the picture is not quite so bleak. Throughout most loading areas demand for such tankers has been reasonable. Despite this being the case in the Gulf it proved to be insufficient to push rates up.

Rather surprisingly the most buoyant sector over the past seven days has been West Africa where inquiries for European, United States and Japanese shipments were forthcoming resulting in several fixtures being arranged but even so rates failed to improve to any large degree.

The Mediterranean experienced an active week, despite recent bad weather which has disrupted loadings, but conditions in Indonesia remained unchanged.

Rates in the Caribbean stayed at disappointing levels even though there was a good level of fixing.

With the year still fairly young all the indications so far are that the firmness of the dry cargo market is to be continued through this year. Demand for North American grain has been fairly brisk over the past week and while a little easing in rates is noticeable they are generally stable. Time chartering also had a busy week with a keen interest displayed in period fixtures.

Lower grain rates may well be around for a few weeks as there is a plentiful supply of tonnage in the Atlantic despite a sizable volume being held up at Hampton Roads and other ports for coal cargoes.

To Europe a 60,000 tonner secured $21 a ton for a trip to Ghent in late January which represents no change.

Eastern fixtures are also holding steady. Among other voyage business interest in coal and sugar featured particularly.

David Robinson

Issues are blighted by unsold offerings

Of the $1.1bn worth of straight dollar bond issues launched in the Eurobond market so far this month, 60 per cent to 70 per cent has yet to be sold, syndication specialists say, writes AP Dow-Jones.

This leaves underwriters with $660m to $770m worth of paper on their hands. As a result, the market is likely to live in fear of distress sales until there are concrete indications that short-term interest rates are going to drop significantly, analysts say.

Indeed, more underwriters did attempt to dump unplaced bonds on the market last week. However, they found that dealers were no more amenable to absorbing paper than investors.

Dealers dropped their bids by nearly seven points for certain issues making it too costly for underwriters to get rid of their unplaced paper.

For example, a $100m 10-year issue bearing 13 per cent of Hydro Quebec with warrants was quoted on Friday at 93.75 bid, down from issue price of par. A $50m, seven-year Irish government issue bearing 12.75 per cent was quoted at 93.25 bid, down from par and a $75m, five-year note issue bearing 13 per cent of Swedish Export Credit Corporation was bid at 95.25, compared with par.

Of course, not all of the offerings were in such sorry shape. Syndicate sources speculated that about $150m of a $200m seven-year issue of IBM World Trade Corporation had been placed by Friday. "It is the last of $50m that is killing," one underwriter commented.

Euromarkets

Nevertheless, managers were making the 12.50 per cent coupon issue available to large investors at 97.25 to yield 13.12 per cent instead of the issue price of par. This more than wiped out the gross 1.88 per cent commission.

The best performer was an offering for Dupont Canada, a subsidiary of I E Dupont de Nemours. Even so, the 10-year issue bearing 13.50 per cent had to be reduced by $10m to $65m. Moreover, the issue price was lowered to 99 to yield 13.69 per cent. In the aftermarket, it was trading around 96.75 to yield 14.13 per cent.

Underwriters got themselves into a pickle by pricing most of the offerings ahead of the selling period on fixed terms that anticipated a substantial drop in short-term interest rates.

When short-term rates rose instead of declining, they were unable to alter the terms.

Why the price of tin is so important to the next pact

Intensive efforts are going on behind the scenes to ensure that the next round of talks on renewing the International Tin Agreement is successful. The outcome of these discussions is important not just for the tin market—where the agreement is generally recognized as desirable—but, by implication, for other commodity agreements also.

At the moment the trend of tin prices is pointing firmly down, making agreement on the buffer stock range, the stock's size, and the use—if at all—of export controls, that much more difficult to reach.

When discussions on a sixth agreement last December, the ferocity of tin's decline was still not obvious. From about £7,600 a tonne for standard three months in December, 1979, the price fell steadily during 1980 to around £6,200. Since then it has weakened by a further £200. Three months standard closed at £6,057 in London on Friday. The primary concern now, however, is that tin's slide is by no means at an end.

For nearly four years after the end of 1973, tin supply was racing to catch up with demand. In 1978 and 1979 there were surpluses of production over consumption, but these partly served to rebuild stocks depleted during the heady days of the mid-1970s. By early 1980, sterling prices had quadrupled, giving tin a reputation as one of the most dramatic metals.

Ironically, it was also during this period that the United States refused to sell its tin. The General Services Administration was the proud possessor of a 200,000-tonne stockpile, unkindly viewed in some quarters as the world's biggest tin mine. Among the GSA's many responsibilities is maintaining strategic reserves, but of its tin mountain, only 42,000 tonnes was actually designated "strategic". The commitment to keep this material off the market underpinned the price and made the buffer stock manager's life much easier.

But tin's performance also encouraged marginal output so that between 1974 and 1980, production of concentrates rose by about 8 per cent, from 182,000 tonnes to an estimated 196,000 (which gives an idea of how big an overhang of the market the GSA's hoard is).

Consumption last year is put at around 182,000 tonnes, 2,000 tonnes less than in each of the two previous years, but 14,000 tonnes below production. From 1975 to 1979, stocks fell by approximately 22,000 tonnes to 36,000.

Commodities

For some years when the going seemed good, it was widely held that tin was in "fundamentally" short supply. One fact overlooked, however, was that demand was on a secular downward path. With hindsight, one can see that from 214,000 tonnes in 1974 consumption slid, with a number of bumps on the way, to its present level.

The upshot was that falling demand, rising output and the industrial slump coincided. From around the middle of last year, some far-sighted analysts were forecasting a deep recession in tin which for the first time in the life of the fifth agreement would bring the price into the buffer stock manager's sights. Mr David Williamson, a director of Rayner-Harwill, the London commodity traders and analysts, is convinced that the sterling price of tin will fall to at least £5,700, at which point the buffer stock manager will have to intervene.

The buffer stock is organized in a slightly unusual way. Its prices are denominated in Malaysian dollars (ringgits) so that as sterling strengthens the London price of tin at which the buffer stock becomes operative falls. On January 13 the floor price was set at M$1,650 a picul (133⅓ pounds—although to confuse the issue transactions on the Penang market are now conducted in kilogrammes) and the ceiling at M$2,145.

What matters, though, is the intermediate ranges. In the lower sector of M$1,650-1,815, the manager must buy tin; in the middle sector of M$1,815-1,980, he cannot move without the council's permission; in the upper sector of M$1,980-2,145, he must sell. This means the manager cannot support the market until the price reaches M$1,815, or about £5,640 at current exchange rates. No wonder, therefore, that sentiment has turned rapidly around and now sees this as a "free fall" market.

Against such a background, the importance of the prolonged negotiations over the sixth agreement—which everybody appears to want—is evident. The outstanding issue remains the insistence by the United States on a very big buffer stock without export controls. The original American idea that the stock should be 60,000 tonnes, which would cost some $300m, imposed a wholly unfair expense on producers.

While the trigger point for export controls—the size of buffer stock at which controls would come into effect—has been reduced, the American figure is still seen by producers as inflated.

That said, there is still widespread hope that an accommodation with the United States will be reached. If not, the sixth agreement will proceed without the world's biggest tin consumer, despite its threat of unloading some 35,000 tonnes from the GSA stockpile over the next three years. But the essential point remains what will the tin price be when the final details of the pact are being hammered out? Can an effective pricing mechanism be devised in a "free fall" market?

● A warning shot has been fired across the bows of those who use American commodity markets to generate tax losses. After earlier mutterings from the Internal Revenue Service, the budget for fiscal 1982 (which starts on October 1, 1981) contains provisions for disqualifying commodity straddles and spreads.

Michael Prest
Commodities Correspondent

Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

	Latest price	Prev price
Alb & Wilson 7¼ Deb '85-90	67¼	67¼
All Ply Hlds 9¾ Ln '92-97	65*	65
All Brew 6¼ Deb '87-'92	60	59¼
Do 7¾ Ln '93-98	59	59½
Ass Bis 7¾ Deb '90-95	65¼	63½
AB Foods 5¼ Ln '87-2002	21½p	20¼p
Assoc Elec 6 '78-83	85½	85½
Do 6¾ Deb '86-91	61*	61*
BICC 7¾ Deb '90-95	60¾	60¾
BLMC 6 '98-2003	30½	30½
Do 7½ Ln '87-92	39	38
Do 8 Ln '98-2003	39	39
BOC Int 6¾ Deb '81-86	83	82½
Do 9 Tonnage 1988	85¼	85¼
Bank of Ireland 7 Ln '86-91	58¾	58¾
Barclays Bank 8¼ '86-93	65	66¼
Barclays Int 7¼ '86-91	65¼	65¼
Bass Ltd 3¾ Ln '87-92	45¼	43
Do 7¾ '92-97	59¼	59¼
Do 8¾ Deb '87-92	69¼	69¼
Beechams 6¼ Ln '78-93	83½	82½
Do 8½ Ln '84-94	67¾	67
Bibby 10¾ Deb '94-99	78	78
Birmid Qual 7½ Ln '87-92	57¾	58½
Blue Circle 7 Deb '88-93	63¾	63¾
Do 9 '92-97	71¼	71½
Boots 6 Ln '78-83	80	80
Do 7¼ '88-93	63½	63½
Bridon 8 Deb '88-93	67½	67½
Brit Am Tob 7 Ln '82-87	86½	86½
Brit Shoes 7 '80-82	90½	87
Brooke Bond 3½ Ln 2003-08	41½	41½
Burmah Oil 6½ Ln '78-81	90¼	90¾*
Do 8½ Ln '91-96	61	62¼
Do 7½ Ln '81-86	73½	75¼
Burton Gp 9¼ Ln '98-2003	66½	69
Cadbury Schweppes 8¾ Ln '94-2004	60½	60½
Coats Patons 4½ Ln 2002-07	34	34
Do 7½ Ln '90-95	55	56¼
Courage 6¾ Ln 2004-09	51¼*	51¼*
Do 8 2nd Deb '89-94	68¾*	68¾*
Courtaulds 6½ '94-96	49¼	49
Do 7 '82-87	72	71¾
Do 7½ Deb '89-94	64½	65
Debenhams 6¼ 2nd Deb	55¼	55¼
Do 6½ Ln '86-91	57¾	60¼
Do 7½ Ln 2002-07	57	57
Distillers 7½ '88-93	60¼	60¼
Dunlop 6¾ Deb '85-90	67	67
EMI 7 Ln '87-92	60	60
English Elec 6 Deb '80-83	82	83
Fisons 6¼ 2nd Deb '84-89	64	64
GEC 7¼ '87-92	61	61
Do 7¾ '88-93	66	66
Gen Acc 7¾ '92-97	58½	58½
Glaxo 7¾ '85-95	30½p	30½p
Glynwed 10¾ Ln '94-99	76¾	76¼
Grand Met 10 '91-96	74	74¾
GUS 5¾ Ln	35¼	37¼
Do 7½ Ln '83-88	73½	73½
Do 8¼ Ln '93-98	60	61¼
Hawker Sid 7¼ Deb '87-92	69	69
ICI 5½ '94-2004	42¼*	42¼*
Do 7¼ Ln '86-91	62	62
Do 8 '88-93	63	63*
Imperial Gp 10½ Ln '90-95	77	77½
Do 7½ 2004-09	54¾	54¾
Initial Services 8 Ln '88-93	64¾	64¾
Int Stores 7¾ Ln 2003-08	57¼	57
Laporte 10¼ Deb '94-99	77½	77½
Land Securities 8½ '92-97	65	65½
Lewis's Inv Tst 6½ 2nd '85-90	63	64
Lucas Ind 7¼ '85-88	63½	70
MEPC 8 Ln 2000-05	59	59¼
Metal Box 10¾ '92-97	73¼	75¼
Midland Bank 10¼ Ln '93-98	77½	78¼
Nat West Bank 9 Ln 1993	69	69
Rank Hovis 6½ Ln '76-81	94¾	94¾
Do 6¾ Ln '85-88	63¼	63¼
Reckitt & Col 6¾ Deb '85-90	65	65
Reed Int 7¼ Deb '90-95	65½*	65½*
Rugby Port Cem 6 '93-98	46¼	46¼
Sainsbury (J.) 7¼ Deb '87-92	63¼	63¼
Scot Newcastle 5½ Deb	82½	82½
Do 7¾ Deb '89-94	66	68¾
Slough Est 7½ Deb '85-90	71¼*	71¼*
Smith (W. H.) 5½ Ln	36	36
Spillers 7 Deb '78-83	88¾	88¼
Do 7¼ Deb '84-89	68¾	68½
Tate and Lyle 7¾ Deb '89-94	61½	61¾
Thomson Org 3 Deb '64-94	72	72
Do 7¼ '87-92	60	60
Tilling (T.) 8½ Ln '89-94	62½	63
Tootal 4¾ Perp Deb	37½	37
Do 7¼ '85-90	65¼	66
Truman Ltd 7¼ Deb '88-93	65	65
Turner & Newall 8 Ln '87-92	66	66
UDS 7½ Deb '85-90	67¾	67¼
Do 10¼ Deb '89-94	80	80
Unigate 6½ Ln '91-96	32	32
Do 7¾ Deb '86-91	66	66¼
Unilever 6¾ Deb '85-88	69	69
Watney 7¼ Ln '94-99	57¾	57¾
Do 8 Ln '90-95	62¾	62¾
Whitbread 7¼ Ln '95-99	54¾	55
Do 7½ Ln '96-2000	56¼	56¾*
CONVERTIBLES		
Adwest 10½ '95-2000	210	210
AB Foods 7¾ '91-2004	340	343
BLMC 7¼ '82-87	40	43
Beecham 5 '84-94	220	220
Bowater 7 '92-97	79	79
Guest Keen 6¼ 1985	71	70
Imperial Gp 8 '85-90	66½	66
Ind & Gen 4½ '94-99	149	149
MEPC 3 '89-94	163	163
Midland Bank 7½ '83-93	66½	70¾
Romney Tst 4¾ '73-93	106	105
Tate & Lyle 13 '94-99	99	99
Temple Bar 6 '87-91	93	93

* Ex dividend

Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

STRAIGHT DEBT	Price	YTM
Sears 9 82	91¾	15.07
Australia 8 82	93¼	14.25
EEC 7½ 82	93¾	13.97
Sweden 7¾ 82	92½	14.01
BFCE 8¼ 83	92	13.42
Norway 8¼ 83	90¼	13.66
ICI 11 83	91½	13.88
New Zealand 8½ 83	90	13.61
Canadair 8½ 83	88¾	14.52
EIB 8 84	86	13.68
Sweden 9¾ 84	90	13.41
GMAC 11 84	93½	13.26
Elf Aquitaine 8¼ 85	83¼	13.70
Roylease 11¼ 85	92½	13.57
IBM 10½ 85	94¾	12.09
EDC 9½ 86	86¼	13.46
Australia 8½ 86	84½	12.54
Midland 8¾ 86	84½	12.64
ICI 8¼ 87	80¾	13.14
Eksportfinans 11¼ 87	91¼	13.50
World Bank 10¼ 87	87½	13.53
Repsteel 11½ 88	85½	15.29
EDF 10 88	81¼	15.29
Shell 8¼ 90	78¼	15.02
Anheuser Busch 11¼ 90	87½	13.58
Unilever 9¾ 90	83¼	12.95
Utd Biscuits 11 90	81	14.81
Norsk Hydro 9 91	81¼	12.12
Hydro Quebec 11½ 92	88¼	13.37
Australia 8¼ 92	74¼	12.51
Barclays 8½ 92	74¼	12.79
Hudson Bay 10 94	80¾	13.18
Dow Chemical 9¾ 94	80	12.85
EEC 11 95	85¼	13.34
ECSC 8¾ 97	75¼	12.66

CONVERTIBLE BONDS	Price	Conv Prem
Alco Standard 9½ 94	96	15.68
Beatrice 4½ 92	72	10.17
Eastman Kodak 4½ 88	85¼	17.56
Enserch 6¾ 94	139	−3.19
Ford 5 88	67¼	74.79
Galveston-Houston 6 94	136	−2.40
INA 6 97	120¼	0.04
Lear Petroleum 8 89	111¼	1.09
J. P. Morgan 4½ 87	101	2.85
Revlon 4¾ 87	114	1.42
Sperry Rand 4¼ 88	117¼	2.56
Warner Lambert 4½ 87	73	57.09
Xerox 6 88	69¾	75.79

DMK ISSUES	Price	YTM
Renault 7½ 85	94¼	9.06
OKB 9 87	100	8.98
World Bank 7¾ 88	92¼	9.21
Kobe 8 90	94¼	8.91
Austria 8¼ 92	94	9.09

FLOATING RATE	Price	Currnt Yield
American Express 82	99¾	14.11
BNP 83	100½	9.68
Bank of Tokyo 84	99¼	15.57
IBJ 85	100¾	17.64
Offshore Mining 86	99½	9.74
Midland 87	99¼	16.12
Credit National 88	98¼	9.68
GZB 89	98¾	15.29
Barclays 90	100¾	20.00
BNP 91	97¼	12.28
Midland 92	98¼	17.49
Chase Manhattan 93	97½	10.06
Nat West 94	96¾	13.75
Barclays 95	97¼	10.48

Source: Kidder Peabody Securities Limited.

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

FT Index change on week 451.9 −9.3 (2%)

Prev W'end Offer	Ch'ge on Week	Trust	Bid	Current Offer	Yield
		Authorized Unit Trusts			
		Abbey Unit Trust Managers. 72-80 Gatehouse Rd, Aylesbury, Bucks. 0296-5941			
60.7	+0.9	American Gwth	57.8	61.6e	2.35
45.6	−0.2	Capital	42.3	45.7	5.36
37.8	−2.0	General	31.8	36.8e	5.50
110.1	−1.2	Gilt & Fixed Int	103.5	108.9e	12.83
34.4	−0.4	Income	31.6	34.0e	10.32
96.3	−0.8	Worldwide	90.7	96.0	6.94
52.5	−1.4	Investment	47.3	51.1	4.97
82.1	−1.3	Equitas Prog	74.7	80.8e	5.06
		Alben Trust Managers Ltd. Durrant Hse, Chiswell St, EC1Y 4TT 01-588 6371			
92.3	−4.3	Alben Trust (3)	87.8	94.2	6.18
76.4	−4.3	Do Inc (3)	68.9	74.1	9.83
		Allied Hambro Group Ltd. Hambro Hse, Hutton, Essex. 01-588 2851			
97.3	−1.4	Allied Capital	89.5	95.8	4.59
90.3	−1.5	Do 1st	83.0	88.3	6.90
77.1	−0.8	Brit Inds	71.3	76.3	7.00
50.5	−0.5	Growth & Inc	46.7	50.0e	5.40
44.5	−0.3	Elec & Ind Dev	40.9	43.8	5.71
70.1	−0.3	Met Min & Cmdty	65.2	69.8	5.44
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		Crescent Unit Trust Managers Ltd. 4 Melville Crescent, Edinburgh. 031-226 4931			
41.0	+0.8	American Fnd	38.8	41.5	0.90
79.9	−0.3	International	73.7	79.5	1.31
51.9	−1.1	Reserves Fnd	47.1	50.8	5.66
42.7	−0.7	High Dist	38.9	42.0	11.61
		E. F. Winchester Fund Mngt Ltd. 44 Bloomsbury Sq, WC1A 2RA. 01-623 8893			
19.2	−0.6	Gt Winchester	16.8	18.4e	9.03
28.4	−0.5	Do Overseas	25.1	27.9e	4.08
		Equity & Law Unit Trust Managers Ltd. Amersham Rd, H Wycombe, Bucks. 0494 32815			
88.4	−1.2	Equity & Law	81.9	87.2	4.93
		Fidelity International Management Ltd. 62/63 Queen St, London, EC4R 1AD. 01-248 4991			
25.9	−0.1	Gilt & Fxd Int	24.4	25.7e	12.56
31.4	−0.4	Growth & Inc	29.0	31.2	7.94
41.1	−1.0	Special Sits	37.5	40.1	1.99
31.0	+0.9	American	32.1	34.9	0.82
29.6	+0.4	Am Special Sits	27.6	29.0	0.21
26.3	−0.3	Maxi Inc Equity	24.1	26.0	9.86
		James Finlay Unit Trust Management Ltd. 10-14 West Nile St, Glasgow. 041-204 1321			
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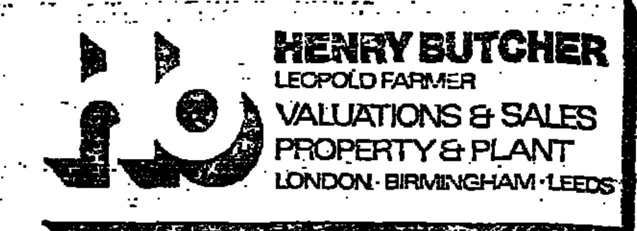
Stock Exchange Prices

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Jan 12. Dealings End, Jan 23. § Contango Day, Jan 26. Settlement Day, Feb 2

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)



BRITISH FUNDS

Stock outstanding £	Stock		Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Int only Yield	Gross Red Yield
SHORTS						
956m	Treas	9¾% 1981	99¼	+1/16	9.825	13.713
900m	Exch	8¼% 1981	97½	+⅛	8.429	13.978
800m	Exch	9½% 1981	98 11/16	+⅛	9.688	13.462
600m	Exch	3% 1981	94½	• ..	3.175	13.136
600m	Exch	12¾% 1981	99¾	−1/16	12.783	13.025
861m	Treas	8½% 1980-82	96¼	+⅛	8.831	12.684
400m	Treas	3% 1982	93¾	• ..	3.200	9.269
600m	Treas	14% 1982	100 11/16	−⅛	13.904	13.342
800m	Treas	8¼% 1982	93⅞	−⅛	8.788	13.023
1800m	Exch	9¼% 1982	93⅞	−⅛	9.854	13.443
800m	Exch	8¾% 1983	92 13/16	..	9.428	13.021
600m	Exch	3% 1983	86 1/16	• ..	3.486	10.674
1550m	Treas	12% 1983	97 7/16	−⅛	12.331	13.480
800m	Treas	9¾% 1983	92¼	−¼	10.037	13.008
800m	Exch	13½% 1983	100¼	−1/16	13.466	13.375
900m	Exch	10% 1983	92¼	−⅛	10.840	13.304
560m	Fund	5½% 1982-84	84⅝	+⅛	6.499	11.743
1190m	Exch	11¼% 1984	94⅞	• ..	11.858	13.348
1100m	Exch	14% 1984	101 11/16	−⅛	13.768	13.348
1000m	Exch	3% 1984	78¾	..	3.810	10.574
1050m	Treas	12% 1984	96⅜	−1/16	12.451	13.255
1000m	Treas	15% 1985	105 5/16	• ..	14.210	13.209
600m	Treas	3% 1985	73⅜	−1/16	4.089	10.868
MEDIUMS						
1300m	Exch	12¼% 1985	96¾	−7/16	12.681	13.164
1150m	Exch	11¾% 1986	96⅛	−⅛	12.193	11.859
600m	Treas	8½% 1984-86	84⅞	−⅛	10.041	12.464
509m	Exch	13¼% 1987	98⅝	•−⅛	13.441	13.614
559m	Fund	6½% 1985-87	75⅝	−⅛	8.420	11.735
1000m	Treas	12% 1987	94¼	−⅛	13.088	13.929
500m	Treas	7¾% 1985-88	77	•−⅛	10.048	12.790
1052m	Trans	3% 1978-88	61½	−½	4.891	10.654
800m	Treas	11½% 1989	86⅛	• ..	13.191	14.236
601m	Treas	5% 1986-89	64	−½	7.978	12.016
600m	Treas	13% 1990	95¼	−¼	13.674	13.986
600m	Treas	8¼% 1987-90	75¼	•−⅛	11.009	12.931
800m	Treas	11¾% 1991	86½	−⅛	13.635	14.409
400m	Fund	5¾% 1987-91	63⅞	−½	9.246	12.371
500m	Exch	11% 1991	84⅛	−¼	13.414	14.322
600m	Treas	12¾% 1992	91⅛	•−¼	13.686	14.252
600m	Treas	10% 1992	77¼	• ..	12.799	13.943
800m	Exch	12¼% 1992	93	−¼	13.003	13.258
1000m	Exch	13½% 1992	98⅝	−¼	14.332	14.549
1100m	Treas	12½% 1993	90⅛	−¼	13.862	14.211
600m	Fund	6% 1993	62¼	−½	9.973	12.285
1250m	Treas	13¾% 1993	96⅛	−¾	14.295	14.409
600m	Treas	14½% 1994	105⅞	−¼	14.460	14.456
1000m	Exch	13½% 1994	97⅛	−¼	14.289	14.439
1000m	Exch	12½% 1994	88½	• ..	13.946	14.263
900m	Treas	9% 1994	74¼	−⅞	12.385	13.391
1000m	Treas	12% 1995	86½	−1⅛	13.847	14.228
214m	Gas	3% 1990-95	48¾	−⅛	6.304	9.956
800m	Exch	10¼% 1995	77⅛	•−¼	13.242	13.924
LONGS						
900m	Treas	12¾% 1995	93¾	−1⅛	14.019	14.231
800m	Treas	14% 1996	97¼	•−1⅛	14.385	14.448
600m	Treas	9% 1992-96	74⅞	−1	12.545	13.406
1350m	Treas	15¼% 1996	107¼	−1⅛	14.665	14.591
800m	Exch	13¼% 1996	96	−1⅛	14.155	14.290
41m	Rdmptn	3% 1986-96	48¼	−⅛	6.336	9.535
1500m	Treas	13¼% 1997	93⅞	•−1⅛	14.122	14.247
900m	Exch	10½% 1997	77⅞	• ..	13.326	13.830
800m	Treas	8¾% 1997	73½	−1	12.479	13.243
1000m	Treas	6¾% 1995-98	60⅝	−1	11.413	12.611
1100m	Treas	15½% 1998	111	−¾	14.588	14.511
800m	Exch	12% 1998	87⅞	−1⅛	13.975	14.196
600m	Treas	9½% 1999	74¼	−1	12.817	13.330
1900m	Exch	12¼% 1999	91¼	−1⅛	14.023	14.208
800m	Treas	10½% 1999	80	−⅞	13.424	13.790
1050m	Treas	13% 2000	92½	−1⅛	14.085	14.183
1000m	Treas	14% 1998-01	100	−1⅛	14.325	14.345
1200m	Exch	12% 1999-02	86⅛	•−1⅛	13.983	14.023
1900m	Treas	13¾% 2000-03	96¼	•−1⅛	14.185	14.213
800m	Treas	11½% 2001-04	87⅞	−1⅛	13.773	13.901
443m	Fund	3½% 1999-04	38½	−⅛	9.105	10.725
1800m	Treas	12½% 2003-05	92⅛	−1⅛	13.877	13.934
600m	Treas	8% 2002-06	67	−⅞	12.373	12.677
1500m	Treas	11¾% 2003-07	85⅞	•−1¼	13.753	13.837
1000m	Treas	13½% 2004-08	100½	−1⅛	14.032	14.047
1000m	Treas	5½% 2008-12	49¼	−¾	11.638	11.984
600m	Treas	7¾% 2012-15	62⅝	•−⅞	12.400	12.529
1000m	Exch	12% 2013-17	91	−1¼	13.375	13.385
361m	Consols	4%	31⅞	•−¼	12.644	..
1909m	War Ln	3½%	30⅝	+⅛	11.514	..
216m	Conv	3½%	36⅞	−⅛	9.774	..
58m	Treas	3%	24½	−⅛	12.701	..
273m	Consols	2½%	20½	−⅛	12.257	..
476m	Treas	2½% Aft 75	20⅜	−⅛	12.746	..

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

Stock outstanding £	Stock		Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Int only Yield	Gross Red Yield
20m	Aust	5½% 81-82	92¼	+¼	6.031	13.776
10m	Aust	6% 81-83	83⅞	+⅛	7.215	13.375
14m	Aust	7% 79-81	98¼	+¼	7.312	14.686
8m	E Africa	5¾% 77-83	83	..	6.966	14.656
—	Hungary	4½% 1924	51	..	..	..
—	Ireland	7½% 81-83	86¼	..	..	..
—	Japan	Ass 4% 1910	190	..	..	..
—	Japan	6% 83-88	79	+5	..	..
4m	Kenya	5% 78-82	92½	+¼	5.528	14.985
7m	Malaya	7½% 78-82	89½	• ..	8.338	13.735
14m	N Z	7¼% 88-92	63⅝	−¼	11.413	13.662
12m	N Z	7½% 83-86	78	−¼	9.686	13.535
—	Peru	6% Ass	150	..	..	..
5m	S Africa	9½% 79-81	97¼	+½	..	..
20m	S Rhd	2½% 65-70	121	+4	..	..
8m	S Rhd	4½% 87-92	75	+2	..	..
—	Spanish	4%	36	..	..	..
4m	Tang	5¾% 78-82	92⅞	+⅛	6.334	15.141
—	Uruguay	3½%	94	..	..	..

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Stock outstanding £	Stock		Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Int only Yield	Gross Red Yield
26m	L C C	3% 1920	23	..	13.450	..
25m	L C C	5% 80-83	83⅝	−⅛	5.975	13.819
15m	L C C	5½% 77-81	94½	+¼	5.817	14.459
30m	L C C	5½% 82-84	78¾	..	6.981	11.851
25m	L C C	5½% 85-87	67½	−½	8.208	13.316
25m	L C C	6¾% 88-90	66	−½	10.230	13.153
40m	G L C	6¾% 90-92	61	• ..	10.965	13.184
25m	G L C	9½% 80-82	93¼	..	10.179	13.984
75m	G L C	12½% 1982	98⅛	..	12.711	13.964
100m	G L C	12½% 1983	97	• ..	12.896	13.616
16m	C of L	6½% 80-82	90¼	..	7.199	13.979
17m	Ag Mt	7¾% 81-84	83¼	..	9.360	13.920
20m	Ag Mt	7¾% 91-93	63½	−¼	12.295	14.112
12m	Ag Mt	6¾% 85-90	63¼	−¼	10.768	14.041
15m	Croydon	6¾% 78-81	94¼	..	7.159	14.259
20m	Glasgow	9¼% 80-82	92⅝	+⅛	9.977	13.948
30m	Liverpl	13½% 1981	99¼	• ..	13.548	14.186
27m	Met Water B	34-03	29	+¼	10.753	12.955
20m	N I	7% 82-84	80¼	..	8.664	14.487
8m	N I Elec	6½% 81-83	86¼	..	7.533	14.238
10m	Swark	6¾% 83-86	73¼	−¼	9.362	13.923

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
19.7m	Utd States Gen	244	−7	13.7b	5.6	..
42.0m	Viking Res	105	−1	1.1b	1.1	..
94.9m	Westpool Inv	64	+⅛	4.5	5.7	..
104.0m	Witan Inv	122	−3	5.1	4.2	..
14.8m	Yeoman Tst	242	−9	17.9	7.4	..
1,560,000	Yorks & Lancs	39	−½	2.9b	7.3	..
8,064,000	Young Co Inv	124	..	8.6	6.9	..

SHIPPING

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
94.9m	Brit & Comm	293	−5	17.9	6.1	7.4
56.0m	Fisher J.	163	−3	2.9	1.8	13.0
8,064,000	Jacobs J. I.	35	−½	2.1	9.0	..
138.1m	Ocean Trans	114½	−4½	12.7	11.1	13.7
159.8m	P & O 'Dfd'	113	−3½	10.0	8.8	2.0

MINES

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
340.6m	Anglo Am Coal	£14½	−1	53.5	3.7	..
1,391.2m	Anglo Am Corp	614	−37	48.0	7.8	..
2,001.5m	Ang Am Gold	£45½	−4½	501	11.0	..
426.8m	Anglo Am Inv	£42 3/16	−2¾	151	3.5	..
33.8m	Anglo Transvl	£19	−1	144	7.6	..
53.8m	Do 'A'	£19	−1	144	7.6	..
515.4m	Asarco	£16½	−⅞	58.4	3.6	..
6,425,000	Beralt Tin	56	..	7.1	12.8	..
175.5m	Blyvoors	£7 5/16	−⅜	196	26.8	..
22.1m	Bracken Mines	158	−20	47.4	30.0	..
191.1m	Buffelsfontein	£17⅞	−1⅜	429	24.1	..
203.5m	Charter Cons	198	−5	12.0	6.1	..

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
5,330,000	Hongkong	740	..	60.0	8.1	..
4,252,000	Killinghall	540	..	20.0	3.7	..
53.8m	Ldn Sumatra	333	+3	11.4	3.4	..
15.5m	Majedie	100	+23	3.2	3.2	..

TEA

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
1,908,000	Assam Frontier	203	..	14.3	7.0	..
10.6m	Camellia Inv	420	..	5.7	1.4	..
11.7m	McLeod Russel	293	−5	21.4	7.3	..
979,000	Moran	280	−15	11.4	4.1	..
864,000	Surmah Valley	108	..	3.2	3.0	..
20.7m	Warren Plant	197	+8	14.3b	7.3	..

MISCELLANEOUS

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
2,014,000	Calcutta Elec	28	..	7.0	25.0	..
1,199,000	Essex Wtr 3.5%	£33½	..	500	14.9	..
16.2m	Gt Nthn Tele	£22	..	153	7.0	8.1
331.3m	Imp Cont Gas	255	−3	10.1	3.9	12.0
725,000	Milford Docks	93	−8	9.8	10.5	..
2,559,000	Nesco Inv	123	+1	10.0	8.1	..
—	Sunderlnd Wtr	£33½	..	538	16.1	..

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

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THE TIMES

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P. Q. Telesystems Ltd.
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Linguarama Ltd.
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The ability to deal with people at all levels in an efficient, tactful way, combined with an excellent telephone manner essential. Own small office. Non-smoker preferred. Age 22+. Good company benefits including 22 days holiday. Salary £6,000 reviewed in July.

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Crone Corkill
Recruitment Consultants

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£6,300

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Applications are invited for short-term Fellowships at the British Telecom Research Laboratories, Martlesham, near Ipswich, during 1981. The Fellowships are open to members of the academic staffs of United Kingdom Universities and are normally tenable for six weeks.

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LA CREME DE LA CREME

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Career plan 734 4284 Recruitment Consultants

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SECRETARIAL

£6,500
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No Agencies please

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TEMPTING TIMES

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CABBAN & GASELEE

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CHESTERTONS

(continued on page 22)



هكذا من الأصل

PERSONAL CHOICE

Harold Evans, editor of The Sunday Times, *begins the first of his four Evans on Newspapers tonight at 10.20 on BBC 2.*

● To be very honest, I had never heard of the disease bilharzia until tonight's Horizon programme The Qalyub Project (BBC 2, 9.30) but it afflicts one in twelve of the world's population. The disease is caused by a small worm which lives in the blood cells of the intestines and bladder and produces hundreds of eggs a day which stick in the tissues and cause severe inflammatory reaction which is potentially lethal—one in ten of those afflicted die. One of the more fertile breeding grounds for the diseases is the Nile Delta where the complex irrigation system is an idea situation for the snails that carry the disease. The programme looks at the research being carried out on the disease by Dr Mohammed El Alamy at Qalyub in Egypt. He is the director of the Field Research Centre near Cairo and we follow him and his staff as they carry out tests on a new drug to combat the disease in a Delta village. We are told of the problems he and his team face—*not least the brain-drain* away from Egypt by his staff to the richer pastures of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait where they are able to earn four times the amount they receive from the Egyptian government.

● *It is always a pleasure to learn from somebody who is master* of his craft and tonight we have the chance when Harold Evans, editor of *The Sunday Times* and author of a series of five books on editing and design, begins his four-part series, Evans on Design (BBC 2, 10.20). Tonight he describes the evolution of the Front Page from the sombre print of the 17th century newspaper to the garish splashes we associate with the tabloids of today. His enthusiasm and love of the subject comes over well which makes the subject viewable even for those who are not enamoured with the press.

● Radio 4s Come, Let's to Bed (11.05 am) is an investigation into the theories put forward to explain our daily need for sleep. A few years ago researchers would answer the question of why we need sleep by saying it was a period of restoration but today some say it is, along with dreaming, a cycle to prepare us for the following day. Others believe it serves no useful purpose to man. I don't agree with either of those theories.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: †STEREO; *BLACK AND WHITE; (r) REPEAT.

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Dear

TELEVISION

BBC 1

9.00 am For Schools, Colleges: The entertainment profession; 9.30 Mastery over Metals 9.52 Heroes of fact and fiction 10.15 Watch and listen to music 10.38 Maths 11.00 The Odyssey 11.25 You and Me (not Schools) 11.40 Politics Society. Closedown at 12.05 pm. 12.45 News.
1.00 Pebble Mill at One. Continuing his journeying around Japan Donny MacLeod meets the giant Sumo wrestlers who are the super-stars of Japanese sport. **1.45 Mister Men.** Another story about the popular characters, this time read by Arthur Lowe (r).
2.01 For Schools, Colleges: Words and Pictures; 2.18 Europe from the Air 2.40 Going to Work.
3.00 When the Bough Breaks. John Thaw with the first of a series for parents who are concerned with the way they treat their children (r). **3.15 Songs of Praise.** Seamus McKee presents the programme from St Eugene's Cathedral, Londonderry (shown yesterday). **3.55 Play School** (shown earlier on BBC 2). **4.20 Laurel and Hardy.** Cartoon entitled Fancy Trance. **4.25 Jackanory.** Pippa Guard tells the first part of Nina Warner Hooke's story A Donkey Called Paloma. **4.40 Play: The Mouse, the Merchant and the Elephant** by Valerie Georgeson. The story of an elephant-headed god. **5.05 John Craven's Newsround.** World news for young people presented in responsible fashion. **5.10 Blue Peter.** This afternoon Simon Groom hands over the first of fifty electric invalid cars to Christopher, a sixteen-year-old spastic. In addition Peter Duncan takes a light-hearted look at the life of Popeye.
5.40 News read by John Edmunds.
5.55 Nationwide including Hugh Scully's weekly investigation into bureaucratic abuse, Watchdog.
6.55 Triangle. In part five of the twenty-six part serial the ferry captain's wife comes aboard and begins to make insinuations about Katherine Laker.
7.20 Star Trek. As if Klingons weren't enough trouble, Captain Kirk has to fight off the attentions of a shapely lady with strange powers.
8.10 Panorama: How the Left Won. David Dimbleby examines the struggle within the Labour Party that led up to the Left introducing this week's special conference to decide who is to be Party leader.
9.00 News read by Jan Leeming.
9.25 Film: Winning (1969) starring Paul Newman, Joanne Woodward and Robert Wagner. Newman plays a successful racing driver who marries a girl after a whirlwind courtship, with disastrous consequences to his career.
11.25 In the Post. Gwyn Richards and Jill Cochrane with the second of ten programmes dealing with the Post. This evening the subject is Postal History.
11.50 News headlines.

Regions

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: Cymru/Wales 9.52 am-10.12 Ysgolion: Dacaryddiaeth. Japan—Yr Ynysoedd Pollog. 1.45 pm-2.01 Pila Pala. 5.55-6.20 Wales Today. 6.55-7.15 Heddiw. 7.15-8.10 To Serve them all my Days. 11.50 *News and weather.* **Scotland:** 11.00 am-1.20 For Schools: Burrows and Holes. 12.40 pm-12.45 The Scottish News. 5.55-6.20 Reporting Scotland. 11.25-11.55 Cearcall. 11.55-12.20 am 16 UP. 12.20 News and weather. **Northern Ireland** 3.53 pm-3.55 Northern Ireland News. 5.55-6.20 Scene Around Six. 11.50 *News and weather.* **England** 5.55 pm-6.20 Regional Magazines. 11.56 Close.

BBC 2

10.00 am Focus. Part Two—The Guessing Game (r). **10.25 Working with Young People.** The second of five programmes to help young people when they start work (r). *10.50 Interval.*
11.00 Play School. This morning the programme is presented by Lucie Skeaping and Chris Tranchell and the story is Hiccups, by Jean Watson. *11.25 Write Away.* Barry Took with a practical guide to everyday writing. This morning he has advice on writing safety reports. Closedown at 11.40.
2.15 pm Let's Go. Brian Rix with *advice to help the mentally handicapped* live a fuller life. This afternoon it is the subject of wearing the right clothes. **2.30 Multi-Racial Britain.** The second in a series of ten films on racial harmony. It is entitled Great Expectations (r). **3.00 Embroidery.** Lesson two continues with Applique (r). **3.30 Wainwrights' Law.** Citizens rights and responsibilities in a dramatized form (r). Closedown at 3.55.
4.15 Modern Language Teaching. Number two in the series visits The Oxfordshire Modern Languages Project (r). Closedown at 4.40.
5.40 Laurel and Hardy.* In the 1932 film Scram, Stan and Ollie are befriended by a drunk who *offers them a place for the night* when they are down on their luck, with predictably disastrous consequences. **6.00 Michael Strogoff.** Part three of the serial based on the novel by Jules Verne set in Tsarist Russia.
7.00 Rock Goes to College. Pete Drummond introduces the rock group UB40 from the college campus of Keele University.
7.40 News, including a sub-titled synopsis for the hard-of-hearing. **7.50 Cameo.** A brief look at a Hampshire river as winter makes way for spring. The narrator is Roger Snowdon. **8.00 Barry Manilow.** Part two of the sensational singer's concert recorded last year at the Wembley Arena.
9.00 The Hitch-Hiker's Guide to the Galaxy. The third part of the serial adapted from the hugely successful radio series concerning the adventures of two roaming space travellers.
9.30 Horizon: The Qualyub Project. The programme follows a team of scientists as they test their new drug which might protect *people from the second most* common disease in the world—bilharzia. (See Personal Choice.)
10.20 Evans on Newspapers. The first of four programmes written and presented by the editor of *The Sunday Times* tracing the development of newspapers. This evening we learn about the evolution of Front Page News. (See Personal Choice).
10.45 **Newsnight.** *In-depth* reports on the stories that made today's headlines with Peter Snow, Charles Wheeler, John Tusa and Peter Hobday.
11.30 Tele-Journal. The first in a series of ten programmes that shows how world news is presented in one of Europe's French-speaking countries. The programme is introduced by Marianne Lawrence. Transmission ends at 12.00.

THAMES

9.30 am For Schools: Understanding dimensions. 9.47 A look at life on the Continent. 10.05 Stimulating interest in various topics. 10.23 Simple arithmetic. 10.40 French lessons based in a restaurant. 11.05 For the deaf and hearing-impaired introduced by Derek Griffiths. 11.22 The stimulation of creative work. 11.39 Life with a Victorian doctor and his family.
12.00 Button Moon: More adventures for the very young about Mr Spoon the inveterate space traveller. *12.10 pm* **Rainbow:** Educational puppets today explain the art of buying and selling. **12.30 Your Chance:** The second of six programmes on further education and training for adults.
1.00 News read by Peter Sissons. **1.20 Thames News** with Robin Houston.
1.30 Crown Court: A husbandless mother of four is accused of assaulting a *social* worker (r). **2.00 The Riordans:** Another episode in the life of a rural Irish family.
2.30 Film: The Barbarian and the Geisha (1958) *starring* John Wayne and Eiko Ando. Wayne plays the part of the first western diplomat to visit Japan which seems a bit strange considering the number of times he has attacked the country in other films.
4.15 Dr Snuggles: Cartoon adventures of an amiable inventor. **4.20 The Sooty Show** with Matthew Corbett. **4.45 The Book Tower:** Tom Baker reviews the latest books for children with the sea and countryside as the theme.
5.15 Money-go-Round: Presented by Joan Shenton and Tony Bastable. This evening they investigate the home improvements salesmen, the way people are short-changed on coal deliveries and the new two million pound pool at the White City that brings a touch of the West Indies to west London.
5.45 News. 6.00 Thames News with Andrew Gardner and Rita Carter.
6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Wish You Were Here . . . ? with Judith Chalmers and Chris Kelly. Judith looks at the different types of holiday on offer in Denmark and Chris goes to the Peak District and cycles along the High Peak Trail from Middleton Top near Matlock. **7.30 Coronation Street:** Hilda Ogden tries hard not to gossip about Rita Fairclough's old flame. **8.00 Shelley.** More adventures of the unemployed graduate only half looking for employment.
8.30 World in Action: Michael Foot is interviewed by David Taylor in his first major television interview since he became Labour Party leader.
9.00 The Sweeney starring John Thaw and Dennis Waterman. Regan and Carter are seconded to assist in the enquiries surrounding allegations of corruption against two detectives.
10.00 News.
10.30 The Troubles: Part three of the series covers the period between 1920 to 1970 and includes an interview with Bernadette Devlin who was shot last Friday morning.
11.50 The Monte Carlo Show: Entertainment presented by Patrick Wayne who has as his guests David Soul and Petula Clark.
12.45 am Close with muscular dystrophy sufferer Christine Smith who talks about the things that bring her happiness.

RADIO

Radio 4

6.00 am *News Briefing.*
6.10 Farming Week.
6.30 Today.
7.00, 8.00 News.
7.30, 8.30 Headlines.
8.35 The Week on 4.
8.45 BBC Sound Archives.
9.00 News.
9.05 Start the Week.
10.00 News.
10.02 Money Box.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Story: Chinchilla, by Harriet O'Carroll.
11.00 News.
11.05 Come, Let's to Bed, says *Sleepy-head.*
11.50 Poetry Please!
12.00 News.
12.02 pm You and Yours.
12.27 Old Took's Almanac.†
12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World at One.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Play: The First Men in the Moon, by H. G. Wells.†
4.35 Just the Job.
4.45 Serial: No Fond Return of Love, by Barbara Pym (1).
5.00 PM.
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News.
6.30 Frank Muir Goes Into Anger.†
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 The News Quiz.†
7.50 Play: Remembrance, by Derek Walcott.†
9.05 Is There a Spirit in the House?
9.30 Kaleidoscope.
10.00 The World Tonight.
10.30 Science Now.
11.00 Lord Jim (II).
11.15 Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News.
12.15 am-12.23 Shipping forecast.
VHF
10.02 am Schools: Music Interlude; Notice Board (1); Time to *Move. 10.30 Listen With Mother.*
10.45-12.00 Schools: Da sind wir wieder! Singing Together (11); Springboard; Drama Workshop.
2.00 pm-3.00 Schools: Exploration Earth; Listening and Reading (2); *Speak; Movement and Drama (2).*
11.00-11.30 Study on 4: World Powers in the Twentieth Century (13).

Radio 3

6.55 am Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Records: Suppé, Ravel, Delius, Franck, Poulenc.†
8.00 News.
Haydn (Sinf Conc).†
9.00 News.
9.05 Week's Composer: Dowland.†
9.40 Quartet (Gabrieli), pt 1: Boccherini, Turina.†
10.10 Interval reading.
10.15 Quartet, pt 2: Schubert (D956).†
11.10 Ensemble: Clérambault, *Rameau (Orphée).*†
11.55 Scottish Chamber Orch/Maksymiuk: Lutoslawski (Preludes and Fugue), Dvorak.†
1.00 pm News.
1.05 Piano (Firkusny—live from St John's): Beethoven (op 10 no 1), Janacek, Smetana.†
2.00 Matinée Musicale.†
3.00 Piano Quartet: Fauré, Turina.†
4.00 New Records: Johann Strauss, Lehar, Mozart, Falla.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure.†
7.00 Clarinets: Schubert, Maros, Poulenc, Swayne.†
7.30 BBCSO/Loughran (live from Festival Hall), pt 1: Beethoven (Choral Fant), Berg (op 6).†
8.15 Poetry reading: Houses.
8.35 BBCSO, pt 2: Beethoven (*Cantata on the Death of Emperor* Joseph II).†
9.30 Clavichord: Bach.†
10.05 Reading: The Eternal Husband, by Dostoevsky (1).†
10.25 Jazz in Britain.†
11.00 News.
11.05-11.15 BBC Singers/Poole: Schütz.†

Radio 2

5.00 am News, weather. 5.03 Bob Kilbey.† 7.32 Terry Wogan.† 10.03 Jimmy Young.† 12.03 pm David Hamilton.† 2.03 Ed Stewart.† 4.03 Much More Music.† 6.03 John Dunn.† 8.02 Folk of 2.† 9.02 Humphrey Lyttelton.† 9.55 Sports Desk. 10.02 Movie Quiz. 10.30 Star Sound. 11.02 Brian Matthew. 2.02 am-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Steve Wright. 11.00 Andy Peebles. 12.30 pm Newsbeat. 12.45 Paul Burnett. 2.32 Dave Lee Travis. 4.32 Peter Powell. 7.00 Stayin' Alive. 8.00 Richard Skinner. 10.02 John Peel.† 12.00 Close.

VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2: 5.00 am With Radio 2. 10.00 pm With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 am With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648 kHz, 463m) at the following times (GMT):

6.00 am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-four Hours. 7.45 Short Story. 8.00 World News 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Dances of the Renaissance. *8.30* Thirty-Minute Theatre. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 Notes from an Observer. 9.20 Theatre Call. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 D. J. Round-Table 10.15 Take One. 10.30 Through the Looking Glass, and What Alice Found There 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 New Waves. 11.30 Fiesta. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 pm Animal, Vegetable or Mineral 12.45 Sports Round-up. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-four hours. 1.30 The Book Programme. 2.00 A Touch of Genius. 2.30 Rumpole. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. *4.09* Commentary. 4.15 Sarah and Company. 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Book Choice. 5.15 Europa. 5.30 A House for Mr Biswas. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-four Hours. 9.15 Europa. 9.30 A Touch of Genius 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. *10.30 Financial News.* 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Round-up. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Short Story. 11.30 D. J. Round-table. 12.00 World News. 12.09 am News about Britain 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Radio Theatre. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Europa. 2.00 World News. 2.09 *Review of the British Press.* 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 Sports International 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Fiesta. 4.00 Newsdesk. 5.45 The World Today.

WAVELENGTHS: Radio 1 medium wave 275m/1089kHz or 285m/1053kHz. Radio 2 med wave 330m/909kHz or 433m/693kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 3 med wave 247m/1215kHz and 90-92.5 VHF. Radio 4 long wave 1500m/200kHz and 92-95 VHF. Greater London area only; med wave 720kHz/417m. LBC 261m, 97.3 VHF, Capital 194m, 95.8 VHF. World Service: med wave 648kHz (463m). BBC Radio London 206m, 94.9 VHF.

REGIONAL TV

Ulster

As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 pm *Lunchtime. 2.30 Film: Lacy and the* Mississippi Queen. 3.45 Money-go-Round. 4.13-4.15 Ulster News. 5.15-5.45 Gambit. 6.00-7.00 Good Evening Ulster. 11.50 Bedtime. 12.00 Closedown.

ATV

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 ATV News. 2.00 The Moneychangers Part 2. 3.25 The Sounds of Ricki Lee. 3.45-4.15 Money-go-Round. 5.15-5.45 Gambit. 6.00-7.00 ATV Today. 11.50 ATV News. 11.55 Something Different. *12.10 am Closedown.*

Grampian

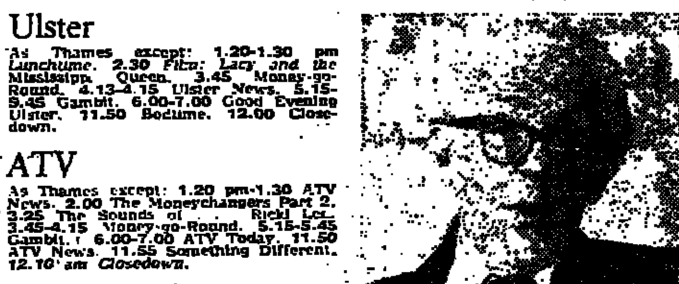
As Thames except: Starts 9.25 am-9.30 First Thing 1.20 pm-1.30 North News. 2.00 The Moneychangers. 3.25 Sounds of Ricki Lee. 3.45-4.15 Money-go-Round. 5.15-5.45 Gambit. 6.00 North Tonight and area weather forecast. 6.30-7.00 Country Focus. 11.50 Reflections. 11.55 Living and Growing. 12.25 am North Headlines. 12.30 Closedown.

Border

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Border News. 2.30 Film: Lacy and the Mississippi Queen. 3.45-4.15 Money-go-Round. 5.15-5.45 Gambit. 6.00 Lookaround Monday. 6.15 The Sound of Valerie Monese. 6.30-7.00 The Entertainers. 11.50 Border News Summary. 11.53 Closedown.

Westward

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Westward news headlines. 2.00 Film: The Spirit is Willing. 3.42 Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 3.45-4.15 Money-go-round. 5.15-5.45 Gambit. 6.00-7.00 Westward Diary. 11.50 Faith for Life. 11.55 West Country weather. 11.56 Closedown.



Michael Foot: ITV 8.30

Granada

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Granada Reports. 2.00 Money-go-round. 2.30-4.15 Film: Woman of the Year. 5.15-5.45 Gambit. 6.00-7.00 Granada Reports. 11.50 Kate Loves a Mystery. 12.45 am Closedown.

Channel

As Thames except: 12.00-12.30 pm Closedown. 1.20-1.30 Channel Lunchtime *News.* 2.00 Film: The Spirit is Willing. 3.45-4.15 Money go Round. 5.15-5.45 Gambit. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.15 Cartoontime. 6.30-7.00 The Amazing years of Cinema. 11.50 News and weather in French.

Yorkshire

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Calendar News. 2.00 Money-go-round. 2.30 Film: Long Journey Back. 5.15-5.45 Gambit. 6.00 Calendar. 6.35-7.00 Happy Days. 11.50 Closedown.

HTV

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 HTV *News. 2.00 Money-go-Round. 2.30-4.15* Film: Kenner. 5.15-5.45 Gambit. 6.00-7.00 Report West. 11.50 Quincy. 12.40 am Weather and Closedown.
HTV CYMRU WALES: As HTV West except: 10.05 am-10.20 About Wales. 11.05-11.20 Am Gymru. 12.00-12.10 pm Ffalabalam. 4.15-4.20 Cartoon: *Robin Hoodwinked.* 4.45-5.15 Ser. 6.00-6.25 Y Dydd. 6.25-7.00 Report Wales. 8.30-9.00 Yr Wythnos.

Southern

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 *Southern News and Weather.* 2.00 Houseparty. 2.25 Non-Stop New York. 3.45-4.15 Money-go-Round. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00-7.00 Day by Day. 11.50 Police Surgeon. 12.20 am Weather followed by Loggerheads.

Tyne Tees

As Thames except: Starts 9.20 am The Good Word. 9.25-9.30 North East news. 1.20 pm-1.30 North East news and Lookaround. 2.00 Money-go-round. 2.30-4.15 Film. Geordie. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00-7.00 Northern Life. 11.50 First Class Citizen. 11.55 Closedown.

Scottish

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News headlines. 2.00 Film: No Highway in the Sky.* 3.45-4.15 Money-go-round. *5.15-5.45 Gambit. 6.00 Scotland Today.* 6.40 Crimedesk. 7.00-7.30 Now You See It. 11.50 Late Call. 11.55 Living and Growing for Adults. 12.25 am Closedown.

Anglia

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Anglia News. 2.00 Money-go-round. 2.30-4.15 Film: Sitting Pretty* (1948). 5.15-5.45 University Challenge. 6.00 About Anglia 6.30-7.00 Movie Memories.

Entertainments Guide

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Ton't. & Thurs. at 7.30 Un ballo in maschera (Ton't.: Matteo-Manuguerra replaces Renato Bruson. Paul Hudson replaces Forbes Robinson all perfs.). Wed. at 7.30. Sat. at 2.00 Cosi fan tutte.
THE ROYAL BALLET
Tomor. at 7.30 Cinderella. Fri. at 7.30 Troy Game, A Month in the Country, Les Noces. Sat. at 8.00 La Fille mal gardée.

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SUNDAY, JAN. 25 AT 7.30
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ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL (01-928 3191). Tonight 7.30 BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA, BBC Singers, James Loughran, Felicity Lott, Stafford Dean, Edith Vogel. Beethoven: Choral Fantasia: Berg: Three Orchestral Pieces, Op 6: Berg: of Emperor Joseph II.

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MY FAIR LADY
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FIRST WEST END PRODUCTION SINCE 1938.
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FINAL WEEK — SEASON ENDS JAN. 24.

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CHURCHILL cc 460 6677/5838. Bromley, Kent. Dec. 18-24 Jan. NORMAN VAUGHAN, IAN LAVENDER, BILL PERTWEE in MOTHER GOOSE with TOMMY BOYD & JULIE DAWN COLE.

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in the National Theatre prod. of
EARLY DAYS
by David Storey
RALPH RICHARDSON: "TRIUMPH" Gdn.
"UNFORGETTABLE" Int Hld Trib
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Robin Ray, Jonathan Adams, Martin Connor, Tricia George in
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TOMFOOLERY
Words, music & lyrics of Tom Lehrer
"HILARIOUS, BARBED AND BUBBLY" Sunday Times
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ACTRESS OF THE YEAR IN A NEW PLAY. WEST END THEATRE AWARDS
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MAKE AND BREAK
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"PRACTISE HISSING AND BOOK NOW!" E. News.

KINGS HEAD 226 1916. Dnr 7, Show 8 SHADOW PLAY "Best Coward revival since the National's 'Hay Fever'." — Obs. & A MAN F FEELING by Stephen Oliver.

LYRIC HAMMERSMITH cc 01-741 2311 Ends Sat! Ton't. Tomor. Wed. Fri 7.30. Thur. Sat 2.30 & 7.30. THE AMUSING SPECTACLE OF CINDERELLA by Martin Duncan. With Eleanor Bron, Lesley Duff, Susan Jameson, Alison Steadman. ". . . simply the best pantomime I have ever seen" — Obs. From 29 Jan HOBSON'S CHOICE cast includes Arthur Lowe, Julia McKenzie, Ronald Pickup. LYRIC STUDIO: From Ton't — Eves 8.30 (Tomor 7.0). HERE'S A FUNNY THING. John Bardon as Max Miller.

LYRIC S cc 01-437 3686, evgs 8.0 Mat Wed 3.0. Sat 5.30, 8.30.
DINSDALE LANDEN
NICOLA PAGETT
in ALAN AYCKBOURN'S
TAKING STEPS
"A VERY FUNNY EVENING. I ENJOYED MYSELF ENORMOUSLY" Evening News.
"THE BEST FARCE IN TOWN"—Punch.

LYTTELTON (N.T.'s proscenium stage): Ton't 7.45 THE BROWNING VERSION/HARLEQUIN double-bill by Rattigan. Tomor 7.45 THE ELEPHANT MAN.

NATIONAL THEATRE S cc 928 2252 FOR REPERTOIRE SEE SEPARATE ENTRIES UNDER OLIVIER/LYTTELTON/COTTESLOE. Car park. Restaurant 928 2033. Credit card bkgs. 928 5933. TOURS OF THE BUILDING daily (incl. backstage) £1.50. Info. 633 0880.

OLD VIC. 928 7616 cc 261 1821. "8". Tomor. Thurs., Fri. & Sat. at 7.30, Wed. at 7.00, Sat. at 3.00 (red. price prev. tomor. perf. only)
THE RELAPSE

OLIVIER (N.T.'s open stage): To'nt.. Tomo. 6 p.m. (note early start) low price Prevs. MAN AND SUPERMAN (including Don Juan in Hell) by Bernard Shaw.

PALACE. S cc. 01-437 6834
"OH WHAT A BEAUTIFUL EVENING!" Daily Mail.
Rodger's & Hammerstein's
OKLAHOMA!
"A MAGICAL MUSICAL EXPERIENCE" S. Times.
Evenings 7.30. Mats Wed. Sat. 3.00. For group bookings 01-379 6061. Better selection of seats available Mon.-Thur.

PALLADIUM 01-437 7373. Evgs 7.30. Mats daily 3.45 except Friday. JIM DAVIDSON, MOLLIE SUGDEN, WINDSOR DAVIES, MELVYN HAYES, CLIVE DUNN, LIONEL BLAIR in
DICK WHITTINGTON
"Bright, fast-moving, dazzling spectacle . . . worth every penny" D. Mail. Book now. Box Office and all agents. Credit cards accepted. Group sales box office 379 6061.

PHOENIX. c.c. 01-836 2294-5. Credit Card Bookings 01-836 8611.
THAT'S SHOWBIZ!
The Sensational Variety Spectacular. OPENS FEB. 11TH AT 7.00. Subs. Twice Daily at 6.00 & 8.30. Prices: £2.50, £3.50, £4.50, £5.50.

PICCADILLY S 437 4506 cc 379 6565. Group Bkgs 379 6061/836 3962. Mon.-Fri. 8. Mat. Wed. 3. Sat 6 & 8.40 Stalls from £2.90
ROYAL SHAKESPEARE CO.
in Willy Russell's new comedy
EDUCATING RITA
COMEDY OF THE YEAR SWET AWARD 1980
"SPLENDID THEATRE EVENING QUITE ASTOUNDING"—Time Out.
"A MARVELLOUS PLAY, HILARIOUS. IT SENT ME OUT MOVED, EXCITED & EXHILARATED" S. Tms.
RSC also at Aldwych/Warehouse.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE 930 8681. Credit Card bookings 930 0846.
PAUL DANIELS in
IT'S MAGIC
"TRIUMPH" Fin. Times. "A WINNER" Variety. "PURE MAGIC" Sun. Mirror. Mon.-Thurs. 8.0. Fri. & Sat. 6 & 8.45. NOW BOOKING UNTIL MAY.

PRINCE EDWARD. S cc Box Off. 437 6877. cc Hotline 439 8499. Grp. Booking 379 6061. Eves 8.0. Mat. Thur. (Economy price) & Sat. 3.0.
EVITA
by Tim Rice & Andrew Lloyd Webber. Dir. by Harold Prince.

QUEENS S cc 01-734 1166
Peter JEFFREY PENELOPE KEITH Barbara FERRIS
MOVING
A new play by Stanley Price
Directed by Robert Chetwyn
Reduced price. Prev. Tomorrow 8.0.
OPENS WEDNESDAY AT 7.0
Sub evgs 8.0, Mat Wed 3.0. Sat 5.0 & 8.15 Grp Sales 379 6061

RAYMOND REVUEBAR cc 734 1593. At 7, 9, 11 p.m. Open Suns. Paul Raymond presents THE FESTIVAL OF EROTICA. New Acts New Girls! New Thrills! 23rd sensational year! Fully air conditioned.

ROUND HOUSE 267 2564
NEW VIC THEATRE in
CANTERBURY TALES
Directed by Michael Bogdanov. "High jinx & laughter" S. Tel. Last week. Evgs 8. Mat. Weds. 2.30 & Sat. 5.00.

ROUND HOUSE. 267 2564. Scarborough Theatre in the Round in SUBURBAN STRAINS. A musical play by ALAN AYCKBOURN composed by PAUL TODD. Reduced price prevs. 2-4 Feb. 6. Opens Feb. 5 at 7. Mat. Thurs. & Sat. 2.30. Sub. Evgs. 8.

ROUND HOUSE 267 2564
ROYAL EXCHANGE THEATRE COMPANY
THE DUCHESS OF MALFI
with HELEN MIRREN
1 April-9 May
HAVE YOU ANYTHING TO DECLARE?
13 May-6 June
THE MISANTHROPE
with TOM COURTENAY
1 July-1 August
Postal Booking now Open. Season Tkt. Available.

ROYAL COURT S cc 730 1745.
TOUCHED
by Stephen Lowe. Prev. Ton't 8. Opens Tomor. 7. Sub. evgs. 8. Mon. all seats £2.

ROYAL COURT THEATRE UPSTAIRS 730 2554. World Premiere of FOUR IN A MILLION devised and Dir. by Les Blair. Prevs. tomor. Wed. & Thurs. 7.30. Opns Fri. 7.

SAVOY THEATRE 01-836 8888.
JOHN ALDERTON PAULINE COLLINS
"PLAY OFF EACH OTHER BEAUTIFULLY . . . TOUCHING, FUNNY AND VERY MUCH ALIVE" Gdn.
in Charles Dyer's comedy
RATTLE OF A SIMPLE MAN
"COULD HAVE BEEN SCRIPTED FOR THEM" Times. "A THEATRICAL GEM" The People. Reduced Group Bookings 836 3092. Credit Card bookings. Only 01-839 2751 (9.30 a.m.-6.30 p.m.). Sats 9.30 a.m.-4.30 p.m. Final Week—Season end January 24

ST. MARTIN'S. cc 836 1443. Evgs. 8. Tue. 2.45. Sats. 5 & 8.
AGATHA CHRISTIE'S
THE MOUSETRAP
29th YEAR

STRAND cc 01-836 2660, 01-836 4143. Evs. 8.0, Thurs. 3.0, Sats 5.30 & 8.30.
NO SEX PLEASE WE'RE BRITISH
Directed by Allan Davis
Group sales box office 379 6061

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON Royal Shakespeare Theatre (0789) 292271. Amex Cards (0789) 297129. Info. (0789) 69191.
ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY in
RICHARD II
tomor. & Fri. 7.30. "First rate production" Guardian. RICHARD III Wed. 7.30. Thu. 1.30. HAMLET Thu 7.30. AS YOU LIKE IT Sat. 3.00 (last perf).

SHAFTESBURY. cc Shaftesbury Ave., W.C.2. Tel. Box Office 01-836 6596 or 01-836 4255. Credit Card booking only 01-839 7516 or 01-839 4682 (9.30-6.00, Sats. 9.30-4.30) Group bookings only 01-839 3092
TOM CONTI & GEMMA CRAVEN
THEY'RE PLAYING OUR SONG
GEMMA CRAVEN ACTRESS OF THE YEAR IN A MUSICAL WEST END THEATRE AWARDS.
"This show is a real stunner. Two of the most engaging performances in London." D. Mail. If possible book at least 28 days in advance by post. Send S.A.E. and cheque. Prices: Stalls & Royal Circle £8.00, £6.50, £5.00. Circle £3.50 (£1.00 seats at Box Office). (OAP's £4.00 Wed. Mats. best seats. Student Standby £4.00). Mon.-Fri. Evgs. 8.0. Mats. Wed. 3.0. Sats. 5.0 & 8.30. (Some good seats available Wed Mats.)

TRICYCLE THEATRE, 269 Kilburn High Rd., NW6. 328 8626 Pip Simmons Theatre Group presents "RIEN NE VA PLUS" Eves 8. Ends Sat. "A delight" Tms. "Sheer entertainment" N. Std.

VAUDEVILLE S CC 01-836 9988. Twice daily 2.15 & 7.45. Tim Rice & Andrew Lloyd Webber's SMASH HIT MUSICAL
JOSEPH
AND THE AMAZING TECHNICOLOUR DREAMCOAT

VICTORIA PALACE cc 01-828 4735/6. 01-834 1317. Evgs. 7.30. Wednesday & Saturday 2.45. Group Sales 01-379 6061.
ANNIE
"UNBEATABLE FAMILY ENTERTAINMENT" Observer.

WAREHOUSE Donmar Theatre, Earlham Street, Covent Garden. Box Office 836 6808. ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY. Ton't 7.00, Tomor., Wed. 7.30 premiere production NAKED ROBOTS by Jonathan Gems. All seats £3.50. Students £2.00 in advance from Aldwych Box Office.

WESTMINSTER. S. CC. 834 0283 Hugh Manning as C. S. Lewis in
SONG OF THE LION
"TRULY IMPRESSIVE" Times.
"SPELLBINDING" S.Telegraph.
Evenings 7.45 till Feb. 7.

WHITEHALL THEATRE 930 7765 cc Paul Raymond presents
FIONA RICHMOND
and a Bedful of Beauties in
WOT! NO PYJAMAS!
Evgs 8.30. Fri. & Sat. 6.15 & 8.30 Final Week Must terminate Sat. Jan. 24 prior to National Tour.

WINDMILL THEATRE cc 01-437 6312. Twice nightly at 8.0 & 10.0. Sunday 6.0 & 8.0 PAUL RAYMOND presents RIP OFF. Hotter than ever for 1981. The erotic experience of the modern era. 5th Great Year.

WYNDHAM'S. S 836 3028. cc 379 6565. Red. price, Gps 836 3962. Mon.-Fri. 8.00. Sat. 6 & 8.40.
ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF AN ANARCHIST
"Exactly the shot in the arm that the West End needed" S Times. "One of the funniest shows London has seen in a very long time" Punch. "Hilarious" D.Tel.

YOUNG VIC 928 6363. Thur., Fri. 7.30 PYGMALION. Sat. 7.30 ROSENCRANTZ & GUILDENSTERN.

TALK OF THE TOWN. 01-734 5051. Air-conditioning. Credit cards. LONDON'S GREAT NIGHT OUT From 8.00, Dining & Dancing 9.30 SUPER REVUE
"BUBBLY"
at 11: VINCE HILL
DANCING TILL 1 A.M.

CINEMAS

ACADEMY 1. 437 2981. 4th month Joseph Losey's film of Mozart's DON GIOVANNI (A) perfs. 1.00 (not Sun.), 4.10, 7.40.
ACADEMY 2. 437 5129. Alain Resnais' MY AMERICAN UNCLE (A). Progs. 1.10, 3.30, 6.00, 8.30.
ACADEMY 3. 437 8819. Cocteau's ORPHEE (A) and Renoir's PARTIE DE CAMPAGNE (A) Progs. 5.45, 8.15. Sats./Suns. also 3.15.
CAMDEN PLAZA. Camden Town 485 2443 (opp. Tube). GODARD'S SLOW MOTION (Sauve Qui Peut La Vie) (X). 3.30, 5.20, 7.10, 9.10.
COLUMBIA. Shaftesbury Ave. (734 5414) THE BLUE LAGOON (AA) Cont. progs. dly. 2.30, 4.40, 6.40, 8.50.
CURZON. Curzon St., W.1. 499 3737 Bertrand Tavernier's UNE SEMAINE DE VACANCES (AA) (English sub-titles). Progs at 2.0 4.05, 6.20 and 8.40. Last 5 days.
DOMINION. Tott. Court Rd. (580 9562). THE EMPIRE STRIKES BACK (U). Sep. progs. 2.30, 7.40.
EMPIRE. Leicester Square. 437 1234. Seats bookable for last evening perfs. Mon.-Fri. and all perfs. Sat. and Sun. (not late night shows) at the box office (11 a.m.-7 p.m. Mon.-Sat.) or by post. No telephone bookings. SMOKEY & THE BANDIT RIDE AGAIN (AA). Sep. progs. daily 1.00, 3.30, 6.00, 8.30. Now RITZ Leicester Square SOMEWHERE IN TIME (A). Sep progs. daily 1.00, 3.30, 6.00, 8.30.
GATE CINEMA. Nott. Hill. 221 0220/727 5750. STARDUST MEMORIES (AA) 1.00, 3.35, 4.15, 6.00, 7.15, 9.30. GABLE AND LOMBARD (AA) and THE LAST MARRIED COUPLE (X) 11.15 p.m.
GATE TWO CINEMA. 837 8402/1177. Russ. Sq. Tube. KAGEMUSHA (A) 2.15, 5.15, 8.15. LUCKY LUCIANO (X) and SIDDHARTHA (X) 11.00 pm. LIC'D BAR.
GATE THREE CINEMA. 267 1201/485 3446. Camden Twn. Tb. KAGEMUSHA (A) IN STEREO SOUND. 2.15, 5.15, 8.15. THE NIGHT PORTER (X) & CARNAL KNOWLEDGE (X) 11:00 p.m. LIC'D BAR. Last 5 days. Starts Thursday WILLIE & PHIL (X).
GATE MAYFAIR 493 2031 MAYFAIR HOTEL, Stratton St. Green Park Tube. KAGEMUSHA (A). 5.30, 8.30. Seats Bookable after 5 p.m.
LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE (930 5252). Jack Lemmon in TRIBUTE (AA). Sep Progs Dly (inc Sun). Drs Open 2.10, 5.10, 8.10. Seat Bookable W/Ends & Last Eve. prog.
MINEMA 45 Knightsbridge 235-4225/6. Andrei Tarkovsky's "MIRROR" (U) (Russian dialogue—English subtitles). Daily: 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00. Late Night Show Fri & Sat 11.00 p.m.
ODEON HAYMARKET (930 2738/2771) Roy Scheider in a Bob Fosse Film ALL THAT JAZZ (X). Sep. progs. Dly. 1.30, 4.40, 8.00.
ODEON LEICESTER SQUARE (930 6111) THE DOGS OF WAR (AA). Sep. Progs. Drs. Open Dly 1.30, 4.30, 7.45.
ODEON ST. MARTIN'S LANE. BEING THERE (AA). For info 240 0071. Box-Office 836 0691. Sep Progs Dly 1.50, 5.00, 8.10.
ODEON MARBLE ARCH, W2 (723 2011/2). HAWK THE SLAYER (A). Sep. Progs. Drs Open Dly. 1.45 (not Sun.), 4.50, 7.30. Evening programmes & Weekends may be booked in advance.
PLAZA 1, 2, 3, 4 off Piccadilly Circus. 437 1234. Advance booking facilities same as EMPIRE Leicester Square.
Walter Matthau Glenda Jackson *1. HOPSCOTCH (AA). Sep. progs. daily 1.00 (not Suns.), 3.30, 6.00, 8.30
*2. AIRPLANE (A). Sep. progs. daily 1.00 (not Suns.), 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00.
*3. LIFE OF BRIAN (AA). Sep. progs. daily 1.00 (not Suns.), 3.35, 6.00, 8.35
*4. SEEMS LIKE OLD TIMES (A). Sep. progs. daily 1.00 (not Suns.) 3.30, 6.00, 8.30.
*No Smoking Area.
*No Smoking.
PRINCE CHARLES. Leic. Sq. 437 8181. British Premiere Exclusive Presentation CALIGULA (X). Sep perfs Dly (inc Sun.) 2.15, 5.30, 8.35. Late show Fri & Sat 11.55 Seats bkble Lic'd bar.
SCREEN ON THE HILL. 435 3366. Woody Allen. STARDUST MEMORIES (AA) 3.20, 5.15, 7.10, 9.15. Ring 435 9787 after 3 p.m. for phone bookings.
STUDIO 3. Oxford Circus. 437 3300. Lic'd Bar. THE DEER HUNTER (X) 12.45, 4.05, 7.30 Late Show Sat. 10.50.

EVENTS

WEMBLEY ARENA cc 01-902 1234
HOLIDAY ON ICE
WITH ROBIN COUSINS
Tues. to Fri. 7.45. Mats. Weds. 3. Sats 2, 5 & 8 (2 & 5 perfs sold out). Suns. 2.30 & 5.30 (No Perf Mons). £2.20 to £5.20:
CHILDREN HALF PRICE.
Spacious car park. Season until Feb 22.

ART GALLERIES

BANKSIDE GALLERY, 48 Hopton Street, Blackfriars, SE1. Royal Society of Painters-Etchers and Engravers. Contemporary Prints until Feb. 12: Daily 10-5. Sunday 2-6. Adm. 50p. half price OAPs, Students.

BETHNAL GREEN MUSEUM OF CHILDHOOD, Cambridge Heath Road, E2. CHAD VALLEY BOARD GAMES 1887-1935. Until March 1. Weekdays 10-6. Suns. 2.30-6. Closed Fridays. Adm. free.

BLOND FINE ART, 33 Sackville St., W.1. 439 1230. John Buckland Wright—Prints. Until 8 March.

BONNARD TO ZORN
150th exhibition of fine 19th & 20th Century etchings & lithographs. Illus. cat. 75p. Mon-Fri 10-6, Sat 10.30-1.
WILLIAM WESTON GALLERY
7 Royal Arcade, Albemarle St. W.1

BRITISH LIBRARY (in Brit. Museum). BENEDICTINES IN BRITAIN. Until 1 Feb GEORGE ELIOT. Until 26 April. TUDOR MAP-MAKING. Until 31 Dec. Wkdys. 10-5, Suns. 2.30-6. Adm. free.

FINE ART SOCIETY
148 New Bond Street, W.1.
01-629 5116
GLUCK

FISCHER FINE ART, 30 Kings St., St. James's, S.W.1. 839 3942. HANS HARTUNG. Until 13 Feb. Mon-Fri 10-5.30. Sats 10-12.30.

HOLSWORTHY GALLERY, a graphic view of the world about us: Keith West and Alan Byrne, Jan. 21-Feb. 14. 205 New King's Rd. London S.W.6. 731 2212.

MARLBOROUGH, 6 Albemarle St., W.1. JOHN WONNACOTT First London Exhibition 17. Until Feb 6th

MARSHALL SPINK, 18 Albemarle St., W.1. A.P.T. inc. presents three centuries of flower and still life paintings 1600-1900. 10 a.m.-6 p.m., Thursdays until 9 p.m. Saturday until 1 p.m.

PARKIN GALLERY, 11 Motcomb St., S.W.1. 01-235 8144. BRITISH ART 1890-1950. Paintings, watercolours, drawings. Till 22 Feb

PATRICK SEALE GALLERY, 2 Motcomb St., Belgravia, SW1. Paintings by EMILIE CHARMY. Until end Jan. 01-235 0934.

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ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS
Piccadilly, W.1.
A NEW SPIRIT IN PAINTING
Until 18 March. Open dly. 10-6. Adm. £2.00. Concessionary rate £1.40—O.A.P.s, students, groups over 10—and until 1.45 p.m. Suns.

TATE GALLERY, Millbank, S.W.1. Sporting Pictures from the Halifax collection. Admission free Wkdys 10-6, Sun. 2-6. Recorded information: 01-821 7128.

VICTORIA & ALBERT MUSEUM. S. Ken. PRINCELY MAGNIFICENCE: Court Jewels of the Renaissance 1500-1630. Until 1 February. Adm. £1.50. PHOTOGRAPHS BY DON McCULLIN. Until 25 January. Adm. 50p. WOLPE AT THE V&A. Until 1 February. GANYMED: PRINTING, PUBLISHING, DESIGN. Until 1 February. Wkdys. 10-5.30. Suns. 2.30-5.30. Closed Fridays.

"... KNOW YE that the LORD he is God: it is he that hath made us, and not we ourselves; we are his people, and the sheep of his pasture."—Psalm 100: 3.

BIRTHS

BEEVOR.—On January 14th at Queen Charlottes, to Magdalena and Hugh—a daughter, Mariana Louise.

COWLING.—On 14th January, to Sara and Peter—a daughter (Lucie Charlotte).

DE KEYSER.—On December 31st at Westminster Hospital to Elizabeth (nee Lawson), and Robert—a daughter, Alexandra.

EYERS.—On January 17th in Canberra to Alex (nee Vaughan-Fowler) and John—a daughter (Martha Alexandra Hilary), a sister for Edward and Thomas.

FRANKEL.—On January 17th, to Susan (Vinnicombe) and David—a daughter (Rebecca Harriet).

GUNN.—On 16th January in Aberdeen to Hugh and Sarah a son.

HENRY.—On 14th January, at Queen Mary's Hospital, Roehampton, to Sarah (nee Boole) and Paul—a son (Simon Charles).

OYLER.—On 17th January to Tricia (nee Soar) and Timothy—a daughter (Victoria Jane Louise) at Pembury Hospital, Kent. Grateful thanks to the staff.

SIEBERT.—On January 16th, 1981, at Mount Alvernia, Guildford, to Kate (nee Lawrenson) and John—a son (Edward), brother for Matthew and Lucy.

SLACK.—On January 14th, at Nottingham City Hospital, to Patricia (nee Cheshire) and Richard—a daughter (Eleanor).

SOMERS.—On January 12th to Stephanie (nee Dixon-Lewis) and Michael, a daughter Rebecca Clare.

WATERSON.—On January 12th to Imogen (nee Richards) and Merlin a son, a brother for Natasha and Julian.

BIRTHDAYS

Bx. Happy birthday, lover.—Px.

EDITH RAMSAY. — Best wishes on your 86th birthday from your friends in the East End.

THORRINGTON, Simon. — Happy 24th Birthday.—Love Val.

DEATHS

ANDRAS.—On January 15th, 1981, peacefully at Yelverton, Marguerita Tedley (Kip), widow of John Bertram and dearly loved mother of Peter and Jill. Funeral service at Efford Crematorium, Plymouth, on Friday, January 23rd, at 4 p.m.

ARGENTI. — On January 15th, 1981, Virginia (Gina) peacefully at her home, Picts Hill, Turvey, Bedfordshire. Funeral Service at Turvey Parish Church, on Thursday, January 22nd, at 10.30 a.m.

AUDSLEY.—Suddenly on 17th January, 1981, Robert Frederick Audsley, aged 55 years, of Montrose, New Road, Prestbury, Cheshire, the dearly loved husband of Pam and loving father of Penny and Jim, and brother of Eileen. Family flowers only. Donations may be sent to The British Heart Foundation. All donations and funeral enquiries to J. W. Brocklehurst & Sons Ltd, Macclesfield Road, Prestbury. Tel: Prestbury 829232.

BROWNE.—On Jan. 15th, suddenly in hospital, Gwendolen Lizzie, widow of Douglas Gordon, late of Chiswick. Funeral at Hendon Crematorium, Tuesday, 20th Jan., at 3 p.m.

COALES.—On 16th January, 1981, at his home, Herbert Wallis Coales C.B.E., M.C., F.I.C.E., F.R.I.C.S., of Great Bowden, Leicestershire, aged 90 years, much loved husband of Mary and father of Martin. Funeral service at Great Bowden Parish Church, on Friday, 23rd January, at 1.45 p.m., followed by cremation. Family flowers only. Donations, if desired, for Help the Aged to 32 Dover Street, London, W.1.

FANE, MIKE.—On January 14th, suddenly, at home. Private funeral on Wednesday, 21st January at St. Nicholas Church, Steventon, Oakley, Hampshire, 2.30 p.m. Flowers can be sent to C. Lovegrove, 4 Town Square, Bracknell, Berkshire, by 11 a.m. 21st January. Memorial service, Wednesday, 4th February, at St. Michael's, Chester Square, London, S.W.1., 2.30 p.m.

LEE LANDER. — On 12th January, Frank Patrick O.B.E., FRCP, MD. Private Funeral took place on 16th January 1981.

LYTTON.—On January 16th, peacefully, Herman, beloved by his family. Cremation today Golders Green at 12.20 p.m. No flowers, donations for Eye Department, Hadassa Hospital, care of P. Ryan, F.D., 6 South Ealing Rd., W.5.

MYRDDIN-EVANS.—On January 15th, 1981, peacefully, Elizabeth (nee Watkin), widow of Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, K.C.M.G., C.B., and dearly loved mother of Towy and George. Funeral private. No flowers, please.

NICOLL, JOHN FEARNS, K.C.M.G., Knight of St. John, sometime Governor of Singapore, husband of Irene, father of Anthony, died peacefully on January 12th at Scio House, aged 81, missions ...

STEUART.—On January 17th, peacefully, at home, Mary, wife of the late James Macalpine Steuart, aged 93. Funeral Shustoke Church, 11.30 a.m. on 22nd January. No letters or flowers, please.

THOMAS, DR ALLIN, of The Clinic, Park Street, W.1. Suddenly, on Friday morning, 16th January, and will be sadly missed by many. Memorial service to be announced later.

TRETHOWAN.—On January 18th at Amesbury Abbey Nursing Home, peacefully after a short illness, Phyllis Franklin, of Hill House, Hurstbourne Tarrant, widow of Michael Trethowan, mother of Brock and Linda. Funeral at St. Peter's, St. Mary-bourne, near Andover, on Thursday, January 22nd at 2.30 p.m.

TYRRELL, Joan, peacefully, on 18th January in Haslemere Hospital, beloved wife of Lt.-Col. J. G. Tyrrell, devoted mother and grandmother. Cremation, Guildford Crematorium, Wednesday, 21st January, 11 a.m. Flowers to Luffs, Haslemere.

FUNERALS

HAGENBUCH.—The funeral of Walter Hagenbuch who died on January 14th, will take place in Canterbury Cathedral on Tuesday, 20th January, at 10 a.m. Family flowers only, please, but donation if desired to the Dean and Chapter for facilities for the disabled at Canterbury Cathedral.

MORGAN, PHYLLIS.—Cremation will now take place at Wood Vale Cemetary at 11.30 on January 21st.

IN MEMORIAM

ADRIAN.—On the anniversary of his death in 1973. Many remember with deep affection beloved Max.

ARLEN, Stephen.—January 19th, 1972. Our love and thoughts always.—Iris and Tutti.

HOARE, E. G.—In proud memory of Graham Hoare who died Jan. 19th, 1976. Dearly loved by his wife, his children and grandchildren.

LEMIEUX.—In loving memory of His Honour Judge Joseph Victor Lemieux, Jan. 19th, 1979. Such a dearly loved father will never be forgotten.

LIBBY, LIZ.—Remembered today, her birthday, as always with great love and pride.—Don and Fiona.

LLOYD-LOWLES, DAVID.—January 18th, 1976. "I shall live until I die, and then I shall live forever."

RANSOME, ARTHUR.—Remembering with gratitude author of Swallows and Amazons. Jan. 18 1884–June 3 1967.

RICHES, PATRICIA.—January 18th, 1970. In Loving Memory: sadly missed by all: Son, Henry Patrick.

STOKES. — Remembering always dearest Scottie, who left us four years ago today, our beloved Mother, Mother-in-law and Grandmother.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

BE MORE IN CONTROL OF YOUR LIFE

SILVA MIND CONTROL

Deep relaxation — dynamic meditation — mind training FREE LECTURES:

Mon. Jan 19, 7.30 pm, Charing Cross Hotel, Strand, WC2

Tues. Jan 20, 7.30 pm, Great Western Royal Hotel, Praed St., W2.

Wed. Jan 21, 7.30 pm, Swiss Cottage Public Library, NW3.

Thurs. Jan 22, 7.30 pm, Charing Cross Hotel, Strand WC2.

Fri. Jan 23, 7.30 pm, Great Western Royal Hotel, Praed St., W2.

Sun. Jan 25, 6.30 pm, Great Western Royal Hotel, Praed St., W2.

Mon. Jan 26, 6.45 pm, SAGB, 33 Belgrave Sq. SW1.

Enquiries: (01). 493 1815 (24hrs)

DIAMONDS

"Blue ground to brilliant" "Teach-Ins" are held each month in Hatton Garden over seven hours of in depth information on all facets of the diamond industry. Only twenty places are available at each "Teach-In".

Details from

Diamond Grading Laboratories Ltd.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

EDUCATION

Cookery courses.
Business and Secretarial courses.
Remedial Tuition for Adults and Children.
Language Schools and Courses.
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—Whichever you provide, The Times can put you in contact with potential pupils and students—through The Times Educational feature on February 25th.
For more information or to book your advertisement

Ring Stella Scrivener on 01-278 9351

CANCER RESEARCH CAMPAIGN

Where more of your money goes on research. The campaign has one of the lowest expenses-to-income ratios of any charity, and is the largest supporter in the U.K. of research into all forms of cancer. Please help with a legacy, donation, interest free loan or gift "In Memoriam." Cancer Research Campaign, Dept. TX3, 2 Carlton House Terrace, London, SW1Y 5AR.

LAST YEAR'S NEWS stories can form this year's publicity. If you have at least 8 stories in file, write for details. Fleet Design and Promotion Ltd., London International Press Centre, 76 Shoe Lane, London, EC4A 3JB.

YOUR own quality fur made to measure. See Services.

CHILDREN'S charity needs London offices. See Comm. & Ind.

BUSINESSMEN! Relax. See Personal Guide Services (Services Column).

IF YOU WISH to donate or bequeath to worthwhile causes please also see "Charitable and Benevolent Organisations" in The Times Reader Services Guide today.

TAMESA fabrics sale. See seasonal sales for details.

PRINTED CIRCUITS W.Q. Every Monday in Business Services Guide.

UNUSUALLY interesting Fashion Sales job.—See Non-Secretarial today.

TEDDY BEAR DELIVERIES? Our friendly 7ft Teddy Bear delivers champagne, etc. See Services.

RECEPTIONIST/TYPIST, 23 +, needed for "singles" group. See Sec. Appts.

PART-TIME ticket sellers. See Non-Sec. Vacancies.

ORLANDO, FLORIDA. Unparalleled opportunities for astute investors. See Bus. Opps.

COUNTRY HOUSE to let, furnished. ...

PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 20

ANNOUNCEMENTS

709,000 BOOKINGS!?

If you're an hotelier or U.K. holiday home owner, read on—Our successful holiday columns are read by 709,000 U.K. holiday goers—nearly half of whom holiday TWICE a year in Great Britain.

Our special feature will run every Saturday for 20 weeks commencing January 3rd and will cover all renowned areas and resorts of England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales and the Channel Islands. There are special discounts of up to 25% for long term bookings.

So—whether you specialize in weekend breaks, children's holidays or hedonistically sumptuous fortnights—ring us now, and we'll advise you on the best way to enjoy a prosperous new year!

01-837 3311

UK HOLIDAYS

HOLIDAY ACCOMMODATION owners in Devon, Cornwall, Dorset and Somerset: If your hotel, guest house, cottage or flat is fully booked for the whole of 1981, ignore this announcement. If not, phone Fiona, Helen, Jeanne or Monica now on 01-837 3311, then put your feet up while our "Holidays in Great Britain and Ireland" feature works for you.

SUNNY SUSSEX. Could be sunnier! If you own holiday accommodation in Sussex and would like to be fully booked for 1981, The Times UK Holidays and Hotels feature on Saturdays can help you. Ring Steve Fraser on 837 3311 ext 206.

N. DEVON COAST.—Large secluded family house. Sleeps 12. Available most dates. Amersham 4974.

HAVE A peaceful hol. at Granville Hotel, ...

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

MAKE CAPITAL SAVINGS

It's true! Thomson have slashed prices on a number of city holidays in late January and early February from Luton and Birmingham. Here are some Luton examples:

ATHENS.	7nts.	28 Jan	£65
NICE.	3 nts.	13 Feb	£69
ROME.	4 nts.	2 Feb	£69
JERUSALEM.	7 nts.	26 Jan	£179

These prices are final and include B + B accommodation, airport charges, surcharges and holiday insurance. For full details see your Travel Agent or ring us on

01-431 1111

THOMSON WINTER CITIES

HOLIDAYS SUBJECT TO AVAILABILITY
ATOL 152BC

GREECE—SUMMER 1981 holiday brochure now avail. Winter European sunspot flights avail. Valexander Tours, 24 Crawford Place, W.1. 01-402 4262 (ATOL 278BD).

S. AMERICA. — Daily scheduled service. LAB Airlines 01-930 1442.

TRAVELAIR. Intercontinental Low Cost Travel, 40 Great Marlborough St., London, W.1. Tel. 01-439 0305 or 437 6016. Tlx.: 892854. ATOL 109BD Govt. Bonded. Late Bookings welcome except Europe.

U.S.A., Canada, Latin America, Africa, Australia, Middle East. No need to standby. Late booking, one ways, short stays.—Fast Travel, 01-485 9305. Air Agents.

SWISSJET. — Daily to Zurich and Geneva. Low fares. 01-930 1138.

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

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This is a genuine packaged holiday from the brightest tour operator in the business. Direct Sunday morning day flight from Gatwick to the Greek Island of Santorini, where our couriers meet the flight. Transport will be waiting to whisk you the short distance to a port where a ferry boat, specially chartered by Sunmed, takes you on the two hour trip to the Island of Ios. Accommodation is in your own twin-bedded room in a villa five minutes walk from a large bay of yellow sand. Price quoted is for one week May 10, 17, Oct. 11, 18, 25, 1981. 2 week prices from £184. Present availability all summer, but hurry, there's only one aircraft a week exclusive to Sunmed.

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January 24th from only £115

Join one of our Chalet Parties for 1 or 2 wks. and take advantage of the extra snow and these low prices!

SKI/DRIVE—from £115.

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Prices include full insurance and Chalet accommodation. Ring us today for details.

FOR SALE

WAPPING WINE BARGAINS

Taste before you buy! Macon Blanc Villages shipped by André Simon et Fils. A full and fruity dry white wine from a producer of repute. Admit it you've never seen wine of this quality at such a low price limited offer £29.90 (per case 12 bottles incl. VAT). Free quantity delivery on 20 cases ...

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,427

ACROSS

1 Regular payment for service? (3-4).
5 The standing of a taxi-driver, as it were (3-4).
9 Church council, say, without a sign of agreement (5).
10 Right of succession—sapper's translation (9).
11 Were they of tender meat that got burnt? (9).
12 Prodigal son had a job feeding them (5).
13 Break a half-bottle (5).
15 Takings of the unjust—just a bit wet? (9).
18 What he sees is immaterial (9).
19 From Florida's port ratings go to Pennsylvania (5).
21 African ruler got drunk (5).
23 Handmade ammunition for a pitched battle? (9).
25 Bewildering outcome of a trip to Hampton Court? (9).
26 Retrospective mood in the theatre (5).
27 Shoots that might yield us sport (7).
28 It is not indeed indicated (7).

DOWN

1 They care for flocks in their father's hills (7).
2 Fruitful results of a sharp blow (9).
3 Spirits raised here when a seller lost his head (2-3).
4 Does its bite make one hopping mad? (9).
5 Blokes seen at the seaside (5).
6 Eggs in this soup? (5, 4).
7 In sibilant tones the plea is reversed (5).
8 Their occupants are generally licensed (7).
14 A tour Sue's arranged for the wedding day (9).
16 A youngster put to bed is left alone (9).
17 Illumination of the stars (9).
18 East European overturned and imprisoned by invaders (7).
20 Certain person with a policy (7).
22 White of egg gives a dazzle effect, we hear (5).
23 They're downtrodden but ready for an uprising (5).
24 Strong meat (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,426

(continued on page 20)